"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers Monday; fair Tuesday; somewhat lower temperature; fresh south shifting to west winds with squalls.
☞For full weather report see Page 9.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,981. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 5, 1915.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

GERMAN WEDGE MOVES ON WARSAW AT 5 MILES A DAY

At This Rate Capital's Fate Will Be Settled in a Week, British Think.

GERMANS SURE OF CAPTURE

Airmen Drop Notes in City, Saying It Will Fall by the End of July.

RUSSIANS STILL HOPEFUL

Both Wings Hold Firm and Foe's Main Force Is Getting Into Difficult Country.

LONDON, Monday, July 5.—At a rate estimated at five miles a day General von Mackensen's forces are still swinging northward in Galicia and Poland in a colossal and daring endeavor to drive a wedge into the Russian centre, and dislodge the Russians from the Vistula River, and force them back over the Bug, thus splitting the Grand Duke's forces into two sections, with thousands of acres of swamp and marshland between them.

If the Austro-Germans can continue their progress another week even the British press admits the Russians will have to give up Warsaw, and with it the whole line. In the meantime the Germans are massing more troops in the Baltic provinces, and the recent encounter in the Baltic seems to suggest that they contemplate co-ordinate naval action, but it is possible that the sea operations were only a feint.

In Southeast Galicia the Russians are fighting tenaciously, and have the advantage of a remarkable series of parallel rivers beyond the Gnila Lipa, and the Austro-German advance is likely to be extremely costly.

Thus, in their two extreme wings the Russians appear to be firm, and where they are retreating, it is still claimed, their retirement is orderly and accompanied by vigorous rear-guard operations. The Austro-Germans, who are advancing in the centre, are, moreover, getting deeper into a country covered with forests and streams and barren of railways, between the Middle Vistula and the Bug—natural advantages to the Russians, which military writers here repeatedly emphasize. They point out, too, the daily lengthening chain of Austro-German communications, which brings an added burden to the Teutonic allies.

British Wonder How to Aid Ally.

Some sections of the British public think the time has come for Great Britain and France to begin a general offensive in the west, and thus force a transfer of German troops from the eastern theatre, but the more conservative military writers think that the time for this is not at hand and that the best aid England can lend her eastern ally is to pour into Russia every ounce of ammunition that can be spared without curtailing the necessary supply at the western front.

One of the main aims of the German operations in the east seems to be directed to a vast turning movement behind Warsaw, embracing Brest-Litovsk, one of the strong Russian bases, and civilian residents of Warsaw, according to Petrograd dispatches, are already leaving the city because of the possibility of German occupation. Circulars dropped from German aircraft on the Polish capital predict the fall of Warsaw by the end of July. It is said that the Germans have drawn up lists of prominent Poles whom they plan to hang for their Russian sympathies.

As an explanation of the continued retirement of the Russian centre, a Petrograd dispatch says: "The Russians will refuse to accept serious battle in a country devoid of railways."

Russians Give Up More Positions.

BERLIN, July 4, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Following is the official report of the operations on the front in Galicia and Southern Poland:

General von Linsingen's army, in full pursuit of the enemy, is advancing toward the Zlota Lipa. Three thousand Russians were taken prisoner yesterday. Under pressure of the Germans the enemy is evacuating his positions from Narajow to Miasto, and to the north of Przemyslany from Kamionka to Krylow.

On the Bug River the situation is unchanged. Field Marshal von Mackensen's armies are advancing to attack.

Between the Vistula and the Pilica Rivers no important events occurred.

VIENNA, July 4, (via Amsterdam and London.)—The following Austrian official statement regarding the progress of hostilities on the Russian front was given out here tonight:

In the Russian theatre the enemy, who yesterday offered strong resistance in East Galicia, between Narajow and the Zlota Lipa River, and further north, were attacked by Teutonic allied troops, and after long hours of fighting were repulsed along the entire front. We captured 3,000 prisoners and took several machine guns. In the district of Przemyslany and Gliniany the enemy is retreating toward the east. On the Bug River the situation is unchanged.

In Russian Poland there has been heavy fighting in several sectors of the front, the Russians attacking strongly, but all their attempts failed, one of our corps repulsing five attacks. Fighting continues for the Brooy Wysnica. On both sides of Studzianku we penetrated the main position of the enemy on a front of several kilometres, capturing 1,000 prisoners and three guns, while the enemy suffered heavy

Continued on Page 3.

GERMANY'S ANSWER NEARLY FINISHED

Preliminary Draft of Note Prepared—President Expects It This Week.

BERLIN, July 4, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The preliminary draft of the German note in reply to the American note regarding the sinking of the Lusitania and Germany's submarine warfare has been prepared, says the Overseas News Agency.

The draft now must be submitted to the several German departments, after which it will be forwarded to Washington.

CORNISH, N. H., July 4.—News dispatches from Berlin saying that the preliminary draft of the forthcoming German note on submarine warfare had been completed were shown to President Wilson today. He expects the note to arrive in Washington this week. He continued tonight, however, to refuse to comment on the subject.

BERLIN DENIES CHANGE IN SUBMARINE TACTICS

Answers British Reports of Fewer Vessels Sunk and Rigid Search of Ships.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 4.—The Armenian case has caused no sensation here and aroused little interest outside diplomatic and American circles. The only press comment so far is an inspired semi-official article appearing in all papers and defending the submarine's action because the Armenian tried to escape after shots had been fired across her bow. It goes on to say:

"The Reuter agency reports excitement reigning in official Washington circles. If this be a fact it must be stated that so far as is known there is no ground for excitement. The submarine acted in accordance with the rules of international law. If American citizens lost their lives it is the fault of the English captain alone and the English Government that not only condones such conduct, which is contrary to international law, but moreover, rewards the crews of such ships as the case of the Laertes showed."

Simultaneously the following inspired notice appears in the entire press: "Reports from Copenhagen say all the recent dispatches from London about the submarine war state that its whole character has been changed and that the German submarines now invariably appear on the surface for the purpose of stopping ships and sink them only after a thorough search. As we learn from an authoritative source, this news is inaccurate. It means nothing further than a transparent attempt to raise the depressed spirits of the English public and accelerate subcriptions to the new war loan."

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, July 4, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Among the news items given out today by the Overseas News Agency was the following:

"The British assertion that German submarines had changed their tactics and henceforth would sink fewer vessels was officially declared by the German Government today to be 'absolutely untrue.'"

SWISS ARE WARNED BY GERMAN DYE MEN

Must Stop Exporting the Product to England or Their Supply Will Be Cut Off.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 5.—The Morning Post's Berne correspondent says that in Swiss commercial circles considerable dismay has been caused by a circular just issued, signed by 13 leading German aniline and other dye manufacturers and evidently aimed at preventing Switzerland from doing any business in dyes on her own account with England or France. The circular says: "It has come to the knowledge of the signatories that Swiss dye works are supplying considerable quantities of dyestuffs to countries at war with us, and that, although a considerable shortage of dyestuffs prevails in Switzerland, nevertheless Swiss dye works prefer this export to supplying Swiss industry."

The circular goes on to say that if German dye manufacturers continue supplying Swiss customers they lay themselves open to reproach by enabling the Swiss dyemakers to supply Germany's enemies with dyestuffs. "Consequently," it adds, "the German dye manufacturers will refuse to supply Switzerland with any more dyestuffs unless absolutely guaranteed against any being exported directly or indirectly from Switzerland to countries fighting against Germany."

LORD FISHER HEADS INVENTIONS BOARD

Will Test Scientific Devices for Naval Warfare Against Germany.

LONDON, July 4.—The suggestion of British scientists that Great Britain organize the country's best scientific brains to combat German ingenuity in warfare found expression today in the official statement that Admiral Lord Fisher, who recently resigned as First Sea Lord of the Admiralty owing to differences with Winston Spencer Churchill, then First Lord of the Admiralty, had been appointed Chairman of the "Inventions Board" which is being formed to assist the Admiralty in relation to naval requirements.

HAY'S FIVE FRUIT. Try it on grape fruit, cereal, fritters, and fruit salads. Sold by Park & Tilford.—Advt.

CANADA SENDS TEN SUBMARINES TO BRITISH NAVY

New Type Craft, Designed Here, Start Across Atlantic with a Cruiser as Convoy.

HAVE SPEED OF 14 KNOTS

Boats Equipped with a Device Which Enables Them to Signal Under Water.

ANOTHER FLEET UNDER WAY

Some of the Parts Made in the U. S. and the Whole Assembled in Yards Near Quebec.

Two flotillas of American-designed British submarines sailed from Quebec for England last Saturday, according to information which reached New York yesterday. Each flotilla consisted of five vessels, and an auxiliary cruiser, acting as escort, accompanied the flotilla on the voyage across the Atlantic.

George B. David, President of the George B. David Company, Inc., of 171 Madison Avenue, who was in Quebec Saturday morning, witnessed the departure of the submarines, and described it to THE TIMES. The ten submersibles were commissioned last week, and each is manned by four officers and eighteen bluejackets, who were sent from England to take over the craft and pilot them across the ocean. Never before in history have so many submarines undertaken a voyage as great. The German submarine that went from the North Sea to Constantinople made a longer journey, but that was only one boat, whereas in the present voyage ten underwater craft are concerned.

Officers Sent from England.

"I was in Quebec Thursday, Friday, and Saturday," Mr. David said yesterday, "and while there I was a guest of the Quebec Garrison Club. It was at the club that I learned of the completion of the submarines, and of the intention to start them for British waters on Saturday morning. Naturally in a time like this the club, which is the leading military social organization of the province, is always crowded with officers. Among these were about forty-five young British naval officers, most of them Junior Lieutenants and ensigns, and all attached to the submarine arm of the Royal Navy.

"They were a fine lot of young chaps, and did not make any effort to disguise the real nature of their mission to Canada. In the course of a conversation I had with one of the officers I expressed surprise at seeing so many naval officers around, when there were no naval vessels in the near-by waters. It was then that I was told of the completion of the ten submarines at a navy yard between Quebec and Montreal.

"'If you are up at 8:30 o'clock Saturday morning,' my friend told me, 'and go down to the waterfront, you will see all ten of them as they start.'

"Just as the officer had stated, the submarines got under way at the time indicated, and proceeded in column two abreast, the big auxiliary cruiser steaming in the centre of the column. Each submarine had, in addition to its commander, a navigating officer and two engineer officers, and a crew of about eighteen men. The submarines looked to be about 150 feet long, and each, I was told, mounted a single gun, the calibre of which I was not told. Neither was it disclosed how many torpedo tubes were fitted into each craft.

New Signaling Device.

"I was told that each of the new submarines was equipped with a wonderful new signaling device, which made possible communication over a great distance. The device is entirely underwater, and the vessels can signal each other, no matter whether they are proceeding on the surface or submerged. I was also told that each submarine had on board enough fuel to take it to England and half way back to Canada if necessary.

"I asked one of the young submarine officers what they would do in the event they were discovered by German vessels. He replied that, if necessary, the submarines would dive out of danger. When I asked what about the big convoy, he said that ship would have to look out for herself as best she could. However, he added, none of the officers expected any trouble in crossing the Atlantic. They expected the voyage to take more than two weeks, and figured on maintaining an average speed on the surface of about fourteen knots.

"The boats were all designed in the United States, and most of the parts were manufactured in this country, and then shipped to the naval yard between Montreal and Quebec, where a large force of skilled mechanics were employed to put the vessels together. None of the vessels had received a name when they sailed, and the name of the convoying auxiliary cruiser was hidden under a strip of canvas."

The two flotillas are believed to be the first of the submarines for European service to be completed in Canada since the outbreak of war. Others are being assembled, and in a few weeks, it is understood, another flotilla will be ready to start for England.

Mr. David also saw the Italian concentration camp at Three Rivers, where, he said, about 9,000 Italians, a great many of them from the United States, are under training as a preliminary to entering the Italian Army in Europe.

CANADIANS AT PLYMOUTH.

Dental Corps Arrives With a Fresh Body of Troops.

OTTAWA, July 4.—The steamer Missanabie with the Twenty-ninth Battalion, one company each of the Thirty-eighth and Forty-seventh Battalions, and a Canadian Dental Corps arrived in Plymouth yesterday, according to a statement issued by the Militia Department tonight.

"BEST FOR SUNBURN." Lundborg's Peroxide Massage Cream. 25 cents. Take it with you.—Advt.

Russians Sink a German Battleship and Possibly a Submarine off Danzig

PETROGRAD, July 4, (via London, July 5.)—An official communication issued by the War Office today says that on Friday a Russian submarine blew up a German warship of the Deutschland class which was steaming at the head of a German squadron at the entrance of Danzig Bay.

The text follows:

On Friday at the entrance of Danzig Bay a submarine, with two torpedoes, blew up a German warship of the Deutschland class, which was steaming at the head of a German squadron.

One of our destroyers rammed a German submarine which was attempting to approach our warships. The submarine failed to reappear on the surface. Our destroyer suffered slight damage in the collision.

The Deutschland class of battleships, consisting of five ships laid down in 1913-4-5, are pre-dreadnoughts of 13,200 tons displacement and carry a complement of 729 officers and men in times of peace. They are armed with four 11-inch guns, fourteen 6.7-inch guns, and twenty 24-pounders.

ROON WAS SET ON FIRE.

Russian Official Account of the Sea Fight Off Gothland.

PETROGRAD, July 4, (via London, July 5).—A detailed story of Friday's naval action in the Baltic is given in a Russian official statement issued tonight. This communication follows:

"The Russian cruisers Rurik, Makaroff, Bayan, Bogatyr, and Oleg encountered the enemy at 8 o'clock in the morning between the Island of Oeland and the Courland coast. The enemy consisted of a light cruiser of the Augsburg class, a mine layer, and three destroyers.

"The sea was shrouded in a fog so dense that the ships frequently were swallowed up in darkness, and therefore the gunfire was inaccurate. The Russians, attempting to intercept the enemy's retreat, were attacked by the torpedo boats, but were unharmed. In a half hour the Augsburg, finding the Russian fire too hot, abandoned her slower consort and fled full speed southward.

"The Albatross (the German mine layer) began to show signs of distress, and the torpedo boats endeavored to assist her escape, throwing volumes of thick, black smoke out of their funnels and rendering the fog more dense, but at 9 o'clock the foremast of the Albatross was shot away, clouds of steam arose, and the doomed ship began to list to starboard.

"Hauling down her flag, she made for the coast. As she was badly damaged and was entering neutral waters, the Russians ceased firing, and soon she was seen to go ashore behind the Oestgarn's lighthouse.

"The Russians cruised northward. At 10 o'clock they sighted a squadron of the enemy, including an armored cruiser of the Roon class, a light cruiser of the Augsburg class, and four destroyers. The Russians immediately joined battle and a half hour later the enemy began to retreat, while several submarines attacked the Russians unsuccessfully.

"The Rurik was sent at full speed after the retreating vessels, which were joined by another cruiser of the Bremen class. The Rurik soon had the satisfaction of seeing the effect of her salvos, for the enemy's fire weakened. The Roon's four 8-inch guns were silenced and fire broke out abroad. Obviously disliking further conflict the enemy disappeared rapidly in the fog.

"The Russians sustained trifling damage. No one was killed; fourteen men were wounded.

"Shortly afterward the Russians were attacked by torpedoes from submarines, but were protected by Russian torpedo boats which arrived to reinforce them. One of these torpedo boats was damaged in driving off the submarine attack."

Albatross Hit Thirty Times.

BERLIN, July 4, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The plucky fight of the German minelayer Albatross against four Russian cruisers of the armored class, and what is charged by German naval officers as the violation by the Russians of Swedish neutrality, claimed the attention of Berlin today.

According to Swedish and Danish reports the Albatross, while passing through a dense fog lost sight of the accompanying small cruisers and was suddenly attacked by four big ships.

The Albatross fought desperately for several hours but was slowly driven toward the Swedish coast and finally entered Swedish waters. The captain ran the ship aground near Henviker.

The Russians, it is said, continued firing long after the Albatross entered Swedish territory. The Oestegarn lighthouse was hit by Russian shells and the keeper was compelled to flee.

The Albatross was hit about thirty times. Lieutenant Löwenberg and twenty-seven men were killed and many others were wounded. One shell entered the ship hospital, killing ten wounded men and fatally wounding a doctor.

FAMILY WIPED OUT IN MOTOR ACCIDENT

Robert Mayer, His Wife, and Two Children Killed When N. J. Central Train Struck Auto.

WOMAN KILLED ON 5TH AV.

Three Hit by Train in Detroit Die—One Dead in Rhode Island—Nine Hurt in Buffalo.

Special to The New York Times.

FARMINGDALE, N. J., July 4.—A family of four—father, mother, son, and daughter—was wiped out this afternoon when an automobile in which all were riding was struck by a railroad train at a grade crossing in the Asbury Park motor road about a mile from this place. The members of the family were Robert Mayer, 52 years old, a pottery foreman; Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Mayer, 52 years old; Ethel, 21 years old; and Herbert, 13 years old. They lived at 901 Quinton Avenue, Trenton.

In company with friends in another automobile, the Mayers left Trenton this morning for Asbury Park, where all of the party had luncheon. They started to return about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Mayer car leading, the other following several hundred feet behind.

The road crosses the tracks of the Southern Division of the Central Railroad of New Jersey east of here, and, although the crossing is at grade, it is in open country and sign posts stand at the roadside to warn motorists of the danger of approaching trains. Several of those who saw the accident said afterward that Mayer, who was driving his automobile, put on greater speed as he came to the crossing, as though he intended to dash across the tracks ahead of the train. Other witnesses told the authorities that the train approached the crossing at high speed and that its engineer sounded no warning whistle.

The engine struck the automobile in the middle and, as the engine plowed along for several hundred feet, the wreckage of the automobile became twisted and tangled around the cowcatcher and front wheels. Mayer and his son were carried on the cowcatcher for some distance and then thrown to one side. The two women were caught in the wreckage of the automobile and, after the train had been stopped, their bodies were hardly visible under the débris.

Members of the train crew and passengers hurried to the front of the engine. Some ran to the bodies of the father and his son, while others set about to free the bodies of the women. It required a great deal of chopping and cutting with axes before this could be done. It was found then that both had been instantly killed. The father had been instantly killed also, but the boy was breathing when the first person reached his side.

Herbert was rushed to the home of Dr. W. H. Havens, a short distance away, where it was found that he had suffered a fracture of the skull and internal injuries. Restoratives were applied, but the boy died without regaining consciousness.

All of the bodies were mangled, the women by being crushed between parts of the automobile and the cowcatcher, and the father and son in being knocked and rolled along the track in front of the engine. Had it not been for the friends of the family who came up in their automobile it is doubtful if any of the dead could have been identified except by cards or names on their persons.

Thomas De Long, the engineer of the train, said after the accident, that he approached the crossing at moderate speed and blew the usual cautionary whistle. The automobile, he said, came on the crossing from the side opposite the window of his cab from which he was looking. His first knowledge of the accident, he said, came when he felt a jar and saw the body of a man bouncing along the track ahead of the engine.

The Asbury Park road is popular with automobilists, particularly on Sundays

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SING SING CONVICT SAVES TWO IN RIVER

George Saber Brings Youth and Girl Ashore When Their Boat Overturns.

WAS FIELDING IN BALL GAME

Three Drown Near New York—Policeman Who Earned Vacation for Bravery Rescues Swimmer.

Three fatalities and several sensational rescues marked the boating and bathing near New York yesterday. The dead were Henry Speicher, Jr., 22 years old, of 1,648 DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn, drowned in Jamaica Bay; George Levine, 30 years old, of Union Hill, N. J., drowned in the Hudson River; and Mrs. Sophie Benjamin of 134 Allen Street, killed of heart disease aggravated by swimming near Rockaway Beach.

The most thrilling rescue was made by George Saber, a third term prisoner in Sing Sing. The regular Sunday afternoon baseball game was in progress in the prison yard and Saber, who is a trusty, was stationed outside the iron rail fence to stop fly balls from going into the river. He heard screams and saw an overturned rowboat about 150 yards from shore.

A young man and a young woman were struggling in the water, and it was apparent that neither could swim. Without removing any of his clothes, Saber dived in. He swam out, and, after helping the youth to get a hold on the boat, he placed the girl on his back and struck out for shore with her. He placed her on the grass at the river's edge, saw that her condition was not serious, and dived back into the river to go after her companion. Saber carried the youth in on his back to shore in the same way.

Saber did not call for help and the ball game held the interests of players and spectators until some one happened to see the rescuer swimming in to shore. The fence between the yard and the water is an iron railing, so that those inside could see the rescue. They saw the handshake that the youth and the girl gave Saber just before they walked up from the river's edge and into Ossining.

Saber came into the yard after they had gone and remarked that he supposed he had better go to his cell and change his clothes. He did this quietly. Later several persons who had observed the rescue at a distance from the river bank told the full story. When Warden Osborne heard of it he gave his congratulations to the prisoner. The rescued ones didn't give their names to their preserver.

Henry Speicher, Jr., was drowned while swimming in Jamaica Bay off Annehurst, Hook Creek, Queens Borough. He and his wife, Anna, went out from shore in a rowboat, and Speicher, who wore a bathing suit, gave his wife the oars, saying he would go for a short swim. He dived overboard, came up, swam a few strokes, suddenly threw both hands in the air, and then sank out of sight. His body was washed ashore a mile away.

George Levine, who was a mate on the launch Blue Bell, was drowned when he fell from the boat in the Hudson River opposite Fiftieth Street. He was cleaning the engine of the launch and lost his balance when a wave made by a passing steamer made the launch roll.

A party of thirty-two men and women who had been to Forest Grove on the Blue Bell became excited when they saw the man in the water, and none of them seemed able to give assistance. Captain Wiess of the launch landed the passengers at Fiftieth Street and went out again to search for the body of the mate, who was his friend. The body had not been recovered late last night.

While bathing off the foot of Oceanus Avenue, Rockaway Beach, yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Sophie Benjamin, who lived at 134 Allen Street, Manhattan, was taken ill. Dr. Victor of the Rockaway Hospital was summoned, but the woman was dead before his arrival. She had been ill for some time, and it was thought that the exertion of swimming had affected her heart.

Policeman Thomas Conkling of the East Fifty-first Street Precinct plunged into the water at Rockaway Beach yesterday afternoon fully dressed and rescued Michael Collins of 187 Meserole Street, Brooklyn, who had been attacked by a cramp at some distance from the beach.

X-RAY, TAKEN OF MORGAN'S WOUNDS, SHOWS THERE IS NO PRESENT DANGER; WOULD-BE ASSASSIN MAY BE POISONER

Mr. Morgan's Condition Favorable; X-Ray Shows No Bones Damaged

Junius Spencer Morgan, son of J. P. Morgan, gave out this bulletin on his father's condition at Glen Cove at 8:30 o'clock last night:

The bullets did not enter the abdomen, and an X-ray examination shows that no bones have been damaged. Mr. Morgan's condition continues most favorable.

JAMES W. MARKOE,
H. H. M. LYLE.

No other bulletin was issued yesterday, which was taken generally as encouraging, and the feeling at Glen Cove and among Mr. Morgan's friends was decidedly optimistic.

HOLT IS MUENTER, SAY, ASSOCIATES

Student Friend Tells of Fugitive Harvard Professor's Return Under New Name.

OTHERS RECOGNIZE PICTURE

New York Detectives Working on the Theory That the Two Men Are the Same.

New York detectives are trying to develop the theory that Frank Holt, the former Cornell Professor of German, who shot J. P. Morgan and tried to blow up the Capitol at Washington, is none other than Erich Muenter, the Harvard Professor of German who disappeared from Harvard in 1906 following the death of his wife from poisoning. Erich Muenter was of German birth; Frank Holt admits that he is of German descent, although claiming birth in this country. Where, he has not told.

Pictures of Erich Muenter, sent to Glen Cove from Cambridge, show a close resemblance between the former Harvard professor and Holt. Attendants who went to Holt's cell last night and looked at him, with a picture of the man wanted for the murder of his wife in 1906 in their hands, declared that with his beard shaven off Muenter might easily be Holt.

Identify Holt as Muenter.

P. W. Hillier of 107 Oxford Street, Cambridge, the house in which Mrs. Muenter died, who lived under the Muenters, while they were in Cambridge, said last night that Holt and Muenter were the same, judging from the picture of Holt shown to him.

"This picture looks as I should imagine Muenter would look without the beard. I should say it was a picture of Muenter, but of course you know pictures are sometimes deceptive."

Hillier knew Muenter well. He was in the habit of driving him about Cambridge from his livery stable. Muenter frequently went to the Hillier stable, and Mr. Hillier says that at one time Muenter called up Chicago on the phone and left a telephone toll charge of about $10 for the call that he never paid.

A. E. Long, the undertaker who prepared Mrs. Muenter's body for the funeral, when shown a picture of Holt said that it was a striking resemblance to Muenter.

A dispatch from Chicago said that two University of Chicago professors last night identified a photograph of Holt taken soon after his arrest for shooting Mr. Morgan as a likeness of Muenter, whom they had known well. When the two professors were shown the picture, one of them said: "I know it is Muenter, because I know it is Holt."

Last night a reporter showed a picture of Holt to Miss Bertha Muenter, a sister of the missing Harvard professor. "I am unable to say whether this is a picture of my brother," she said. "He was tall like that, but the features don't seem to be those of the boy I knew."

J. M. Binckley, Jr., 612 Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, who was a personal friend of Holt, denied last night that Holt was Muenter.

Dr. H. B. McIntyre of Boston, the physician who was called to attend Mrs. Muenter in 1906, and who refused to have anything to do with the case, said last night at his home when a picture of Holt was shown him that it bore a strong resemblance to Erich Muenter.

"Of course," said Dr. McIntyre, "the fact that Holt's eyes are closed and that the bandage over his head covers his forehead, makes it impossible to say positively that it is Muenter. However, there are remarkable points of resemblance. The lines on either side of the nose, the peculiar chin and the neck, as well as the carriage and build of the man, all look like Muenter."

School Chum Sure He's Muenter.

Another dispatch from Chicago last night said that an associate of Muenter during the days he was a student at the University of Chicago said he was confident Holt, the man who shot Mr. Morgan, was Muenter. He said he knew of Muenter's fleeing from Harvard and of rehabilitating himself in Mexico. Holt often told his associates at Cornell that he had learned the Spanish he knew when he was on a prospecting trip in Mexico. The informant, whose name is protected, said he knew of Muenter as Holt at Vanderbilt University and at Cornell.

"Frank Holt, who shot J. P. Morgan," said this informant last night, "is the Erich Muenter who took his degree of A. B. at the University of Chicago in 1899 and later fled from Cambridge, Mass., following the death

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SOUGHT HOSTAGES, HOLT NOW INSISTS

Hoped to Keep Mrs. Morgan and Children Imprisoned in a Room in Their Home.

TAKES UP ROLE OF FANATIC

Dynamiter Talks Irrationally and Contradicts Some of Former Statements.

Frank Holt, who shot J. P. Morgan on Saturday, asserted in the county jail in Mineola, L. I., yesterday, that when he invaded the Morgan residence he intended to hold Mrs. Morgan and her younger children hostages in a room and to stand guard over them with his two revolvers and stick of dynamite, keeping their lives in danger until Mr. Morgan induced manufacturers to stop the exporting of arms and ammunition.

In a letter which he wrote to his father-in-law Holt offered variations of his previous stories and of all other published accounts of the happenings in the Morgan residence by stating that he found the Morgan children in the parlor and that they were following him upstairs to the room where they were to be held as hostages when Mr. Morgan confronted him at the head of the stairs.

As evidence that this was his purpose Holt referred to the names which were written on a slip of paper found in one of his pockets when he was arrested. On this were written: "Junius Spencer Morgan, Jane Norton Grew, Frances Tracy, and Henry Sturgis." The younger Morgan children are Henry Sturgis Morgan and Miss Frances Tracy Morgan. Jane Norton Grew is the maiden name of Mrs. Morgan, and her elder daughter is Jane Norton Morgan. The eldest of the family, Junius Spencer Morgan, was married recently.

Holt outlined his scheme for imperiling the Morgan children in an interview in the county jail with Police Commissioner Woods, Captain Tunney, the head of the Anarchist Squad, and Detective Barnetz, all of New York.

Denies Intent to Kill.

Wearied by many hours spent in answering questions, the prisoner spoke somewhat vaguely when he was asked about the practical details of this undertaking. When he was asked if he intended to kill the children if they ran, he said that he did not intend to kill anybody, and that he had expected both they and Mrs. Morgan would go with him without protest. As for the children, he insisted that they followed him without objection, and he argued that his plan would have been consummated quietly if he had not had the conflict with Mr. Morgan.

Replying to questions from Police Commissioner Woods, Holt said that when he had made hostages of Mrs. Morgan and the children he intended to cut a hole in the door of the room with his knife so that food could be handed through to them during the period which would be required for the "all-powerful Mr. Morgan," as he called him, to constrain manufacturers to stop shipping war munitions.

The dynamiter declared he had thought out the problem most thoroughly and that the war would cease when the export of arms ended. If his calculations on this point were disappointed, he said, he would make further use of his power over the lives of Mrs. Morgan and the children to send Mr. Morgan abroad, especially to England, to use his influence for peace.

Holt talked more wildly than he had done on Saturday, frequently contradicted himself, and took no pains to impress on his hearers the reasonableness of his views, as he had done on the day of the shooting. Those who interviewed him did not think he was talking for effect or pretending to be insane on subjects which he had previously discussed rationally.

Police Commissioner Woods said Holt seemed to be talking frankly and in good faith and his insanity seemed to be genuine all through. Chief William J. Flynn of the United States Secret Service, who spent a few minutes with Holt, said that the man undoubtedly was unbalanced, but that his present mental state was due to the fact that he had been subjected to such prolonged questionings.

According to his questioners, Holt had begun to convince himself gradual-

Continued on Page 2.

SARONY CELEBRATED PORTRAITS $5 for 3. 364 5th Ave. (34th St.)—Advt.

OPTIMISM AT GLEN COVE

Junius Morgan and Doctors Say Patient's Condition Is Favorable.

THIRTY ON GUARD AT ESTATE

Demand for Admission by a German and Inquiry by Others Lead to Precautions.

PRAYERS IN THE CHURCHES

Pastors of All Denominations Make Supplication for Banker's Speedy Recovery.

NEARBY HOME THREATENED

Three Intruders Driven from Estate of Son of First National Bank President.

An X-ray examination made yesterday showed that the two bullets which were fired at J. P. Morgan on Saturday at his home at East Island, L. I., by Frank Holt, an instructor in German at Cornell, had made flesh wounds only. The bullet which entered below his abdomen ran a course through muscular tissue and the wound is not now considered dangerous, as it was at first. Mr. Morgan is resting easily and his condition is described by his physicians as very favorable.

In the Nassau County Jail at Mineola, Holt told those who interviewed him and also wrote in a letter to his father-in-law that his plan had been to corner Mrs. Morgan and her younger children at the Morgan home at East Island and hold them prisoners until Mr. Morgan should stop the export of arms and ammunition.

Further evidence came to light yesterday indicating that Holt may prove to be Erich Muenter, the instructor at Harvard, who disappeared in 1906 after his wife had died from arsenical poisoning supposed to have been administered by him.

The wildly irrational character of much of his conversation and writing at the Mineola jail yesterday indicated that Holt may be deliberately shamming insanity for the purpose of establishing a legal excuse for his crime.

Morgan's Son Optimistic.

While no information concerning the wounds sustained by Mr. Morgan was given out either by his son or by Drs. Markoe and Lyle, except that carried by the 8:30 o'clock bulletin, Junius S. Morgan at Glen Cove spoke most optimistically. He was asked if he would give the newspaper men an interview at his home and replied:

"We have decided not to permit any one to come to the house except members of the family. It was my father's wish, and of course I must abide by it."

"Will you give more details concerning your father's condition than those contained in the physicians' statement?" he was asked.

"No, the bulletins cover his condition fully, I think. We read some of the stories published in the newspapers this morning and were surprised at their accuracy."

"Is you father able to walk?" he was asked.

"No," replied Mr. Morgan. "He has been confined to his bed."

"Can you say when he will be able to return to his office?"

"No, that is very indefinite. It will be some time, however."

The bulletin and other statements coming from Mr. Morgan's son were received as good news and went far to put at rest a growing feeling that Mr. Morgan's condition was serious. No other bulletin had been given out at Glen Cove, and the one made public at 8:30 followed the request of the newspaper correspondents.

There was a steady stream of visitors during the day, but few were admitted beyond the lodge house on the bridge. One of those who were at the Morgan home was W. H. Porter, a member of the firm. Mr. Porter went down to the lodge house and remarked that Mr. Morgan's condition was most favorable. "I have the best of news," he said.

Wanted a Hearty Breakfast.

Dr. W. H. Zabriski of Glen Cove, who was the first physician to reach Mr. Morgan's side after he was shot, said late in the day that Mr. Morgan's condition was most favorable, and that he had been resting easy. He would give no details. At another time, when Dr. Zabriski was leaving the Morgan estate in his automobile, it was reported that he waved his hand to some friends and said that Mr. Morgan had enjoyed a smoke. Another report was that Mr. Morgan had developed a fine appetite and wanted a hearty breakfast.

Henry Morgan, Mr. Morgan's son, walked to the bridge at the entrance of the estate and added his word to the optimistic talk. He said his father's condition was "very good."

If there was any feeling of pessimism at the Morgan house there was no evidence of it. Dr. Lyle and Dr. Markoe could not be reached, as the guards at the bridge enforced the instructions not to let any but members of the family and very close friends pass the lodge house.

While on the surface everything was quiet at the Morgan estate, there was more than one alarming report in circulation, and the armed guard was increased and half a dozen detectives, under the guidance of Supt. MacGregor of the estate, searched the grounds and the town for men who, it was suspected, were endeavoring to reach the Morgan home, despite the precautions that had been taken.

At the entrance to the bridge, on the middle of which is the lodge house, an obstruction was placed which would wreck any automobile that might attempt to cross without first submitting to inspection. On guard was the lodge keeper, Charles Price, and a revolver was displayed prominently at his hip. At 9 o'clock Price was relieved at the bridge by four deputies, each armed with a repeating rifle or a shotgun.

Estates of other rich men near the Morgan home were also patrolled by armed men, private detectives, and deputies, who were pressed into service after the reports got about town that suspicious characters had been seen. Late last night the searchlight on Mr. Morgan's big ocean-going yacht, the Corsair, was thrown here and there about the beach and over the estate, so that the guards could better do their work of watching.

German Demands Admission.

The first alarming report was started when at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, according to Constable McCahill, a man, about 30 years old, with a distinct German accent, rode on a bicycle to the bridge, the only pathway by which he could reach the Morgan house, and demanded that he be permitted to pass the guard. He said he wanted to see Mr. Morgan. He was told that he could not pass, and after waiting at the bridge for a few minutes he rode away.

Later two young men, perhaps 24 years of age, approached John Ford, a garage keeper in Glen Cove, and one of them in broken English asked Mr. Ford how much it would cost to go to the Morgan estate. He said he wanted to be taken to the estate but did not want to return in the car. Ford told him $2, and he shook his head. Then the two young men started to walk in the direction of the Morgan home. They were seen a mile along the way and then disappeared. Mr. Ford said they were Germans.

When Superintendent MacGregor heard these stories he got together three detectives and two deputies and set forth in an automobile to search for the bicyclist and the pedestrians, but he got no trace of them. MacGregor said he thought they were harmless, though probably cranks, who meant no harm to Mr. Morgan, but he wasn't taking any chances. Others expressed the fear that there might be an effort to harm other members of the family or to damage the Morgan home.

Dangerously Democratic.

Lodgekeeper Price made this statement:

"One thing you may depend upon, nobody will pass this bridge again unless known to one of us until he has been subjected to the most searching examination. Mr. Morgan permitted persons to enter freely before, but he will be carefully guarded from now on. Why, Mr. Morgan was so democratic that he would even walk out into his grounds to talk to persons who had come to beg favors from him. He was universally kind to all. But unless I receive orders to the contrary nothing like that will be permitted again. From this moment on the Morgan grounds will be closed to strangers. That rule will apply night and day."

There were others who told of Mr. Morgan's democratic manners, and of his refusal to guard himself against the danger of attacks by cranks.

An early morning visit to the Morgan estate entrance yesterday gave no indication of the real conditions that prevailed. Mrs. Junius Spencer Morgan, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Henry Morgan, and two other members of the family were driven to the little Tattingtown Chapel in Locust Valley, which was built by the late J. Pierpont Morgan, and attended service, at which the Rev. Dr. John W. Gammock, rector of the Episcopal Church of Glen Cove, officiated.

During this service Dr. Gammock said the community had been threatened by a calamity of national importance and that it was fitting that a special prayer should be said for Mr. Morgan and the members of his family.

Prayers in All Churches.

Prayers were said in all of the churches of Glen Cove for Mr. Morgan. At St. Patrick's Catholic Church Father Bernard O'Reilly spoke highly of Mr. Morgan and asked all to join in a prayer for his speedy recovery.

Among those who drove to the estate to inquire about Mr. Morgan's condition were C. A. Coffin, W. H. Porter, Mrs. Henry P. Davison, accompanied by a son and a daughter; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, William F. Sheehan, Mortimer L. Schiff, and J. B. Clews, a brother of Henry Clews, the banker.

It was learned yesterday that Sir Cecil Spring-Rice was again at the Morgan home and that he would remain there over the week-end. The British Ambassador went out for an automobile ride early in the afternoon, but avoided interviewers. He sat in the front seat of the car, smoking a cigar, and his appearance did not indicate that he was greatly worried. As far as could be learned, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice was the only member of the week-end party planned to greet Mr. and Mrs. Junius S. Morgan on their return from their honeymoon who will remain at the Morgan home over the Fourth of July. Others at the house last night, it was said, were members of the family. All efforts to get the British Ambassador's version of the shooting were in vain, and his automobile passed so rapidly in and out of the estate that the newspaper men could not stop him.

Nearby Estate Threatened.

Late last night it was learned that three men had endeavored at 3 o'clock in the morning to enter the home of F. Worthington Hine, owner of the Keystone Company of Pennsylvania, which manufactured the dynamite carried by Holt, who attempted to assassinate Mr. Morgan. Some looked upon it simply as a coincidence, but others detailed to guard the home of Mr. Morgan and other estates took it as further evidence that there was a number of cranks here and that there was real danger. As a result, the vigilance of the guards was redoubled. The story of the attempt to enter the Worthington home, which is scarcely a mile from the Morgan estate, is told thus:

Mr. Hine, whose father is President of the First National Bank, gave a dance, and early in the morning, as the guests were about to depart, a noise was heard on the piazza and a strange man who had apparently endeavored to climb up the porch post was seen crouching on the edge of the porch where he had fallen. Two other men were seen dashing across the lawn. The three got away, with Mr. Hine, Donald Bayne, son of S. G. Bayne, President of the Seaboard National Bank, and others in pursuit. Hine and his companions jumped into an automobile which was at the roadside. After going a short distance the machine skidded and crashed into a fence, and the chase was abandoned.

Thirty Men on Guard.

It was said last night that the force of constables, deputies, and detectives on guard at the Morgan estate had been increased to thirty. News of the letter written by Holt which was made public in Mineola and in which he said he had intended to threaten the safety of the Morgan children had reached the house. Whether it had anything to do with the added precautions no one would say, but the men at the gate, with their rifles, were doubly grim last night, and no one was permitted to go even as far as the lodge house. All were stopped at the entrance of the bridge and summarily ordered to turn back.

Autoists who drove to the entrance of the Morgan estate, and there were many curious ones who did so yesterday, noticed two watchful men stationed at about 500 and 1,000 yards respectively from the estate. This was another of the added precautions, and it was their duty to determine whether or not there was anything suspicious about each person who passed them. These men were armed, as were the guards at the bridge.

MAY INDICT HOLT AT CAPITAL.

Grand Jury Probably Will Take Up Senate Dynamiting.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Whether the authorities here will ask for the extradition of Frank Holt, who shot J. P. Morgan, to the District of Columbia for prosecution on a charge of attempting to destroy part of the Capitol Building has not been determined. John E. Laskey, United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, said that probably the Federal Grand Jury would investigate and should an indictment be returned it probably would be the basis for an application for a bench warrant for Holt.

Mr. Laskey thought that if Holt were declared sane, the New York courts would deal so severely with him for shooting Mr. Morgan that it would be many years before he could be brought to Washington for trial on account of the Senate bomb.

If Holt should be sent to prison in New York State, said the District Attorney, the Washington police would file a copy of the District of Columbia bench warrant with the Warden of the penitentiary to which Holt would be confined. Under this warrant Holt would be arrested as soon as his New York sentence expired and held for extradition.

For the dynamiting at the Capitol Holt can be tried under a statute which reads as follows:

> Whoever places or causes to be placed in, upon, under, against, or near to any building, car, vessel, monument, statue, or structure gunpowder or any explosive substance of any kind whatsoever, with intent to destroy, throw down, or injure the whole or any part thereof, although no damage is done, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding ten years.

Authorities in charge of the investigation of the explosion, which wrecked the public reception room of the United States Senate on Friday night, thought tonight that the most important evidence in Holt's confession that he set the infernal machine was that he used the heads of "explosive" or "trick" matches in his bomb.

If Holt had insisted that he used the ordinary household matches he could not have caused the explosion because their mere ignition would not have detonated the dynamite.

A secret conference was held last night in the office of Elliott Woods, Superintendent and architect of the Capitol, by Dr. Charles E. Munroe the inventor of smokeless powder, and local authorities. Dr. Munroe told the police that, in his opinion, Holt's confession would not hang together if he had asserted that he used the ordinary variety of matchhead. By communicating over the long-distance telephone with Police Commissioner Woods of New York it was learned that "explosive" or "trick" matches were used.

Those attending the conference included Dr. Munroe, who was engaged to investigate the explosion; Superintendent Woods, Louis Brownlow, the Commissioner of the District of Columbia, having jurisdiction over the Police Department; Robert Boardman, Chief of the Washington Detective force; Sergeant-at-Arms Robert B. Gordon of the House, and Chief M. B. Lothan of the Capitol police.

Dr. Munroe said tonight to a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that the use of the peculiar type of matches by Holt was indicative of peculiar ingenuity in the construction of a novel and simple time bomb, without any container. Most of the sulphuric acid-dynamite types of bombs built according to the general principles followed by Holt are placed in containers. The cork in the bottle was an ingenious feature which Dr. Munroe did not recall ever having known.

More than 200 hotels and lodging houses have been searched by the Washington police in a fruitless effort to establish where Holt stopped when he came to Washington Friday. Detectives with photographs of him visited today every place in the neighborhood of the Capitol and the union station where a room might be rented without finding any one who would admit entertaining a man of the description. Particular attention was given to a large lodging house at Delaware Avenue and C Street, where Holt said he had a room, and the officers are practically convinced that is the place, although the proprietor declares he does not remember seeing such a man.

In spite of the close watch kept about the Capitol, which has been closed to visitors since the explosion, an old man, who said his name was Whallen Daniels, slipped by the watchman today and later was discovered hiding in the crypt under the dome. He delivered a rambling speech about owning the building and intended to stop "the murders in Europe" as the guards took him to the Asylum Hospital for observation.

POLK IS TO PASS ON THE GERMAN POSTERS

Mayor Mitchel Awaits Corporation Counsel's Opinion—Baltimore May Follow New York.

Mayor Mitchel said last night he expected to receive early this week from Corporation Counsel Polk an opinion on his power to force the removal of the numerous big posters which have been put up in New York by the "Organization of American Women for Strict Neutrality," urging an embargo on the exportation of arms. The organization erecting the posters has its headquarters in Baltimore.

On Friday Kate Shepard Moulson, Jeannette M. Cummings, and Eleanor F. Garfield, delegates from various New York City women's clubs, called on the Mayor and asked him to have the posters taken down because of the feeling of unfair prejudice they aroused. The Mayor at once referred the matter to the Corporation Counsel for an opinion.

Since the shooting of Mr. J. P. Morgan by Frank Holt, who thought Germany had a grievance because of the exportation of arms, the flaring posters calling upon citizens to "uphold the hands of the President in his noble purpose to preserve peace" have provoked added criticism, and many prominent New Yorkers have protested against them.

The Mayor said last night he was not ready to say that he favored the posters being torn down, but that if Mr. Polk's decision said he had the power to order their removal, he would take up the justice of the question at once.

"I have only heard of the posters," said the Mayor. "And I am not prepared to say what I will do until I know just what should be done in the name of fairness and just what I can do under the law."

Mr. Polk said at his Long Island home last night that he had not framed his opinion on the poster question, but that he expected to have it ready for the Mayor before the middle of the week. He refused to say what his superficial idea of the Mayor's powers in the premises was.

MAY BE GUIDED BY MITCHEL.

Baltimore Awaits Action of New York Mayor on German Posters.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 4.—While no action has been taken by the Baltimore authorities for the removal of the Organization of American Women for Strict Neutrality, Acting Mayor Hubert, in the absence of Mayor Preston, said tonight:

"There has been no official move on the part of Baltimore authorities to tear down the billboards of the Organization of American Women for Strict Neutrality, but if New York deems it expedient that these posters should go, there is no reason why they should be displayed in Baltimore."

Miss Nellie Miller, President of the organization, warmly denounced the method of the women's clubs in New York in opposing the organization's campaign against sending war munitions to the fighting nations. She expressed the belief that Mayor Mitchel, although besieged by petitions to tear down the Neutrality League billboards, was "too broad-minded" to interfere. Miss Miller said:

"If Mayor Mitchel, or any other city executive, thinks our cause unjust or concludes that the majority of the people in the territory over which he presides desire that we withdraw our appeal, it is perfectly agreeable to us. On the other hand, we ask the Mayor to weigh carefully the matter before deciding."

WARNS PRO-GERMANS AGAINST TERRORISM

London Daily News Says America Would Give Short Shrift to Such a Policy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 5.—The Daily News in an editorial this morning says:

"There seems to be nothing to connect Holt with any German-American intrigue. So far as he has any relations with the American parties he seems to be a product of Bryan's misguided agitations. His action, unfairly, perhaps, but certainly, will discredit still further that unfortunately inspired movement, but it will also almost certainly make the position of the German-American, difficult enough of late, still more awkward. They can scarcely be in doubt as to the suspicion with which they in many quarters are regarded or as to the real danger with which, if anything occurred which suggested those suspicions were justified, they would at once be involved.

"The American people are in many respects extremely tolerant, the American civil administration is tolerant to what to European eyes appears to border on license; but no one who knows either will doubt that upon occasion both might be brought to act with most uncompromising energy. There is really no country in which propaganda by terrorism would be treated with a shorter shrift than the United States. It will be a very ill-day for German-Americans when even suspicion of complicity with such outrages as Holt's can be seriously brought home to them."

The Daily Chronicle says:

"German apologists will no doubt disclaim responsibility for Holt as a mentally overwrought individual acting entirely on his own initiative, but in spite of the evidence as to his mental condition, his act or acts cannot be so simply dismissed.

"German maochiavellianism has never shrunk from crime to advance its interests in neutral countries. The pro-German clique which riveted the German yoke upon Turkey and forced her into war has at every stage stained its pathway with the murders of some of Turkey's best patriots, from Nazim Pasha downward, and why not? By the side of the public acts which the German Army and Navy have committed in this war, and the wholesale murders and outrages which they have designedly perpetrated against noncombatants, even hired assassination is not a particularly atrocious expedient."

The Standard says editorially:

"Mr. Morgan, though a British agent, is an American citizen, and the attempt to murder him is as exclusively a matter for the American police as the attempt to destroy the Senate Building. There is, however, an aspect of the German-American conspiracy, or, more correctly, the German conspiracy in America, which might justify friendly representations from this country.

"It is becoming clear—if, indeed, it has not been clear for many months—that the German Embassy in Washington is the headquarters of a criminal organization directed against this country, and the President might reasonably be asked to refuse further hospitality to its agents.

It is certain that the Lusitania murder was largely plotted in Washington and New York. The German Embassy showed that it was privy to that great crime by its warning advertisements.

The internment of German ships has been delayed and our own naval arrangements have been correspondingly embarrassed by the impudent and hardly veiled obstruction of German agents. Attempts have been made to manipulate certain American electorate elements against the United States. There has been flagrant and fraudulent misuse of passports issued by the American Government. Now there is talk, apparently serious enough to demand the attention, of a German submarine base off the American coast.

In fact, Germany has throughout the war scandalously abused the hospitality of the United States. After the attack on Mr Morgan it may perhaps occur to the President without a suggestion from without that this anarchic state of things is too dangerous to be perpetuated.

A Daily Graphic editorial says:

"The news that a German assassin attempted to murder J. P. Morgan is a further revelation of German methods of warfare. We already know that Germans poison wells, a practice that has been condemned by all nations from time immemorial. We already know that they destroy merchant vessels at sight, though all civilized nations have for three centuries at least condemned that practice is piracy. Now, we know that assassination comes within the list of things lawful to Germany for the sake of advancing the cause of Germany.

"The action of this German assassin, who also owned to the attempt on the Capitol is a clear consequence of the whole theory of the German State, which teaches that whatever is done for the advancement of Germany is a lawful act—Deutschland über Alles. This theory has been expounded for many years past by German professors."

Blames German Propaganda.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 4.—The Paris newspapers devote great attention to the attack on J. P. Morgan, which they think a direct consequence of the German propaganda in America.

The Intransigeant calls the assault the culminating point of a series of "German crimes."

Gustave Herve's Guerre Sociale has a cartoon showing President Wilson walking the tightrope of neutrality over a stormy sea, from which the prow of the Lusitania projects. His position would seem to indicate that he was unlikely to maintain himself long, but the title of the cartoon was obliterated by the censor.

The Temps comments:

"This attempted murder is a logical conclusion of the German theory that might prevails over right. Since American sangfroid is not easily moved, it is unlikely that the Government will regard this as a Sarajevo assassination for which Germany is directly responsible, but American opinion must be beginning to feel a growing anger against a people who know no limits to ferocity.

"We think Germany is making one more error in trying to intimidate America by a system of terrorism. The result is likely to be different from what it expects."

Rome Public Startled.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 4.—The public was startled by the news of the bomb outrage in the Capitol at Washington and the attempt on J. P. Morgan's life.

It is suggested here that if any German in America hopes to influence public opinion there by such methods he has quite failed to understand the character of people with Anglo-Saxon blood in their veins, since such criminal acts are likely to defeat their own end.

INSANE, SAYS RIDDER.

But the Agitation Against Arms Exportation Is Sane, Nevertheless.

In discussing the attempt upon Mr. Morgan's life Herman Ridder says this morning in his editorial in English in the Staats-Zeitung:

The man who murderously assaulted Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan in his Long Island home and who previously had destroyed a portion of the Capitol at Washington with dynamite is obviously insane.

Whether he be of German extraction or not matters little. The German people condone murder less perhaps than any other people of the civilized world. The abhorrence with which they look upon this crime has followed their descendants to this country and wherever else they may have gone. I can vouch, from my knowledge of the German-Americans, for the fact that no other element among us were quicker to sympathize with Mr. Morgan than they, and none more sincere in that sympathy.

The movement for the prohibition of the exportation of arms and ammunition from this country to the belligerents is based on sanity. When a man crazed to murder allies himself with the thought which underlies the movement its leaders do not stand responsible for his acts. The assassin acted solely from his own disordered brain.

SOUGHT HOSTAGES, HOLT NOW INSISTS

Continued from Page 1.

ly, in spite of facts to the contrary, that things had come to pass as he had imagined them. He was quite sure that the Morgan children had followed him upstairs as he had imagined they would. He had come to believe also that he had accomplished his purpose in part, because he thought his deed was stirring up sentiment in favor of an embargo on arms.

Holt gave no definite reason why he had failed on Saturday to explain his intention of holding hostages at the Morgan residence. In his statement then he insisted that he sought Mr. Morgan himself only to reason with him. He said yesterday that he had not talked before of exerting pressure on Mr. Morgan through his family because he had not been asked about it, and when it was suggested that the later explanation was an afterthought, he referred to the paper with the names of the Morgan children to prove his original purpose.

The prisoner's letter to his father-in-law was addressed to the Rev. O. F. Sensebaugh, Box 259, Station A, Dallas, Texas. It was inclosed in an official envelope of Stephen R. Pettit, Sheriff of Nassau County, and was written on both sides of a large sheet of ruled yellow paper.

Holt began to write in fairly large letters, which after a few lines diminished in size until they would have been undecipherable, except for the fact that he wrote with a finely sharpened pencil and in a very delicate and clear hand. After the first few sentences, he fell into a trick of writing his words so that they slanted upward. In the middle and latter part of the letter his lines trailed irregularly across the page and slanted so that the last letter of a line was half an inch or more higher than the first. Instances of bad grammar occurred that seemed unaccountable in a man holding a degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

Holt Writes Father-in-Law.

The text of Holt's letter follows:

Mineola, July 4.

Dear Father Sensebaugh:

I heard last night that you had telegraphed for particulars, but as I had already written and telegraphed Leone, and as the papers have gave your interview, I did not think you needed any more particulars. The papers must have had plenty of them. How terrible it all looks now and how different from my plans! What can I say can console you and the family? It is too much all at once! My heart and brain are in such agony that words cannot express. I fear you wish to come here, but I hope you will not do that. I am well taken care of. The Gr. Jury cannot meet until September. I am held without bail on plea without guilty, and so I just wait, though I wish death might come to end it all at once. Life under these conditions is unspeakably horrible.

Yet, I think, I did right! Only my plans did not come out as I intended. I went to the Morgan house in order to force Morgan to use his great influence to stop the shipment of explosives. That's why I took some explosives with me, in order to be able to demonstrate ad oculus what the use of machines of murder means, but of course I did not wish to hurt any one. I wanted him to be in the same danger (him and his family) that we are imposing upon Europe. I wanted to send him out to the manufacturers and men of influence to plead with them for real Amer. neutrality, while I told his wife and his dear children as hostages in some upper room of the house. I found the three children in the parlour, and asked them to come upstairs with me. They came. No objection. I walked ahead. That was my mistake. If I had been behind them, all might have been diff. now.

When I reached the top of the stairs Mrs. M. came screaming toward me, and Mr. M. behind her. Now, instead of stopping and giving me a chance, all went off in an explosion of excitement. No chance for explanation! Mr. Morgan jumped at me, although I held a revolver in each hand. This physical courage overruled my moral courage. We rolled on the hall floor. I tried to shoot in the air, but some one grabbed my hand and pressed it down, at least that is the only explanation of Mr. M. being hurt.

Of course, all was over in a few moments and I was unconscious for a while. Soon I was in their hands and learned to my sorrow that Mr. M. was hurt, for he was to go out and do the work I could not do. The slaughter must be stopped, and we must stop helping it on. The people must rise to a realization of their best interest and demand the embargo on arms. Let us hope that it will come soon. If not, our children will have to suffer the consequences, if not even our own generation. I have tried to do my duty. Now the rest of the country must do theirs. God bless us all. I am in His hand, so don't worry about me. With much love,

Affly, FRANK.

Denies He Had Accomplices.

Commissioner Woods and his men found the prisoner in bed, appearing very tired and weak. He was aroused with difficulty, and was disinclined to talk, but when he was pressed he sat up and replied to questions without protesting. After a few minutes he began, when some subjects were mentioned, to talk eagerly, but after a few sentences on a topic which seemed to interest him, he became languid, his voice fell away, and after muttering unintelligibly he stopped. The police from New York were chiefly interested in finding out whether he had any accomplices and whether he had been incited to violence.

Holt replied in the negative repeatedly when he was asked if he knew certain anarchists and others who were suspected of being implicated in bomb outrages. To stop this line of questioning he said finally:

"Now, I have been a school teacher most of my life. Most of my acquaintances are instructors or students. I don't know any of the sort of people that would be able to help me in a thing of this kind, and it was that which held me back this time for several weeks. I decided what my duty was a month ago, but I did not go about it at once, because I had nobody to help me and did not know how to start. I am absolutely alone in this."

Holt denied that he had talked over his plan with any one. He said that he had discussed the war with many people at Cornell University, but never had ventured opinions to them beyond abstract arguments that the war ought to be brought to an end and that an embargo on arms exports would end it.

The prisoner went further yesterday than he had done before in his denial that he had acted through sympathy with Germany and Austria-Hungary. He told Commissioner Woods that he did not care at all about the war in Europe, and was not interested in the question of which side won, but that his only anxiety was to keep the United States out of the war. This was a contradiction of the signed statement which he made on Saturday and statements in other interviews with him.

Holt did not ask any one how Mr. Morgan was getting along, but he asked for newspapers and started at once to read accounts of Mr. Morgan's condition. He was apparently not displeased with the pages and pages about his crime, and immediately after looking the pages over, he told Commissioner Woods he believed that the amount of publicity which would be given to the bomb explosion at the Capitol and to the attack on Mr. Morgan would help him to attain his object.

His Scheme of Campaign.

"I decided to do two things," he said. "The first was to arouse public attention to the crime we are committing in sending instruments of slaughter abroad, and that I sought first by exploding the bomb in the Capitol. Mr. Morgan was my next objective, because he has more power than any man in this country to stop the war. If I enlisted the all-powerful Mr. Morgan in this cause, I felt certain of eventual success. I meant to get a grip on him through his wife and children."

"Suppose you had succeeded in your plan of imprisoning Mrs. Morgan and the Morgan children and a score of armed men had been sent to rescue them, what would you have done?" he was asked.

"I had not thought of that," he replied. "It seemed to me that my plan would be perfectly easy to carry out and that Mr. Morgan would agree to do what I wanted."

Holt said that in the days he had been in this city before placing the bomb in Washington he had spent the time entirely by himself, had made no acquaintances and had spent most of the daytime wandering about the streets. At the end of the interview, Commissioner Woods said:

"The prisoner told me that he had been studying very hard and very late at night for a number of months before this plan occurred to him. That may account for his mental condition, for he is certainly unbalanced. He seemed to be giving honest answers to the questions we put to him."

The New York police officers said it appeared to be extremely unlikely that Holt had a connection with any organization favoring violence or that he was the agent of conspirators.

Holt refused to tell Chief Flynn and others where he had obtained the dynamite. He said:

"I will be ready to tell everything on Wednesday."

The prisoner would not tell his reason for waiting, but denied it was to give accomplices a chance to escape. He gave Chief Flynn a description of the house in which he had lived in Washington, but could not remember the street or number. He said that he had poured away the sulphuric acid and had left none of the materials which he had used in making the bomb.

Wrote President Wilson.

Holt admitted that on June 2 he had mailed a letter to President Wilson almost identical with those which he had sent to Washington newspapers. Chief Flynn said he had not asked if Holt planned to visit the President. He said that Secret Service men were working in this city, in Ithaca, and in Dallas to run down the facts of Holt's life, and to see if it was likely he had any fellow-conspirators. Nothing had come to light so war to show that Holt had not acted entirely by himself.

Harry W. Pullman, Superintendent of the Washington Police Department, arrived at Mineola at 8 o'clock last night and questioned Holt again about his visit to Washington. The man drew diagrams to show where his lodging house was with reference to the Union Station, and offered eagerly to go to Washington to point out the house.

Supt. Pullman questioned him in detail about the bomb explosion to eliminate all doubt that he was the man who actually manufactured and placed it. Holt wrote out the addresses of the Washington newspapers to which he had sent letters. The Superintendent said there remained scarcely any doubt that Holt put the bomb in the Capitol.

Holt complained at night to the Warden that his jailers had shown him disrespect in calling him by his first name and requested that he be addressed as "Mr. Holt." In his conversation with the Warden he said that he had the bitterest feelings toward the Kaiser and the same sentiments toward the Czar of Russia and the King of England.

"It would be a good thing if they were blown up," he said. "Then the people would have some chance of getting their rights."

The newspaper accounts of the Morgan attack that he had read, he told the Warden, were accurate and "very satisfactory."

The cartoon which was found in Holt's possession showing Columbia pointing to a box of firecrackers labelled "European War," and advising Uncle Sam that they were dangerous firecrackers, was printed in The Philadelphia Record. It was credited erroneously in THE TIMES to The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Dr. Guy F. Cleghorn of Mineola was called yesterday morning to the jail by Warden Hults, who feared that Holt might have taken poison, because he refused to eat or to leave his bed. Dr. Cleghorn announced after examining the prisoner that he was much better than he had been the day before and could not have taken any drug. After leaving the jail the physician said:

"He is a fit subject for Matteawan."

HOLT WROTE TO KAISER.

Letter Said Emperor Would Know Dynamiter's Name Soon.

Justice of the Peace William Luyster and Constable Frank McCahill made a more careful examination at Glen Cove of Frank Holt's suitcase last night and found in a pocket between two thin sheets of leather the following typewritten letter, addressed to "His Majesty the German Kaiser," and signed with the same name that Holt affixed to his letters to Washington newspapers after placing the bomb in the Senate reception room at the Capitol. The letter follows:

My Dear Sir—I hope that you will listen to my plea in the same spirit in which it is made. Let me assure you that I represent the Ideal American, i. e., the real American as he is in his heart of hearts. My name is either known to you or will be in a day or two, so don't brush this letter aside as of no importance.

We Americans have your best interests in mind and are striving to aid the unfortunate European belligerents, but in order that we may be able to work for you effectively we must find you reasonable and exhibiting the spirit of humanity and not of landgrabbing, if you will pardon the expression.

Recently, when we went into Vera Cruz to help the Mexicans settle their troubles, many of the representatives of your nation who were over here at the time could not understand our move except in the light of landgrabbing. We could not explain to them that we were unselfish in our motives, that we merely wished to help the unfortunate parties in Mexico settle their difficulties. We Americans, therefore, in order to sympathize with any European nation, must not get the impression that she is contemplating the seizure of land that does not belong to her by nature.

If, for instance, France should ask for the French-speaking portions of Lorraine, or Italy for her Italian population, or Austria and Serbia for adequate seaports, that would seem reasonable to us, and we would sympathize with such demands. But when we hear of Germany contemplating to annex Belgium, or of England wishing to take German South Africa, then we get impatient. And all of these things have nothing to do with the question of who will be victor in battle.

We feel here that the gigantic struggle is not to be laid at the door of anybody in particular. It is the outcome of the natural growth of the nations and of commercial rivalry which is perfectly legitimate and healthy. That the friction caused by such rivalry was not eased off by mutual understanding, we think, was caused by the fact that the men at the head, instead of applying their private Christianity to public affairs, are icebound by a long tradition of lying diplomacy, so-called.

The people, fortunately, are not responsible for such "diplomacy." The "diplomat" must be annihilated, must disappear from the Governments of the world, and in his place must come a Christian statesman who is big enough to see the needs of the other country. Why does a Christian business man get along without war? Because he is sensible enough to know that peace and generosity pay better in the end.

If, then, the American heart and mind and means are to help you, we beg of you not to allow any reports of selfish aggrandizement come to our ears. We feel that such an attitude would not lead to a real settlement, but merely lay the foundation for more war. Affectionately,

R. PEARCE.

This letter bore the date of June 5, 1915.

FIND PISTOL IN HOLT'S TRUNK.

Detective in Ithaca Learns That Assassin Talked Much on Religion.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 4.—A 38-calibre revolver and some letters, papers, and clippings belonging to Frank Holt, the former Cornell instructor, who shot J. P. Morgan yesterday, were discovered in a trunk in an attic of Sage cottage on the Cornell campus today by Detective Sergeant Bernard A. Ditsch of the New York Police Department, who arrived this morning to make an investigation of Holt's life here for the past two years. Holt occupied a room in Sage cottage after his wife and children left for Texas a month or so ago.

The letters and papers, Sergeant Ditsch said, had no bearing on the Morgan case. As a result of his investigations and conversations with men who roomed on the same floor with Holt at Sage cottage, Charles H. Hadley and Harold D. Phillipps, and with May Gibbons, an employe at the cottage, and various members of the faculty in the German department at the university, Ditsch said he thought that Holt was mentally unbalanced when he shot Mr. Morgan.

He found no evidence connecting Holt with any plot to kill Mr. Morgan, nor did he discover that Holt was the agent of any German organization or actively interested in the German propoganda in this country. According to the information furnished by men who knew him, the instructor was a rational, serious-minded, studious man, whose family life was happy and who had been a successful teacher. He earned a modest salary, $1,000 a year as instructor, and his income was about $1,500 in all.

Ditsch learned that on some subjects Holt was a crank; that he had hobbies. Though he sympathized with Germany to some extent he was by no means an active partisan. He was the most earnest when he attacked the war itself. His idea was that the war ought to be stopped.

Holt was much interested in religious questions, and men who talked much with him in the last few weeks he was here said they had not heard him say much about the war, but that he had talked earnestly on religion. He was not a member of an Ithaca church, though he had a strong leaning toward Christian Science and was also interested in spiritualism.

Ditsch also learned that Holt had worked very hard for the past two years, striving for the degree which he obtained from the university and teaching in the university and in private tutoring schools. The detective said his theory was that overwork and strong feeling against the war and the export of arms had unbalanced his mind and that he was insane when he shot Mr. Morgan.

Professor Albert B. Faust, head of the German department, today furnished the following facts about Holt's record. He was graduated from Polytechnic College, Fort Worth, Texas, in 1909, taking an A. B. degree; he taught French and German at Emory and Henry College, Emory, Va., in 1910, and French at Vanderbilt, in 1912. He studied in the Cornell Summer school, in 1912, and became an instructor at Cornell, in 1913. Some time ago he announced that he would leave Cornell this school year and become professor of French in the Southern Methodist College.

PRESIDENT'S GUARDS IN CORNISH INCREASED

Secret Service Men Watch Closely All Strangers in Town—No Precaution Overlooked.

Special to The New York Times.

CORNISH, N. H., July 4.—Additional Secret Service operatives arrived here today and extra precautions were taken to guard President Wilson from a possible attack by any weak-minded person who might be incited by the shooting of J. Pierpont Morgan and the explosion in the Capitol at Washington.

Day and night Secret Service men watch the President all the time here, but now the guard will be increased and other means will be taken to prevent any attack on the Chief Magistrate.

Strangers in Cornish and Windsor are being scrutinized closely, and the entire machinery of the United States Secret Service has been set in motion to protect the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4.—Officials are extremely reticent in regard to the precautions taken to protect public buildings as a result of the dynamiting of the Senate reception room by Holt. Extra guards have been placed around the White House, and those in charge of the big Executivo Department structures will adopt such measures as may be necessary.

An unusually large number of cranks has been arrested here recently. Two weak-minded men were arrested at the White House last week when they tried to see President Wilson. The number of crank letters received at the White House and by Government officials has increased lately. Many of the writers were wrought up over the European war.

Measures were adopted last month by the authorities of the building jointly occupied by the State, War, and Navy Departments to restrict visitors after office hours, owing to minor thefts. On the night of President Wilson's inauguration when the Navy Department was crowded with visitors, a set of blueprints showing the electrical wiring of the dreadnought Pennsylvania was stolen from the draughting room of the Naval Bureau of Steam Engineering.

When Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, heard today that Holt said he had written a letter to President Wilson, he asked Rudolph Forster, Executive Clerk, to have an examination made of the files. Mr. Forster reported there was no record of a letter from Holt.

HANDLE $500,000,000 IN WAR CONTRACTS

Morgan Firm Paid for Only Small Part—Food Purchases Lowered Exchange Price.

In explanation of the part the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. has taken in the furnishing of war munitions and supplies for the European nations at war, it was stated authoritatively last night that the firm had handled contracts amounting to more than $500,000,000 for the account of foreign Governments since the war began.

Of this amount, about $400,000,000 worth has been purchased for the British Government since the Morgan firm was appointed as agents for that Government in this country, and $50,000,000 worth for the French Government, contracted for within the last month. The Morgan firm was appointed by the French Government to act in the same capacity as it does for the British Government.

About $150,000,000 worth of war supplies were purchased for the British Government in this country during the early months of the war, which the Morgan firm had placed in part. About one-half of the total amount contracted for in this country represents contracts for ammunition, shells, powder, and the like, but of the whole amount of ammunition contracted for only a small part, it was stated, had been forwarded to the purchasers. The remainder is now being manufactured.

The Morgan firm's commissions for placing the contracts was said to be on a sliding scale, which began at 2 per cent. and decreased in proportion to the magnitude of the contracts. All of the contracts, it was understood, had been placed with firms in the United States. The Morgan firm, it was stated, had not given any contracts to firms in which it was interested.

It was explained that of the total of $450,000,000 worth of war supplies contracted for by the Morgan firm only a small proportion has been paid for, although advances have been made to some firms. This explanation was given to correct the impression that the large purchases of war supplies have been responsible for the fall in foreign exchange. The low quotations were due, it was stated, to the enormous purchases in this country of grain and foodstuffs.

HOLT IS MUENTER, SAY ASSOCIATES

Continued from Page 1.

of his wife and has since been a fugitive.

"There is no doubt about Holt and Muenter being the same man. He has kept hidden all these years through a remarkable rehabilitation under the name of Holt.

"Muenter was born in Germany, but since his rehabilitation as Holt has claimed to have been born in Texas of German parentage. For a time he taught German in the Harvard School of Chicago, a private preparatory institution. He also taught German in Radcliffe College for Women.

"His wife was a pleasant German-American woman, as I remember her. Muenter's mind ran on sex matters. With others he formed a secret organization for the study of mediaeval mysticism.

Fled to Mexico.

"His wife was about to give birth to their third child when her death occurred. Muenter ran away from Cambridge with the two children, and brought them to Chicago, where he turned them over to Mrs. Muenter's parents. Then, still undetected by the authorities, he went to Mexico.

"He worked for a while in Mexico City as a stenographer. He shaved his full beard and wore a soft hat instead of the derby he had affected as Muenter. A reward of $1,000 for his arrest has never been claimed. While a fugitive he issued a badly printed review of his case couched in sarcastic terms, and mailed it to some of his acquaintances."

In this connection a dispatch from Cambridge said that the police there received a year after Mrs. Muenter's death such a document.

"Under the name of Holt," continued the Chicago informant, "he showed up at the Agricultural and Mechanical College at College Station, Texas, passed the examinations there, and was graduated. He married a classmate at the Texas school, and has three children by her.

"He later taught German in Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tenn., and attended Cornell University, where he obtained his Ph. D. He was elected head of the department of German of the Southern Methodist University of Dallas, Texas, and was to have begun his work there next Fall.

"I always considered him odd, but to talk with him you would not suspect his eccentricities."

Muenter's sister, Miss Bertha Muenter, a teacher in the public schools of Chicago, who lives with her aged mother, was interviewed by a representative of THE TIMES in her Chicago home last night. She said she had not heard from her brother since his disappearance nine years ago.

Muenter's Sister Alarmed.

"I hope he has not got into trouble again," she said. "His poor mother is 84 years old and has nearly forgotten the terrible times of his disappearance in 1906. I hope he has not turned up to bring it all to the surface again."

Mrs. Muenter taught school in Chicago after her marriage to Muenter in 1902, while her husband prepared himself for higher work in the universities. He was born in Germany, Chicago acquaintances said, and came to this country twenty-five years ago.

The description sent out by the Cambridge police at the time of Muenter's disappearance in 1906 was:

"Age 35 years; height 5 feet 9 or 10 inches; weight about 150 pounds; florid complexion; dark hair; long face; slanting forehead; full dark vandyke beard; loose-jointed walker."

The description of Holt entered on police records is:

"Age 40 years; height 5 feet 11 inches; weight 150 pounds; dark-brown hair; long, thin face; high forehead; loose-jointed walker; clean-shaven face."

Mrs. Muenter died April 16, 1906. There was no one but her husband with her at the time of her death, as the Muenters did not believe in doctors. The undertaker to whom the body was sent became suspicious when he was embalming it, and called in Professor Whitney of the Harvard Medical School, who found she had died from slow arsenic poisoning. Although he made this report to the Cambridge police, Muenter was allowed to leave Cambridge with his two small children, taking the body to Chicago with him. The funeral and cremation of the body took place the day after his arrival in Chicago on April 18. Muenter immediately disappeared.

The day after a warrant for him came from the Cambridge police, but he could not be found. It was found on investigation that Mrs. Muenter had taken the arsenic in beef tea fed her while she was in confinement.

It was recalled by Muenter's associates at Harvard that he said he had been born in Germany and that he came there from the University of Kansas.

A dispatch from Dallas, Texas, said that the Rev. O. F. Sensabaugh, whose daughter married Frank Holt in 1910, after hearing that Holt was thought to be Muenter, exclaimed:

"I can't believe it. It is so unreasonable compared with anything that I know of Mr. Holt. I have never even heard or suspected anything of the sort."

Dr. Sensabaugh said that Holt had not claimed to be a native of Texas but of Wisconsin. He said his daughter was a classmate of Holt's at the Polytechnic College at Fort Worth, Texas, where Holt entered in 1908.

Holt's father-in-law said he had not received any word direct from Holt to confirm the supposition that the man under arrest for the Morgan shooting was his son-in-law. Dr. Sensabaugh said his daughter did not believe the man under arrest was her husband, although she admitted Saturday night the receipt of letters from him from the Mills Hotel, Seventh Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, and Holt is known to have sent her a telegram following his arrest Saturday.

Checking Up Holt's Story.

Holt has accounted for himself to the New York police since 1910, during which time he has been teaching in various colleges in this country. The police yesterday obtained from him a statement of where and what he was previousto 1906. Telegrams went last night to all parts of the country in an effort to check up Holt's story. If there are discrepancies Holt will get the third degree again in an effort to make him tell if he was ever a teacher at Harvard.

Police Commissioner Wood was asked by THE TIMES yesterday to put the question squarely to Holt. After his examination of the would-be assassin of Mr. Morgan Mr. Woods was noncommittal when asked if he had put the direct question to Holt. Detectives who worked with Captain Tunney of the Bomb and Anarchist Squad and with Commissioner Woods said last night that the detectives didn't wish to question Holt closely on the Muenter theory until they had discovered possible discrepancies in his life story with which to confront him.

A dispatch to THE TIMES from Cambridge last night said that Captain Patrick F. Hurley, in charge of the Cambridge detective force, who took an active part in the investigation of the Muenter case, declared that the description of Holt tallied closely with that of the missing Harvard instructor. He telegraphed to New York last night for a more detailed description. Should this description uphold the striking superficial similarity between Holt and Muenter, Captain Hurley said that some one who knew Muenter would be taken to Glen Cove to make a positive identification. Pictures of Muenter and a full description were mailed to the New York police on Saturday night from Cambridge, but the New York police refused last night to say whether or not they weakened or strengthened the theory that the two are the same.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Split of White Rock and a dash of lemon.

DEATH NOTES SENT TO VICE PRESIDENT

Thomas R. Marshall Says His Life Has Been Threatened in Many Letters Recently.

RECALLED BY EXPLOSION

Never Took the Crank Notes Seriously Until Bomb Was Placed Near His Office.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 4.—Thomas R. Marshall, Vice President of the United States, who passed through here tonight on his way to Hot Springs, Ark., to make an Independence Day address, said that he had been threatened with death by many cranks in the last six weeks.

Mr. Marshall said the threats came in the form of anonymous letters while he was at Washington, but that he was of a more or less fatalistic temperament and did not notify the Secret Service department about the letters. He has received a dozen of them recently. What prompted Mr. Marshall to reveal the fact that he had been receiving the crank notes was the fact that the bomb planted in the Capitol building was within three feet of his desk. When it exploded it demolished the desk and a door connecting with the Vice President's office.

Mr. Marshall said he had not taken the letters seriously, but that he was naturally startled when he learned of the explosion.

"If I am to be killed by an anarchist," he said, "I don't believe all of the Secret Service men in the country, if they were notified of the threat, could prevent it.

"If you remember when President McKinley was assassinated he was surrounded by secret service men. The assassin walked up to him with his hand bandaged and proffered the other, as if to shake hands, then he fired the fatal shot.

"I presume I received more than a dozen threatening letters when I was at the capitol. Sime of them were signed, but most of them were anonymous. I threw all of them into my waste basket.

"I have not been to Washington since the explosion, but I understand that it occurred within a few feet of my desk. I am glad that I was not there at the time, but I am not at all perturbed over it.

"The man who placed the bomb in the Capitol was evidently demented over the war situation. There are probably a great many of this kind at large and they are dangerous to the community. The threatening letters I received go to prove this fact.

"One of the letters, in particular, was evidently from a crazy man who signed himself 'Adam.' This letter gave me permission to declare war and lift the weight from Congress and the President's shoulders."

ARREST AT WENDEL HOME.

Tacoma Man Insisted on Seing Miss Georgiana Wendel.

Stravos H. Seilanos, who said he was an interpreter of Tacoma, Washington, was arrested last night by Policeman Walker on the steps of the Wendel home, at 442 Fifth Avenue, and locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Seilanos went to the Wendel home early yesterday afternoon and insisted on seeing Miss Georgiana Wendel, one of the four sisters of the late John G. Wendel, who died last December leaving them between $80,000,000 and $100,000,000. The maid told him to call in the evening, and when he came last night the maid refused to let him see Miss Wendel. He persisted, and there was an argument which attracted the attention of the policeman.

Seilanos told the police that he sent Miss Wendel a registered letter, which was returned to him, and then he came on to make a personal call. It is believed that he wanted money for some project in Washington.

On the way to the station Walker said that Seilanos told him that he wanted to get a letter to a woman inside the Wendel home who speaks and reads Turkish. "He said something about cutting a neck," the policeman added, "but I could not tell what he was talking about." Magistrate Deuel asked Seilanos through a Turkish interpreter what he meant by that statement, but he denied having made it, and said that he wanted to give a letter to a woman who spoke his language. He told the Magistrate that the woman's name was "Mrs. Joe John," but refused to say anything further about her except that she spoke his language.

No weapon was found on him, and Magistrate Deuel fined him $10. He did not have the money and was taken to the Yorkville prison.

READ PRAYERS FOR MORGAN.

Rector of St. George's Returns from Vacation to Conduct Services.

The Rev. Dr. Karl Reiland, rector of St. George's Church, in Stuyvesant Square, of which J. P. Morgan is a vestryman, who has been on his vacation, hurried to the city on Saturday to conduct the services in St. George's yesterday, although the preacher was the Rev. Dr. Stuart L. Tyson of Princeton. No public mention of the attack upon the life of Mr. Morgan was made in the sermon, but recognition of it was made in the prayers. The rector changed the wording of the prayer for the sick to fit the circumstance.

The same prayer was read yesterday at two other churches up the Hudson, with which the late J. P. Morgan had been identified. These were Holy Innocents Church at Highland Falls and St. Andrew's Chapel at Montgomery. In a number of other Episcopal churches in the city the prayer was read, slightly changed by the reader.

KAISER GREETS BETROTHED.

Best Wishes to Miss von Bethmann-Hollweg and Count Burkerbroda.

AMSTERDAM, July 4, (via London).—The betrothal of Isa von Bethmann-Hollweg, the 21-year old daughter of the German Imperial Chancellor, to Count Burkerbroda, was announced today, according to dispatches from Berlin.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg attended the ceremony, which took place at the Hohenfinow family estate. Emperor William telegraphed his congratulations.

GERMAN AVIATORS AGAIN RAID HARWICH

Fort and Torpedo Boat Destroyers Attacked Near English Port, According to Berlin.

NANCY IS ALSO ATTACKED

British Aeroplanist Comes Down Burning On Dutch Frontier North of Ghent.

BERLIN, July 4.—Military airmen have been extremely active on both sides during the past twenty-four hours, according to an official report from the German headquarters. This says:

Aviators yesterday were very active. German aeroplanes bombarded a fort near Harwich, England, and a British torpedo boat destroyer flotilla, and attacked the fortified town of Nancy and the railroad station at Dombasle, (eleven miles southeast of Nancy,) thereby severing railway communication with the fort at Remiremont.

An English aeroplane came down burning at a point north of Ghent, on the Dutch frontier. A German fighting aeroplane forced a French aviator to land near Schlucht.

The enemy dropped bombs on Bruges, (capital of the Belgian Province of West Flanders,) without doing any military damage.

Harwich occupies an elevated position at the extremity of a small peninsula projecting into the estuary of the Stour and Orwell. It is one of the principal English ports for Continental traffic, and has been a point of coast defense since the time of James I.

There are a number of fortifications, the principal one being Landguard Fort, where there are important defense works and a number of great modern guns, commanding the main channel.

There are also batteries at and opposite Harwich, and there are modern works at Shotley Point, at the fork of the two estuaries.

The harbor is one of the best on the east coast of England, and in stormy weather is largely used as a shelter, there being breakwaters and a great seawall.

This is not the first time that Harwich has been raided by German airmen. On the night of June 4-5 a Zeppelin visited Harwich and the east coast, killing five persons and wounding forty. This was admitted in the London Admiralty report.

SAYS GERMANS OPENED MAIL

British Official Explanation in Reply to Swedish Complaint.

LONDON, July 4.—The British Foreign Office in an official statement issued tonight, commenting on the allegations that the Swedish mail steamers Bjoern and Torsten had been captured by the Germans, and that mail from Russia and Sweden had been opened and the contents censored, says:

"This has been established beyond doubt, and it is desirable under the circumstances that it be generally known in view of the wide publicity given to statements from German sources that the bags had been returned to the Swedish authorities unopened."

The United States Postoffice Department upon receipt of complaints from Sweden that mail had been opened by the British censor issued an order recently that no more mails to Baltic countries should be sent on vessels touching at ports of the United Kingdom.

MORE GERMAN REFUGEES.

Party of 97, with Families, from Kiao-Chau Here to Sail for Home.

The second party of German refugees from Kiao-Chau, China, including ninety-seven officials, with their families, arrived at midnight on Saturday from the Pacific Coast, and were taken to the Hamburg-American liner President Lincoln at Hoboken. They will sail for Germany on the Scandinavian-American liner United States, via Copenhagen, on July 15. Few of the refugees speak any but their own language and Chinese, though Surgeon Major Gen. von Foerster and Professor Dr. Hoffer, Chief Sanitary Inspectors on the staff at Kiao-Chau, speak English and French.

Several of the refugees attended the German Lutheran Church at Hoboken yesterday morning and went out in the afternoon to see New York, under the escort of the ship's officers. It was said at the pier yesterday that the refugees have a safe conduct pass from the Allies.

The first refugees from Kiao-Chau sailed for Copenhagen last Wednesday.

REJOICE OVER HELIGOLAND.

German Newspapers Recall That It Is 25 Years Since It Became German.

BERLIN, July 4.—The Overseas News Agency gives out the following:

"German newspapers today recall that twenty-five years ago the island of Heligoland became a German possession. Since then it has been the centre of development of German naval power and without it the building of a strong fleet would have been impossible.

"Great Britain at the time of the transfer absolutely underrated the strategical and military value of the island."

Heligoland was transferred to Germany by Great Britain during the reign of Queen Victoria, at a time when the two countries were in alliance. The island was transferred in exchange for territorial rights in Africa, Germany urging that it was a harmless watering place used almost entirely by Germans and of no importance otherwise. The island was not then fortified.

GERMAN TALE OF INDIA RIOTS

Berlin Reports Native Troops at Lahore and Madras Have Mutinied.

BERLIN, July 4, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—Dispatches from Constantinople to the Overseas News Agency say that the latest mail reaching the Turkish capital from India contains exhaustive reports of fresh riots at Lahore, in the British Indian Province of Punjab. The Indian cavalry is reported to have mutinied, and after being joined by other soldiers and by street gatherings, to have killed their officers and English civilians, and to have pillaged and destroyed a number of hotels and houses. Ten high Government officers are reported to have been among the victims.

Two battalions of troops ready to be transported to Europe also are said to have mutinied, and to have dispersed after shooting their officers.

Madras, a maritime city on the Bay of Bengal, evidently witnessed most serious battles between the police and mutineering troops, according to these advices.

Similar reports, the Overseas News Agency says, have been received from Cairo, where the arrival of an enormous number of wounded English and Australian soldiers has disclosed to the natives the heavy British losses.

DAILY MAIL FEARS INVASION OF BRITAIN

Wants Admiral Fisher Recalled to Insure the Efficiency of the Fleet.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 5.—The Daily Mail says editorially:

"The Daily Mail warns the public that the situation is not even as satisfactory as it was a few months ago. When Lloyd George said: 'I think the situation is too grave, much too grave, very much too grave,' and Lord Curzon stated, 'The situation is one of grave anxiety, and it is not unfair to speak of this country as being in grave peril,' they were gently hinting at facts not known to one person in a thousand in this land, and not known to the majority of the members of the House of Lords or the House of Commons.

"The story of the Dardanelles expedition, which is only one phase of the grave situation, is completely misunderstood and its importance underestimated. Members of Parliament should press for information as to certain circumstances in connection with this vast operation. The public ought to know; they should not be further chloroformed."

Referring to "certain preparations against invasion" which are being carried out The Mail asks if these preparations are sufficient, and says:

"We wonder, because now that the war is in its twelfth month, we find that, according to statements made in the House of Commons, all sorts of things are very insufficient—the supply of rifles and machine guns, for example. The Daily Mail frankly distrusts the authorities who have not yet provided the soldiers with rifles.

"Rifles could have been obtained over and over again from the United States had they been ordered. Offers of machine guns were made last Autumn and were refused. The people who muddled the equipment of the men who are marching about without weapons may be muddling the invasion question.

"Invasion is dependent upon one mistake, and one mistake only, of our fleet. That is exactly what it depends upon, neither more nor less. The same brains that muddled the Dardanelles operations may interfere with the operations of the fleet. Lord Fisher left the Admiralty as a protest against a phase of the Dardanelles war. He declines to return to it so long as certain muddlers are in any way connected with the Government. They are still the most active members of the Coalition.

"It is announced today that Admiral Fisher has been appointed Chairman of the new Board of Inventions. No doubt he can do very useful work in that capacity, and we are glad to know that he will be at hand in case of an emergency; but the nation should insist upon his return to the Admiralty. Unfortunately, the nation knows practically nothing. It is being told a little more by the new Government, but as yet not much."

FINDS PEACE SPIRIT IN MANY GERMANS

American Professor Says It Is More Widespread Than the Press Admits.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 5.—Speaking at a Fourth of July celebration at the Browning Settlement in Walworth Road yesterday Dr. Battin, a professor at Swarthmore College, who has spent several months in Europe since the war started, said, according to The Daily News, that in Germany, among the theological and diplomatic classes and right down to the extreme left of the Social Democrats, he found that the peace movement had much more support than was admitted in the German press.

The Chancellor, he said, desired peace, but it appeared that the military element was in the ascendancy.

SELLING AMERICAN BONDS.

England Expected to Send Back Most of Our Securities.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 5.—The Daily Mail's financial editor, in advising the sale of American bonds in order to raise money for the war loan, says:

"Besides increasing subscriptions to the war loan, the selling of American securities lessens the amount of gold which has to be exported from this country to the United States, and thus tends to protect our gold reserve. The process of selling American bonds has been going on for some time now, but with increasing rapidity since the war loan prospectus was issued. It is calculated that $20,000,000 worth of bonds have been sold in the last week or so. Eventually there are likely to be very few American securities held in this country, for under the present regulations, having once been sold and delivered to the United States, they cannot come back here. What was at one time one of the most important markets of the Stock Exchange must tend to disappear with the prolongation of the war, and it will take some time to re-establish it after the war ends."

GERMANS PRESSING ARGONNE ATTACKS

Announce Capture of 2,556 Prisoners—Shelled French Trenches All Night.

GAIN NEAR PONT-A-MOUSSON

Positions On 1,800-Foot Front Stormed, Berlin Says; Paris Reports Repulses.

LONDON, July 4.—The Germans last night maintained a continuous artillery and rifle fire upon the French positions in the Argonne, which today, according to French reports, gave place to engagements with torpedoes and hand grenades. Berlin announces that up to July 2 the Germans had taken 2,556 prisoners as a result of the recent fighting in that region. German attacks to the west of Pont-à-Mousson resulted, according to Berlin, in the storming of a front of 1,800 feet; but Paris asserts that these were beaten back.

Artillery engagements are reported from the neighborhood of Nieuport, in Belgium, in the sector north of Arras, on the heights of the Meuse and in the Vosges.

The following is the night bulletin of the French War Office:

There have been spirited artillery actions in Belgium, in the region of Nieuport and on the Steenstraete-Het Sase front, as well as in the sector to the north of Arras.

On the right bank of the Aisne, in the neighborhood of Paissy, mining operations continue.

In the Argonne engagements with hand grenades and torpedoes occurred, but no infantry action.

On the heights of the Meuse and in the Vosges there has been merely cannonading.

The French afternoon report says:

In the region to the north of Arras the enemy last night attacked in close formation our positions along the sunken road from Angres to Ablain, which is to the north of the highway running between Aix Noulette and Souchez. Our assailants were dispersed and driven back by the fire from the French barricade and from our machine guns, and they suffered heavy losses.

In the Argonne infantry fire and cannonading did not cease at all during the night. Along the road between Binarville and Vienne-le-Château, as far as Le Four-de-Paris, the only activity consisted in some local infantry engagements.

In the region of La Fontaine there has been no change in the lines, either German or French.

On the front at La Haye the Germans, following a very violent bombardment, endeavored to attack our trenches at about midnight.

To the north of Regniéville the fire from our barricades prevented the forces of the enemy from spreading out.

In front of Fay [five miles west of Pont-à-Mousson] a battalion of the enemy, which came as far as our wire entanglements, was compelled to retire. A second attack at this place by half a battalion of German troops was no more successful.

There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

Berlin's account of the western war operations for the last twenty-four hours is as follows:

In the Argonne the Germans continue their offensive. Our booty has increased considerably, and amounted on July 1 and 2 to 2,556 prisoners—among them 37 officers—25 machine guns, 72 mine throwers, and one revolver gun.

On the Meuse heights the enemy, despite all failures, renewed four times his attempts to win back the positions he had lost near Les Eparges. The attacks were easily repulsed.

Northwest of Regniéville the Germans stormed French positions along a front of 1,800 feet, and took from the enemy part of the forest to the north of Fay-en-Haye.

AVERT CRISIS IN JAPAN.

Criticism of Dealings with China Results in a Compromise.

TOKIO, July 4.—A threatened ministerial crisis resulting from criticism directed by the Elder Statesmen against the policy of Baron Kato, the Japanese Foreign Minister has been absorbing the country. Marquis Inouye and Marquis Matsukata, both Elder Statesmen, voicing the financial and business interests of the empire, held that the Government's diplomacy was responsible for the Chinese boycott against the Japanese and for the misunderstanding current abroad of Japan's intentions. It is reported that Katsunosuke Inouye, the Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain, who is a son of the Elder Statesman, Marquis Inouye, has tendered his resignation as a result of the controversy.

It is understood that a compromise has been reached by the various political parties in the interest of the national welfare and because of the war, involving the adoption of a conciliatory program toward China, and it is believed that a crisis has been temporarily averted.

GERMAN LINE MOVES AT 5 MILES A DAY

Continued from Page 1.

losses. The heights north of Krasnik were taken after severe fighting.

Germans in North Poland Repulsed.

PETROGRAD, June 4.—The War Office tonight issued the following bulletin:

In the Shavli (Baltic Province) region, west of the Niemen, there has been a recurrence of fighting. In the Edvabno region a fierce mining conflict is progressing. Near the Village of Kutche we captured a gallery of mines, in which were 900 pounds of dynamite. We also successfully exploded mines prepared by us.

On the Bzura, near the village of Sukha, we repulsed an attempted advance by the enemy against our trenches. In the direction of Radom we took the offensive on Tuesday and Wednesday nights, and captured several trenches and several Austrian battalions.

Between the Vistula and the Bug there have been desperate engagements. The enemy's offensive on the Wysnica River was successfully stopped. The enemy concentrated his principal effort to the east of Krasnik, in the direction of Lykhav, where we repulsed the attacks, although the final result of the fighting is not yet known.

The enemy also attempted an advance toward Zamosc and Krasastav, where the fighting was desperate, especially where the Volitza flows into the Wieprz, on the line of villages including Tarjimeklir, Krasno and Stryeff. The enemy sustained heavy losses.

Tarjimeklir, which the enemy captured Friday evening, again passed into our hands at dawn on Saturday.

After holding up the Austro-German advance on the Gnila Lipa we fell back to the Zlota Lipa.

There has been no change on the Dniester.

An earlier official bulletin read as follows:

On the day and night of July 2 the enemy delivered numerous partial attacks west of the middle Niemen along the front of the River Szeszupa, on the Bobr near Ossowetz, on the right bank of the Vistula, in the region of Starozeba south of the Pilica, in the direction of Radom and near Pakoslaw and Sienno. All of the attacks were repulsed. The enemy has succeeded in capturing our first line of trenches over an insignificant extent in the region of Kalwarya.

Stubborn fighting continued on July 2 on the River Por and north of Zamosc. No other changes have occurred.

RUSSIA HANGS THREE SPIES.

Accomplices of Lieut. Col. Miassoyedoff Pay for East Prussian Defeats.

PETROGRAD, July 4.—Three accomplices of Lieut. Col. Miassoyedoff, an interpreter on the staff of the Russian Tenth Army, who sometime ago was hanged as a spy, have been convicted after a trial by courtmartial and also hanged.

After the sentence of death against Lieut. Col. Miassoyedoff had been carried out early in April last it was announced officially that several persons not connected with the army had been arrested and would be tried as accomplices. In February of this year the Tenth Russian Army was defeated in the Mazurian Lake district of East Prussia, the Germans taking 50,000 men as prisoners. Five months earlier the army of General Rennenkampff had been routed with great losses in prisoners in the same province and under similar circumstances.

It was contended by Russian military officers that the German General Staff must have possessed knowledge of intended Russian movements. Suspicion led to Lieut. Col. Miassoyedoff, and he was tried by courtmartial and condemned to death.

Russian Duma to Meet July 13.

LONDON, Monday, July 5.—The Russian Duma is now expected to meet on July 13, according to the Petrograd correspondent of The Morning Post. He states that leaders of the parties represented in the Duma have been meeting quasi-privately for some time and that their decisions on various matters have been presented to the Government.

AUSTRALIANS RALLY TO AID OF BELGIANS

New South Wales Raises $500,000 in a Day—Simultaneous Toast Throughout State.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, Australia, May 22.—Nowhere else in the world, considering the size of its population, has sympathy for the Belgians been more amply demonstrated than in the Australian Commonwealth. Some months ago the Federal Parliament appropriated a large sum for the aid of these victims, but the extent of their suffering and their dire necessity did not really come home to the people of Australia until last Summer, (Winter in the northern hemisphere,) when an appeal was cabled from London to this part of the world for help.

Generosity is one of the virtues of the Australian people, and when assurances were forthcoming that if money or supplies were sent wholesale from here they would not be seized by the Germans, Australians, from one end of the continent to the other, vied with each other—as they had already done, but in a more circumscribed way—in giving to the good cause. Governmentally, owing to the enormous expense of recruiting, training, equipping, and dispatching troops, to say nothing of other heavy drains entailed by the war, the Commonwealth and the individual States could do little more than they had already done, but popularly Australia could do much—and it can and will do more.

As the bulk of Australia's population is in the capitals, fêtes and other like agencies at these centres have thus far been productive of the biggest gifts. In Melbourne "Belgian Flag Day," a month or so ago, when the city became fairly resplendent with black, yellow, and red, thousands of little banners of the gallant kingdom were sold and the streets swarmed with feminine solicitors of alms; and "Belgian Rose Day" not long after, when King Albert's birthday was celebrated, yielded in cash contributions not far from $80,000. In Adelaide and Brisbane similar means were adopted with good results, but it remained for Sydney to eclipse all the efforts thus far put forth.

"Belgian charity" in this State as in the others had been fairly well organized before "Belgium Day" in Sydney and the rest of New South Wales dawned. However, in order to have unprecedented success, the arrangements for the day—May 14—were by general consent left to Hugh J. Ward, one of the several theatrical men who took over the business of the late J. C. Williamson and compose the stage triumvirate of Australasia. Mr. Ward is an American—a native of Philadelphia—and true to his nationality he worked like a beaver. He also with native ingenuity devised several features which, so far as is known down here, are novel in Belgian relief affairs.

One of these was a simultaneous toast at 1 o'clock throughout the State. At that hour the Mayor of every municipality and the President of every shire gave this sentiment, "The restoration of Belgium; new life to our brave Allies, and long live heroic Albert!" the proposal of the toast being followed by three cheers for the Belgian monarch. In Sydney the toast was given by the State Governor, Sir Gerald Strickland, who with other notables stood on a balcony of the Town Hall. He led the cheer which was given by a dense crowd at that spot and by scores of other crowds, while whistles and sirens sounded from factories and other buildings and from steam vessels in the harbor, and guns boomed a salute to the ruler of the Belgians and his people.

Sydney—which with its suburbs numbers some 750,000 souls—resembled on that day a huge fair. The display of Belgian and other flags was profuse; every means conceivable—auctions, matinées, sales and what not—for raising money went on until late at night; thousands of women, without distinction of class, thronged the streets with collection boxes; a pageant marched along the main streets; department and other stores made displays, and hundreds of meetings were held, all with the single object in view—beating the world's record for a single day in the matter of contribution to the destitute and oppressed Belgian nation.

Whether this was accomplished remains to be seen, but New South Wales, the population of which is about 1,750,000, did itself proud by raising $500,000. The street collections in Sydney and its environs exceeded $100,000.

NO PEACE NOW, SAYS HERVE.

French Socialist Repudiates German "Comrades'" Suggestions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 4.—Under the heading "A Shameful Peace," Gustave Hervé, in La Guerre Sociale, repudiates the suggestion of the German Social Democrats that he and the French Socialist Party are willing to accept their principle of peace without annexation on the basis of the status quo ante.

In his most sarcastic vein M. Hervé pictures Europe under such a peace, with militarism doubled, international suspicion paramount, and social programs forced into the background by the burden of military taxation. He concludes:

"If any one in our party dared to speak of peace before the robbers of Belgium had been chased out with rifles, before Prussian militarism had been humiliated and smashed to pieces, you would see our glorious dead—the French Socialists who have fallen to found a new Europe—rise from their graves in protest."

PICHON FEARS FOR US.

Thinks New German Submarines May Dominate Our Coast.

PARIS, July 4.—Senator Stephan Pichon, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, writing in the Petite Journal under the heading, "What Will the United States Do?" sums up the acts of the Germans since the sinking of the Lusitania and refers particularly to the reported naval bases along the coast of Maine Senator Pichon says that when "new submarines, whose construction are near completion, are ready, the Germans will be able to commit in the neighborhood of America acts of piracy which they now accomplish in the North Sea Channel and in the Irish Sea."

"In coolly sinking the Armenian," the writer says, "these nefarious pirates added another crime to those whereof they bear responsibility before the world, and especially before the United States. It is their way of defying the Government at Washington. Will that Government stand it?"

EXPECT A WINTER CAMPAIGN.

Paris Newspapers Urge France to Prepare for It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 4.—The probability that the war will last through the Winter is beginning to be admitted in the French press. Senator Humbert, pursuing his campaign in the Journal under the invariable heading "Cannon! Munitions!" appeals to the authorities to tell the country the truth about the situation.

"One of the great chiefs of our army," he says, "wrote me yesterday morning a letter which sums up my whole propaganda thus: 'Let us tell the truth. Time works for us. Let us endure, manufacture munitions, economize men. Let us be strong when others are exhausted instead of exhausting ourselves for nothing. Let us announce and prepare for a Winter campaign.'"

Even the Temps says:

"It is because our firmness remains unshakable that even a Winter campaign, if it must come, would be accepted as a new test of our courage before the final victory."

AUSTRALIANS' DEEDS AT DARDANELLES

Three Brigades Stormed Precipitous Heights on Their First Landing.

QUEEN ELIZABETH AIDED

Stood Several Miles Out and Shelled the Turkish Positions With Giant Shrapnel.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, Australia, May 22.—From Alexandria, Egypt, which is evidently at this stage his base, Charles E. W. Bean, the official correspondent with the Commonwealth force, has sent graphic accounts of the Australians' participation in the fighting at the Dardanelles.

His Alexandria dispatch dated May 13 begins with the explanation that early on the morning of Sunday, April 25, the greater part of the Australian and New Zealand troops which had been in Egypt landed on the Gallipoli Peninsula from the Island of Lemnos, sixty miles away. Their objective was a certain position on the northern shore of the peninsula, and they landed in two bodies. The first was a covering detachment to seize the ridges around the landing place, and the second was the main force.

The night was perfect. About 3 o'clock the moon set, and the vessels carrying the covering force stole in toward the high coast line. Protecting the flanks of this composite fleet were three warships, for the British were aware that a battery on a promontory two miles southward and several other guns on the hills commanded the place where the landing was to be made. The battleships and transports took up a position in two lines, and the troops were disembarked partly by means of the warships' boats and partly by means of destroyers. These hurried inshore and retransferred the men to other boats, which then made by the shortest route for the beach.

The covering force consisted of the Third Australian Brigade, composed mostly of miners from the famous Broken Hill silver and lead fields in New South Wales and the goldfields of West Australia. Its commander is Colonel Maclagan.

"It was 4:18 o'clock on the morning on Sunday, April 25," says Mr. Bean, "when the first boat grounded. So far not a shot had been fired by the enemy. Colonel Maclagan's orders to the brigade were that, if possible, no shots were to be fired until daybreak, but that the business should be carried through with the bayonet. The men leaped into the water, and the first of them had just reached the beach when fire opened on them from trenches on the foothills, which rise immediately from the beach. The scene of the landing was a small bay about half a mile from point to point, with two much larger bays north and south."

After describing the topography of the region, with hills rising to a height of 600 feet, which cluster to the north in a summit nearly 1,000 feet high, from which long ridges, covered with low scrub, run with steep gullies between them, Mr. Bean continues:

"One ridge comes down to the sea at the small bay above mentioned and ends in two knolls about a hundred feet high, one at each point of the bay. It was from these that the fire first opened on our troops as they landed. The bullets struck fireworks out of the stones along the beach. The men did not wait to be sent, but wherever they landed they simply rushed straight up the steep slopes. Meanwhile other small boats which had cast off from the warships' steam launches, which had towed them in, were digging for the beach with the oars. These occupied the attention of the Turks in the trenches, and almost before they had time to collect their senses the first boatload was well up toward the trenches. Few Turks awaited the bayonet.

"The Third Brigade went over the hills with such dash that within three-quarters of an hour of landing some had charged over three successive ridges. Each ridge was higher than the last, and each party that reached the top went over it with a wild cheer. Since that day the Turks have never attempted to face our bayonets. The subordinate leaders had been trained at Mena to act on their own responsibility, and the benefit of this was enormously apparent in this attack. Companies and platoons, little crowds of 50 to 200 men, were landed wherever the boats took them. Their leaders had a general idea of where they were intended to go, and, once landed, each subordinate commander made his way there by what seemed to him the shortest road. The consequence was that the Third Brigade reached its advanced line in a medley of small fractions, inextricably mixed. Several further lines of Turkish trenches were swept through. On the further ridges the Turks did not wait for the bayonet, and when at sunrise the ships bringing the first portion of the main body arrived and steamed slowly through the battleships to unload the men, those on board could see figures on the skyline of the ridges near them and the further ridge inland. Presently a heliograph winked from near the top of the second hill. They were our men."

The Turks holding this particular portion of the coast, numbering perhaps 500 to 1,000, retired, and during the hour's respite the Australians who had seized the ridges were enabled to intrench. Meantime the main body had begun to reach the beach. The Turkish battery to the southward shelled the boats as they came from the ships, but hit few of them. Some men were drowned; but, considering the fact that hundreds of boats came to that beach during the day under this fire and suffered scarcely at all, either the Turkish marksmanship was poor or else the Australasians were unusually fortunate. One boat, just as it grated on the sand, had the bottom blown out of it by a shell, but not a man was touched.

The Turks now brought up reinforcements from the other side of the peninsula, and a fierce attack began, which lasted all day. On this afternoon the Australians, and then the New Zealanders, had their first experience of shrapnel fire. The country is so rough and so adaptable to effective concealment of artillery that it was with great difficulty that the Turkish guns could be located.

That night the Australasian lines were straightened, and intrenchments were dug as well as circumstances permitted. The Turks attempted several charges on the extreme right, but all these assaults, which were preceded by arguments between Turkish officers and privates under the brow of the hill, were repulsed by counter-charges with the bayonet. Mr. Bean sums up the first day's engagement as follows:

"When all is said, a feat which will go down in history is that first Sunday's fighting, when three Australian brigades stormed in the face of fire tier after tier of cliffs and mountains apparently as impregnable as Govett's Leap (a sheer precipice in the Blue Mountains in Australia, and one of the Commonwealth's show places.) The sailors who saw the Third Brigade go up those heights and over the successive summits, their bayonets flashing in the sunrise, speak of it with tears of enthusiasm in their eyes. The New Zealanders are just as generous in their appreciation. It is hard to distinguish between the work of brigades. They all fought fiercely and suffered heavily. I believe the British at Cape Helles fought a tremendous fight. Of Australia it may be said that the Australian infantry, and especially the Third Brigade, has made a name that will never die."

Of the fighting on the following day, Monday, and the support given the Australasians by the battleship Queen Elizabeth during the morning, Mr. Bean says:

"The effect of her shells was enormous. Standing several miles out, she shelled the enemy opposite the northeast corner of our position. The effect of her shells was like a tonic for our tired men. Huge yellow clouds burst from her side. Some seconds later a crash as if the sky had fallen in was followed almost immediately by a tremendous roar somewhere on land. Looking in the direction of the Turkish position you saw a vast cloud of earth and green smoke rise skyward. The Queen Elizabeth had been provided with monstrous shrapnel sent out specially for this job. Each shell weighed nearly a ton, and on bursting it left in the air, not the woolly little puff of ordinary shrapnel, but a miniature thundercloud."

The engagement lasted all that day and far into the night, consisting of Turkish onslaughts at one point or another and counter-attacks by the Antipodeans. In several instances the hotness of the enemy's machine-gun fire drove the Australians and New Zealanders from ridges they had taken, but invariably these positions were retaken. The Turks, being well trained in German methods, issued orders, sometimes in excellent English, to the Australasians to cease firing because they would hit the British and French who were in their (the Turks') rear if they persisted, but when it was ascertained that there were no British or French within at least ten miles, this species of trickery failed of its purpose, which was to give the Turks time to pick off their foes.

On Tuesday the fighting was still heavy in places, but between Tuesday and Thursday it was at last possible for the wearied troops who had scaled the hills on Sunday and had part of the time fought without food, to be relieved and sent down to the rest camp. And now occurred what has as much as any other one thing kindled the admiration of Australasia, if not of the rest of the world. Mr. Bean describes the incident thus:

"The tired men almost all enjoyed a bath during the warm hours of the afternoon, and for a time the beach, in the midst of the fiercest battle ever fought in the Dardanelles, looked more like Manly (Sydney's Coney Island) on a public holiday. Hundreds of men were bathing, while out in the roadstead nine or ten warships were constantly firing salvos of huge guns. Along the sunny shore the men were diving, splashing, or enjoying a sun bath. Occasionally shrapnel flicked up the water, but very few men were hit. Only one, as far as I know, was killed during the whole day while bathing—an accident which had not the least effect on the bathers."

BRITISH UNIONS WORRY OVER WOMEN WORKERS

Must Not Be Used to Cut Wages, Says Secretary of Railway Men in Recent Speech.

LONDON, June 25, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The British Ministry has promised the National Union of Railway Men that at the end of hostilities the railway men serving with the armed forces will obtain jobs equal to those they gave up. At the same time, J. H. Thomas, M. P., Secretary of the union, says he is extremely uneasy over the problem of women railway workers. In a speech at a meeting of the men in Nottingham he said:

"I am profoundly convinced that you have to face the fact that female labor has come to stay. Therefore we have got to make up our minds upon one or two things. First, what grades would it be dangerous for female labor to be engaged in; second, whatever grades they work in, they must not be used as a means for reducing the prices that we have secured for particular grades by years of agitation. What we have to say is that no woman's labor is to be made the means of reducing the status of any grade in the railway service."

According to Mr. Thomas, there are certain classes of railway work which women are unable to perform, and women are not proving satisfactory in all the positions that have been opened for them.

In short, there are two courses open to the unions—either to refuse to allow the experiment of women workers altogether, as has been done in some places by the street car men, or to devote the union's energies to insisting upon the maintenance of the standard of wages. Most of the speakers favored the latter procedure, urging that, "while the trade unionist cannot, without stultifying his own principles, protest against female labor, he has every right to protest against female labor which is merely cheap labor under an alias, and it is in the interest of the country that he should so protest."

The only Government department which has made any wholesale effort to avail itself of the large amount of female labor at its disposal to take the place of men in military service is the Post Office. The department now has 3,000 new women employes in the various branches of its work throughout the country.

Of the 170,000 men employed by the Post Office before the war, 37,000 have joined the army. In the rural districts women have been employed in a limited way as letter carriers for some years past; they have now been introduced into some of the small towns and cities. Other places which are being opened to women are those of the mail sorters and messengers. Girl telegraph messengers, mounted on bicycles, are gradually taking the places of the boy messengers, and a great deal of the Post Office's telegraph work is being done by young women. Women clerks and accountants have been introduced for the first time into the London General Post Office.

On the authority of a high postal official, it is stated that the reports from all quarters are to the effect that the work of the women who have been engaged to replace men has been extremely well done. "They work quickly and accurately, and they are very conscientious," says one report.

Women letter carriers will be seen in the suburban districts of London within a few weeks. Candidates for these posts have already been called for from the Government labor exchanges.

Women are as common a sight in English fields now as in the Continental countries. More than 150,000 male farm laborers have enlisted in the army and caused a grave shortage. Farmers complain of the scarcity of labor and say that they have suffered from recruiting all they can bear. As the local food supply was never so important as now, they have even asked for the release of soldiers for farm work. This request has been granted by the War Office for the harvesting of the grain crops, but for that only.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD LOSS

Earnings Drop from $20,000,000 in 1913 to $8,555,000 Last Year.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 4.—An article in the current number of Syren and Shipping says that the North German line has been as hard hit by the war as its rival, the Hamburg-American. The former's earnings from passenger and freight business in 1914 were $8,555,000, while in 1913 they had been $20,105,000. It is said that there is a deficit of over $2,500,000 to face.

The official lists, issued by the North German Lloyd show that the number of its steamers laid up in neutral ports is 77. Four steamers of its fleet were captured by the British at sea, five, aggregating 19,157 tons, were seized on entering British ports, and four, aggregating 12,584 tons, were detained in oversea British ports.

U-30 RAISED; ONLY ONE DEAD

Others of Submarine Crew Survive 36-Hour Ordeal.

AMSTERDAM, Monday, July 5, (via London.)—The German submarine U-30, which was sunk off the mouth of the Ems through an accident, has now been raised, and only one man of the crew, who for thirty-six hours were on the sea bottom, is dead, according to dispatches to the Telegraaf.

The underwater boat has been towed to Emden for repairs.

SAY GERMANS KILL DESERTING TURKS

Prisoners Tell a Story of Machine Guns Trained on Their Own Trenches.

TURKS' AMMUNITION LOW?

Foreign Supply Reported Cut Off, While Skilled Workmen Are Lacking at Home.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 4.—A Mitylene dispatch to The Daily Chronicle, dated yesterday, says:

"Operations during the past week have sensibly improved the position of the Allies in the Gallipoli Peninsula. The British advance on the left some days ago not only meant an important gain of ground, but signified progress which put our lines in a position to threaten seriously the Turkish occupation of Atchi Baba.

"In connection with this there are two important factors. The first is the scarcity of ammunition on the Turkish side. During the past month no munitions have reached them by land through the Balkan States. The productive capacity of two of the Turkish factories has fallen practically to zero, mainly owing to lack of material, but also on account of the scarcity of skilled labor.

"The second factor, which creates some hope of the Turkish collapse at an early date, is the drooping spirits of the soldiers. The prisoners taken say their comrades would willingly surrender, but the Germans take strong measures and make it difficult to do so. Machine guns under picked men are placed on commanding positions behind the trenches, and no hesitation is exercised in firing on men who show the slightest inclination to cease fighting or surrender.

"I hear inspiring accounts of the magnificent work being done by the French artillery. On one occasion, during four hours the French poured between 8,000 and 10,000 shells on a quadruple line of Turkish trenches over 430 yards long.

"I have it upon good authority that Field Marshal von der Goltz has asked the Turkish Government for an additional 300,000 men, who must be provided before he can accept full responsibility for future operations for the defense of Constantinople."

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 4.—This official statement, relative to the fighting at the Dardanelles, was given out tonight:

Anatolian batteries forced the enemy to cease landing reinforcements. The enemy suffered heavy losses. The Turks are strongly pressing the enemy at Sedd-el-Bahr from a short distance.

ITALIANS PUSHING AUSTRIAN LINES BACK

Important Gains Along Upper Isonzo—Driven From Doberdo Plateau, Austrians Say.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TURIN, July 4, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The battle on the Isonzo, between Caporetto and Gradisca, has been raging for three days. Large Austrian reinforcements have been employed, and the Italian positions have been subjected to fierce attack.

Along the whole front the Italians have repulsed the enemy, and are now pushing home their success. They are advancing on the east bank, between Plava and Tolmino.

News from Austria is to the effect that Tolmino has been abandoned and that the Italians already are approaching the town.

GENEVA, July 4, (via Paris.)—The Tribune's Carnia correspondent states that since July 1 the Italians have gained nearly ten miles to the eastward. Important battles, he writes, are in progress between Caporetto and Idria. The Italians with heavy forces are pushing the Austrians back along the entire front.

Despite floods along the Isonzo the Italians have bridged it and taken an Austrian position, moving on Plava. Since the morning of July 2 they have advanced twenty-two miles from Iderско, southeast of Tolmino.

ROME, July 4.—Italian operations against the Austrian fortifications at Malborgeth and Predil Pass have produced encouraging results, but, in view of the formidable difficulties of bringing up heavy artillery in this mountain region, the Italian press warns the public not to expect too rapid progress.

In some cases it has been necessary to construct entirely new roads up the mountains, and the guns that can be brought into action there necessarily are less powerful than the permanent Austrian batteries which have been installed at leisure on concrete foundations. Most of the Austrian batteries are protected by domes having a six-inch steel armor.

VIENNA, June 4.—The following report of the latest operations on the Italian front was issued by the War Office today:

In the Italian theatre the enemy renewed attempts to gain a footing on a border of the plateau of Doberdo, developing severe hand-to-hand fighting. Our counter-attacks finally threw the enemy from the heights.

Attempts of the enemy to capture our position near Woltschach, west of Tolmino and south of Kern, collapsed. Alpine troops attacking one of our vantage points were repulsed after the severest of fighting. The enemy losses everywhere were heavy.

In the southeastern theatre there have been only isolated frontier skirmishes.

ITALIAN HAUL OF ARMS.

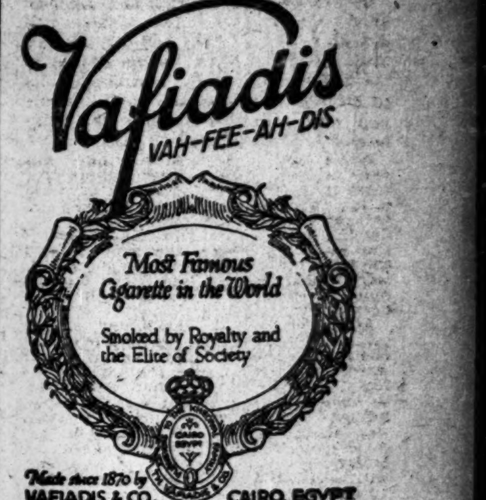
500,000 Revolvers and 14 Field Guns Among German Liner's Cargo.

LONDON, Monday, July 5.—The cargo of the German liner Bayern, which was confiscated recently at Naples, includes 500,000 revolvers, 100,000 rifles, 200,000 cases of ammunition, 4 aeroplanes, 14 field guns, and 2 complete wireless stations, according to the Rome correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The Bayern's cargo was unloaded by the Italian authorities on June 11. The steamer had been interned since August, and the war munitions were found hidden under merchandise of no particular importance, it was stated.

Italian Minister Leaves Durazzo.

ROME, July 4.—A dispatch from the Island of Corfu to The Corriere d'Italia says that the Italian Minister at Durazzo is reported to have left for Rome to confer with his Government on the situation in Albania, Durazzo having been occupied by two Serbian regiments. Durazzo is an Albanian seaport on the Adriatic, 53 miles south of Scutari.



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WON ARTIFICIAL LEG AS SPOILS OF WAR

Pablo, Ardent Revolutionist, Looted Town for What He Needed Most.

RODE IN ON TREE LIMB

Mexican Youth Captured Navajoa with Eye Single to Wealthy Resident's Precious Possession.

"The present revolution in Mexico doesn't seem to have so much of a comic side as that of four years ago," lamented T. C. Woodworth of Alamos and Arizona, at the McAlpin yesterday. "Perhaps it is because few Americans are in the country—perhaps it is because nobody can see anything humorous in anything that is done there. Anyhow, I have heard nothing to match the story of heroic Pablo and his wooden leg.

"Pablo, a peon, had lost his leg when a boy, and was content to hobble about on the other member with the aid of an improvised crutch and a cane until came a day when his friends and neighbors began to hurry off to war. Pablo would fain go with them, for there were tales of hearty meals to be had for the taking, and lots of loot, and, then, the mere idea of being a warrior was enough to fire the zeal of a youngster with Indian blood in his veins.

"So he presented himself at the headquarters of the revolutionists, and asked to be enrolled as a volunteer. They laughed him to scorn. 'What would you, a one-legged man, do as a soldier?' they jeered at him.

"But Pablo was undaunted. He went out into the forest and cut down a tall tree. A portion of the branch he fashioned into a clumsy semblance of a wooden leg, stole a saddle girth and a bridle, and strapped it on to himself. He got so he could get about without the aid of even a cane. Then he practiced riding a mule until he acquired a degree of proficiency as an equestrian, and this accomplished, he stole the mule and a rifle, and again presented himself as a candidate for the revolutionary army.

"Such ardor as his, the Generals felt now, should not be scorned. Pablo started in his military career as a cavalryman, slightly irregular, of course, and soon distinguished himself. The opening of the attack on the little town of Navajoa found Pablo leading a wing of the revolutionary army, and he it was, who at the head of a command now grown to some 500 men, actually captured the town.

"The reason for the ferocity of the attack made by Pablo upon Navajoa held more than the mere hope of victory. There was a prize in the town he had set his heart upon. It was a wooden leg.

"The leg belonged to a wealthy citizen of the place, who had once been as far from home as Los Angeles. The fame of the limb had penetrated all the countryside. It had been especially constructed to order in New York, and it was the most up-to-date artificial leg that ever went south of the border. It contained all sorts of mechanism, and it was reported to be able to do almost anything except eat.

"Pablo's first act, after the town capitulated, was to send for the owner of the leg. The latter came to the prefecture pale and trembling. When he saw Pablo sitting at the desk, the clumsy contraption he had himself wrought fastened to the stump of a leg, the professer of the prefect leg shivered.

"'Sit down,' commanded Pablo! 'You have something I want. To demonstrate to you that I am no highwayman I am going to ask you for it upon the assurance that in exchange I shall give you something of mine that has brought me to the high station I now occupy and which may prove useful to you. Take off your leg!' he said.

"The other was so flustered he could not undo the straps, and Pablo signed to an orderly to help him. At the same time he himself began to take off the tree-trunk he was wearing. This done, Pablo seized the finely wrought leg of the other, and strapped it on, and had his orderly strap his discarded leg to the trembling prisoner.

"The incident might have ended right there, so far as Pablo was concerned, had it not been that the man who was short of a 'real' artificial leg happened to know General Benjamin Hill, Pablo's superior officer, who had now entered the town.

"He immediately stumped off to find the General, and the latter summoned Pablo and made him give back the leg he had appropriated and stand upon his own again. Pablo swore to get the leg back again, so it was told when I was in Navajoa last, but I understood that the man who owned it fled from Mexico and has never dared to go back since."

TALE OF BRITISH OFFER

To Destroy Germany's Fleet in Peace Time—Admiral's Plan.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 5.—The Morning Post says:

"A large number of German and Austrian industrialists, merchants, and other influential men in the business world, met in Vienna last week to discuss the possibility of a closer economic union of the two empires.

"One of the speakers was Dr. Paasche, Vice President of the German Reichstag, who is especially interested in German Colonial development. Dr. Paasche referred to the fact that it was just a year since English warships were at Kiel. The English then, he said, pretended with their usual hypocrisy that they entertained feelings of friendship toward Germany.

"Dr. Paasche informed his audience that he, too, was at Kiel at the time and in order 'to show what were the real sentiments of Perfidious Albion,' he revealed the fact that the English Admiral in command of the warships in Kiel Harbor sent the following telegram to London:

"'I have the German fleet in my hands. Shall I destroy it?'

"Vice Admiral Sir George Warrender will only be amused by this revelation. It is, however, a testimony to the incredible naïveté of German and Austrian politicians and business men that the Vice President of the German Reichstag should solemnly declare that an English Admiral sent such a telegram to London on such an occasion from the chief German naval base, and that his hearers should believe him."

BRITISH CONFIDENT IN LULL OF WARFARE

Play Cricket and Tend Flowers While Awaiting a New Offensive Move.

MAXIMUM EFFORT TO COME

Officers Have Great Faith in Russians' Ability to Make Germans Pay Dear.

By FREDERICK PALMER.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, July 3, (via London, July 4.)—One might have gone miles along the British front this week without hearing the sound of a gun. It seemed as if both sides were taking a holiday from war out of respect for the beautiful Summer weather, or else the silence was significant of preparation and accumulation of shells by one side or the other for some great effort.

Beyond the occasional explosion of a mine and routine shelling to harass the enemy's guns, to destroy new fortification work, or to keep the enemy from taking life too easily, there has been no action. The soldiers in reserve have been swimming in the canal, resting under shady trees, playing cricket and football, and tending their flower gardens about their quarters, which have been made to look like those one sees in front of rows of cottages at this season in England.

The flat and gently rolling country of Flanders and Northern France, which was a forbidding, gray, leafless mire under chilling Winter mists, has become a pleasant land of rich crops, dotted with groves, while long lines of motor trucks of the transport pass along stately avenues bordered by poplars.

Health Conditions Excellent.

All fears of an epidemic in the hot months for the immense army billeted in the thickly populated lowlands are groundless. Thanks to anti-typhoid inoculation, the habitual personal cleanliness of the English and the strict enforcement of sanitary precautions by the Royal Army Medical Corps in the minutest details, the health of the troops is as good as that in the barracks at home. Flies are being kept down to a minimum. There are few even around the camps of the cavalry and artillery horses. The paths, roadsides, and yards where the men are billeted are kept as clear of litter as a first-class golf course or the lawn of a fastidious suburbanite.

Tommy Atkins frequently lends a hand to the French peasants, all of whom, from boys and girls of six or seven to bent old men and women, are engaged in the harvest, and by the way Tommy uses his scythe or fork one knows whether he is city or country bred.

I have walked through the long communication trenches safely in broad daylight to the firing trenches, an approach to which in Winter, except over open ground and stumbling through mud under cover of darkness, would have cost one's life.

Siege Warfare Made Comfortable.

Siege warfare has been made comfortable. Some trenches even have become a sort of sylvan paradise, where meals and tea are taken al fresco, and where flowers have been planted on the parapets which support the trenches.

Where in Winter men stood freezing in water up to their knees, mud oozed from sand bags, and only steady pumping and bailing kept the soldiers from complete immersion, and where the walls were continually falling in, now the only complaint of the trench housekeepers is the lack of water for washing; for the spongy subsoil is as dry as a bone and as hard as cement.

The toll of casualties where there are only sniping and infrequent shelling has been much reduced owing not only to the increased adaptability of the men in self-protection—the result of experience in trench warfare—but to an immense improvement in the protective character of the works.

Though a trench may be constructed on exactly the same lines as it was in December, spade work in the Spring and Summer has completely transformed it, affording small chance for either shrapnel bullets or those fired by snipers from trees or buildings to hit the defenders.

You can move only a few feet in a straight line in this maze of human warrens. The zigzag traverses localize damage. In the stalemate part of the line there have been instances of not a single casualty for a distance of a mile in twenty-four hours. It is when the artillery fire is concentrated and an effort is made by one side or the other to get through the barbed wire and take a trench that the casualty list leaps like the mercury of a thermometer thrust from an ice box into an oven. So used have they become to trench warfare that some soldiers prefer life in an average trench on an average day to that in billets, because sniping has elements of sport and excitement.

Soldiers Subscribe to the War Loan.

The confidence and patriotism of the fighting men at the front are shown in both officers and soldiers, even if they have only a few shillings put by, in subscribing to the war loan.

The professional opinion of officers at the front is that they are not discouraged by the German offensive in the east. They say the war must be won by the killing of Germans, and that the further the Germans are drawn into the Russian quicksand the more wastage they will suffer. This period of the war for the Entente Allies is compared to that for the North in 1863 at the time of the successes of Lee and Jackson in Virginia and the Confederate advance in Pennsylvania before Gettysburg was fought.

Riding about the British front, even an expert observer is unable to guess how many troops the British have in France, so easy is the concealment of their disposition in the thickly settled country. He passes bodies of infantry changing station, or moving to the front, without being any the wiser. Only Sir John French, Commander in Chief of the British expeditionary force, and a few staff officers really know. The average officer never asks, but attends strictly to his business.

Allies Have Scored Positive Gains.

In the hard fighting in the Festubert and La Bassée region and the French offensive in the Arras region, though the changes show so little on the map, gains of a very positive tactical value for the future were made. If the opinion of a lay observer counts for anything, the British Army is far from making anything like a maximum effort yet.

The anger of officers and men at gas attacks of the Germans has not yet passed. Tommy Atkins is always seen in the trenches with a respirator in a bag slung at his side.

In the trenches these days one hears no talk of any peace which is not to be gained by forcing Germany to her knees.

PULITZER ESTATE IN COURT.

Executors of Will Ask That Their Administration Be Approved.

The will of Joseph Pulitzer provided that when his son Joseph was 30 years old he should become an executor of the Pulitzer estate in place of Frederick Newton Judson. Mr. Pulitzer reached that age on March 21 last, and immediately filed the necessary oath with the Surrogate. In order that Mr. Judson may be judicially relieved of responsibility, the Supreme Court has been asked to pass upon all of the accounts.

The plaintiffs are all the executors, and all of them ask to be similarly freed of responsibility to date. The will also provided that when the testator's son Herbert reaches the age of 21, on Nov. 20, 1917, he shall become a trustee in the place of J. Angus Shaw. At that time the court will be asked to again review the actions of all of the executors.

WELCOME TO JANE ADDAMS.

President to Hear Her Report on Situation in Europe.

Mrs. Amos Pinchot, one of the Reception Committee of the Women's Peace Party which will go to the American Line pier, at the foot of West Twenty-second Street, early today to meet Miss Jane Addams, who is returning from Europe on the St. Louis, received the following telegram yesterday from the President:

> Mrs. Amos Pinchot, care Miss Lillian Wald, Nurses' Settlement, 265 Henry Street, New York:
>
> Telegram received. Will take pleasure in trying to arrange interview with Miss Addams after my return to Washington. Thank you for information as to the time of her arrival.
>
> (Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

This telegram came in response to a wireless message sent by Miss Addams last Friday from the St. Louis to the headquarters of the Women's Peace Party, at 553 Fifth Avenue, requesting that a conference with the President be arranged. In her message Miss Addams stated she would not give out any statement for publication until the mass meeting at Carnegie Hall on Friday evening.

Miss Lillian D. Wald of the Henry Street Settlement, L. Hollingsworth Wood of the Society of the American League to Limit Armaments, and Leland R. Robinson of Columbia University will go to Quarantine on the revenue cutter at 6:30 o'clock this morning to greet Miss Addams on board the St. Louis.

Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port, received a request on Friday from Columbia University for 100 tickets for peace delegates to go on the cutter to meet Miss Addams at Quarantine. The request was refused, and the delegates will gather at the pier with their peace flags.

Other societies that will send delegates to the pier this morning are the New York City Peace Party, Church Peace Union, Collegiate Anti-Militarism League, Peace and Arbitration Society, Women's Peace Society, National Woman's Trade Union League, and International Child Welfare League.

After the reception at the pier Miss Addams will go to the Nurses, Settlement, 265 Henry Street, where she will meet her personal friends at luncheon.

POLICEMAN KILLS FUGITIVE.

Suffering from Stab Wounds, Govern Shoots Fleeing Prisoner.

Raimondi Geraldieri, 32 years old, an Italian laborer, who lived at 76 Skillman Street, Brooklyn, was shot to death early yesterday morning by a policeman whom he had just stabbed three times with a long blade clasp knife. The policeman, James J. Govern, 29 years old, arrested Geraldieri on a charge of disorderly conduct at Park and Kent Avenues, Brooklyn, and was taking him to the Flushing Avenue Police Station when the Italian pulled a knife from his sleeve and stabbed the policeman twice in the right shoulder and once in the abdomen.

Geraldieri broke away and commenced to flee toward Franklin Avenue, and while sinking to the pavement from his wounds the policeman whipped out his revolver and fired three shots. Two of them struck the fugitive, one passing entirely through his body from the back and the second lodging over his right lung. A police sergeant found Govern lying unconscious on the pavement and Geraldieri dead a block away.

The wounded policeman was taken to Cumberland Hospital, where, it was said last night, that while his injuries were very severe, it was thought that he would recover. He is married and lives at 251 Grand Avenue. Assistant District Attorney Wilson investigated the case yesterday and reported that it was justifiable homicide, as a result of which the policeman will not be held responsible for the Italian's death.

STOPS BOAT FOR A FIGHT.

Forty Excursionists Battled Over Deck Chairs on C. W. Morse.

The Charles W. Morse of the Hudson Navigation Company's line was steaming down the Hudson on the return trip of a Fourth of July excursion to Newburg yesterday afternoon, when Maurice G. Glinert, 524 West 134th Street, in the company of a young woman friend, and Anthony J. Weiss, 129 West 116th Street, and Miss Ella Fuchs of the same address, started together for two unoccupied deck chairs. When the boat's officers reached the scene a moment later they found no less than forty men and women in a free-for-all fight, which had been started by Glinert and his friend and Weiss and Miss Fuchs over the possession of the deck chairs.

The Captain stopped the boat and got into the mixup himself, as the result of which, it is said, Weiss and Glinert were placed under arrest and the boat's doctor took charge of Miss Fuchs, who was suffering from a lacerated lip and bruises about the body. When the Morse reached her pier at the foot of 132d Street at 4:40 o'clock Glinert was turned over to Patrolman Bartheld, who took him to the West 125th Street Police Station. Weiss and Miss Fuchs preferred charges of disorderly conduct and assault against him.

Five women who were on the boat went to the police station and told Lieutenant Mehan that Weiss should have been locked up as well. Later Glinert was taken to the Night Court, where, on request of his counsel, the case was postponed until Wednesday morning, and he was released on $500 bail.

800 HORSES FOR ALLIES.

Steamer Madonna Clears Norfolk With Cargo Valued at $258,000.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., July 4.—The French steamer Madonna cleared today with a cargo of more than 800 horses for the Allies, to be landed at some unnamed French port. The manifest places the cargo's value at $258,000.

The animals were bought in the Southwest by Dodge Brothers, stock dealers of Norfolk, and brought here by the Southern Railway. The representatives of the firm declined to make any statement except to say they were sold and shipped under contract with persons in New York.

It is generally believed that they were bought for the British Government, acting for France, as Major Marshall, of the British Army, assisted by a corps of veterinary surgeons, examined the horses.

BURGLARS CAUSE EXPLOSION

Janitor's Daughter Burned When Gas Meter Was Robbed.

Burglars in the vacant apartment of the second floor of 418 East Nineteenth Street, last night robbed the quarter gas meter and caused an explosion, which wrecked the room and seriously injured eighteen-year-old Mabel Hartman, daughter of the janitor, who was investigating the leak.

With a lighted taper in her hand, she entered the flat and suddenly the explosion occurred. A fire alarm was sent in and Dr. Taylor of Bellevue Hospital was summoned. Miss Hartman's face and arms were badly burned, and nearly all her hair was burned off. After she was treated she refused to go to the hospital. The fire damage was slight. The burglars escaped.

ONCE RICH, DIES IN LODGING.

Orlando B. Potter Found Dead in His Bed in Park Row Home.

Orlando B. Potter, 62 years old, was found dead yesterday in his room in a lodging house at 194 Park Row. Potter was once a wealthy lumber man in Canada, but lost most of his money when his mills burned about fifteen years ago.

Then he came to New York and worked at his old trade of drug clerk. He lost this place, and for five years had carried sandwich signs along Park Row. Death was due to natural causes. The body was taken to the Morgue.

CHASES A ZEPPELIN ON PITCH-DARK NIGHT

British Aviator Describes a Game of Hide-and-Seek in Shell-Torn Clouds.

DODGES SEARCHLIGHT RAYS

Braves Fire of Artillery and Dirigible's Machine Guns with Hope of Landing a Bomb.

LONDON, June 21.—The Daily Mail publishes the following description of a chase in the air of a Zeppelin, written by an aeroplane observer in the field with the Royal Flying Corps:

11:15 P. M.—"A Zeppelin is reported at ——, traveling due west at 11 P. M. Height estimated, 9,000."

11:35 P. M.—"A Zeppelin passed —— at 11:10 P. M., traveling N. W. Height estimated, 9,000."

The above messages supplied me with enough preliminary data to organize the chase. In a few minutes the varying burr of different types of aeroplanes could be heard along most of the British front.

It was pitch dark, and as we got clear of the aerodrome only the faintest outline of a near by forest was discernible. There wert broken clouds about at low altitudes. As we climbed through these they gave us an uncanny moistness, which bespoke gathering rain. In a few minutes there was nothing to guide us except the instruments and the time.

Going for height in these conditions is a tedious business, for there is nothing to do except to speculate more or less vaguely on one's drift and its relation to one's course. What a relief it is when one suddenly descries the lights of a town and gradually, with increasing height, other towns swim into one's ken.

A cloud in front suddenly blazes up as though by magic. It is an enemy searchlight. He has information of our quests, and casts his great streams of white light all over the upper atmosphere. The shaft disappears, but a moment later finds us with a dazzling flash. A sudden dive and a rapid turn clear us of its course. In about twenty seconds the "Archies" begin. The whole area through which we have just passed is filled with shells. They burst in groups and processions, some throwing out a syrupy stream of "dead-dog flames," some bursting like huge rockets, almost mesmerizing with their dazzling rays reflected from the background of leafy cloudlets. But the searchlight cannot follow us. He fairly scans the sky, and suddenly picks up with another machine. This time he stays on, and "Archie" gets much better data for his work.

We are still going for height, taking in large sweeps through which it would be impossible for hostile aircraft to elude us. The searchlight has lost the other machine and plays on the base of a gathering cloud a thousand feet below us.

The Zeppelin's Ears.

On the eastern horizon there is a gleam of new light as the moon struggles up. But well below that horizon someone is flashing out a signal obviously meant for aircraft. It is the first clue of the "Zep." We are bearing toward it with all possible speed. The other machine has disappeared, probably following another clue.

Long before we are anywhere near its position the signalling ceases. We now speculate on the probable direction of the "Zep." In a few minutes it will be light enough to see, but these first few minutes are invaluable. We went higher and higher, keeping well in the shadow of a cloud. As we cleared the top of this great mass of vapor the sky presented that dull, iron-gray appearance which is the prelude of a brilliant moon. For fully five minutes we anxiously searched the sky-line. Then a distinct flash was seen far above us and seaward. It was followed by another flash after a short interval. There was nothing more. It was far, too far, away, but we were certain it was a "Zep." Up we went and steered straight for the region of the flash.

As the moon came up we got in a line beyond the area of the flash and the eastern horizon, and as we cleared a bank of mist at a great height the outline of the Zeppelin showed up with unmistakable clearness. Up to this time he had not suspected attack, for his course was regular and his nose level. But we knew he would soon hear the noise of our engine, so we kept as clear as possible until we had assumed sufficient height. But we underestimated the "Zep's" ears. He heard us and began to "searchlight" us—a process which gives him no qualms over his own territory. The flicks of light from the great gas bag were even more weird than the long, searching streams from the ground. They lit up huge tracts of clouds, and we saw with some discomfort that the weather was preparing for a sudden change.

Air Machine Guns.

As we crossed his stern at a fair height he got on us with the light and a perfect fusillade of machine-gun bullets came scurrying around us. As we turned outward to avoid his light and change the fire we were suddenly enveloped in a blind cloud, through which not a ray of moonlight or a trace of "visibleness" found its way. We made what we reckoned to be a due course for the "Zep." The only indication of his position was the constant clicking of his machine guns as they fired off wildly in the hope of getting us with a stray shot. But even this lasted only a few minutes. When we thought we were over him we loosed off our projectiles in a rather hopeless attempt. Their fate we shall never know. The clouds had baffled us at the last moment. It was one of the uncertainties of air warfare with which there can be no reckoning.

We continued our search until the early gleam of sunrise found us out to sea. The clouds had thinned out into scattered ribs. The enemy aircraft had disappeared. Only the occasional puff of a bursting shell accompanied us in our lonely excursion. We went home to report "somewhere in France."

DIVE KILLED BALL PLAYER.

Downing of Leland Stanford Team Meets Death on Hawaii Beach.

HONOLULU, July 4.—R. F. Downing, a member of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University baseball team, now playing in Hawaii, was fatally injured today while making a dive at Waikiki Beach.

Downing died shortly after his removal to a hospital. Physicians said his neck probably was broken.

CITY BREVITIES.

Philpio Lascalizo was shot yesterday in front of his saloon, 2,382 Hoffman Street, the Bronx. He walked three blocks to Fordham Hospital and collapsed. The assault followed the receipt of black hand letters.

George Brindle of Providence, R. I., was taken to police headquarters yesterday, charged with assaulting and robbing Julius Bunbala, a farmer of Mountainview, N. J., in Park Row.

Katherine Long, 2 years old, died yesterday in Flower Hospital from a fracture of the skull, suffered when she fell from a window of her home on the third floor of 1,787 First Avenue.

Benjamin Wodiska of 131 West 122d Street, was discharged in the Tombs Court yesterday. He had been arrested for receiving drugs from two men in an auto. No drugs were found in his possession.

AMERICAN ALPINISTS' MEET

To Be Held This Year Near Lake Louise in the Canadian Rockies.

New York members of the Alpine Club of Canada have just received the announcement that the club will camp this year between July 13 and 26 in Ptarmigan Lake Valley, eight miles north of Lake Louise, in the heart of the Canadian Rockies. For fourteen days the club will pitch its camp on the timber line, close by Phacelia Lake, at an altitude of 7,000 feet, in a natural amphitheatre, surrounded by towering peaks, which will try the skill of the climber. The camp will be eight miles from the nearest station on the Canadian Pacific.

From the Valley of Ptarmigan and Baker Lakes the campers can look up at the "Wall of Jericho," Merlin's Castle, the rugged rocks of which look like the battlements of a mediaeval castle, Pinnacle Lake and Fallen Mountain. Tilted Mountain, Mount Multifold, Lake Myosotis, Oyster Peak, and Wonder Valley are within short journeys of the main camp. An outlying camp is to be established in the Red Deer Valley, near Little Pipestone Pass, where the valley of Baker Lake narrows to meet the pass. This is six miles from the main camp.

Near the main camp is Mount Richardson, 10,115 feet high; Pika Peak, 10,015 feet; Ptarmigan Peak, 10,060 feet; Mount Redoubt, 9,510 feet, and Mount Fossil, 9,650. The first three will be accepted as graduating climbs.

Those who elect to go the outlying camp will find awaiting them Black Douglas, 11,015 feet high; White Douglas, 11,220 feet, one of the most difficult peaks in this part of the country; Cyclone Peak, 9,530; Mount Pipestone, 9,404 feet, and several others.

This will be the eleventh annual camp of the club and it is estimated there will be at least two hundred persons in the camps, most of them experienced mountain climbers. Swiss guides will advise the members.

There are no luxuries on the trips. The beds consist of boughs cut from the trees covered with blankets. The dining halls are tents equipped with rough tables and logs resting lengthwise on cross-sticks. The Chinese cook is the most important man in the "diggings."

FOUR DROWNED IN ONTARIO.

Four Lost in Lake St. Claire When a Motor Boat Upsets.

WALLACEBURG, Ont., July 4.—Four persons were drowned on Lake St. Claire today, when a motor boat, carrying nine people, was swamped during a storm.

A launch which went to the rescue, managed to save five persons. All those drowned lived here.

Mrs. Beatrice Fleming Gets Divorce.

Mrs. Beatrice Fleming has obtained from Supreme Court Justice Weeks an interlocutory decree of divorce from Arthur James Fleming. The latter is the son of John Fleming, Treasurer of the New York and New Jersey Produce Company. Testimony was to the effect that Mr. Fleming had gone to Philadelphia with a woman known as French Helen Wilson, and that he was living with her in an apartment. One of the witnesses, James MacManus, a member of the city Fire Department, said that he had gone to Philadelphia with a sister of Mrs. Fleming and had discovered the whereabouts of Mr. Fleming. It was on this evidence that the decree was granted.

WIFE VISITS BECKER.

Says He's Hopeful and Plans No Confession of Graft.

Mrs. Charles Becker visited her husband in the death house at Sing Sing prison yesterday afternoon and, after her return to her home at 2,291 University Avenue, the Bronx, last night, said that the condemned man was cheerful and still hopeful of saving his life. Mrs. Becker again emphatically denied that her husband was planning a confession of former police graft conditions in New York. She said that if Martin T. Manton, his lawyer, made public any statement naming heads of the "graft ring" he would have to get his information from some other source than Becker.

While Mrs. Becker was denying that any statement from her husband would be forthcoming, newspaper men were in Waterbury, Conn., looking for Mr. Manton, who was expected there on a motor trip. Mr. Manton had promised, according to report, to give out details in sensational graft revelations, but he could not be found.

LITTLE CRIPPLES' OUTING.

Two Hundred to Spend a Fortnight at Bath Beach.

More than 200 crippled children will be given a two weeks' outing in the country by the Children's Aid Society. It was announced that the children will be cared for at the Children's Summer Home in Bath Beach, and they will occupy the Haxtum and Astor Cottages. These can accommodate forty tenants at a time and are especially designed for their comfort and happiness.

"By their afflictions these children are recommended to us for special care," said C. Loring Brace, Secretary of the society. "They come to us weak and worn, they return to the city strengthened in body and mind, with renewed patience and hope. Two weeks in the country works wonders in the improvement of their health."

The work is supported by voluntary contributions. The Treasurer of the society is Edwin G. Merrill, and his address is 105 East Twenty-second Street.

PEACE ADVOCATES AT FAIR.

Women Begin International Conference at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—Universal peace was the aim announced at the opening session today of the International Conference of Women Workers to Promote Permanent Peace. The conference was held at the Panama-Pacific Exposition and delegates from many parts of the world attended. The session will continue four days.

Mrs. May Wright Sewall of Eliot, Me., who presided, announced that this conference was believed to be the first of the kind held in the United States. August Schwam of Norway, an advocate of international citizenship, and Mirz Ali Kuli Khan, Minister from Persia to the United States, made the principal addresses. Among those who attended were Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, New York; Mrs. Clara Bewick Colby, Washington; Mme. Alikula Khan, wife of the Minister from Persia; Countess Dumas of France, and Mrs. Riga Helman of Germany.

Minister O'Beirne Transferred.

LONDON, July 4.—Hugh James O'Beirne, counsellor of the British Embassy at Petrograd for nine years, latterly with the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary, has gone to Sofia as British Minister to Bulgaria, according to the Petrograd correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company.

KHAKI FOR BELGIAN ARMY.

King Albert's Men to be Clothed in Goods from United States.

LONDON, July 4.—The London Times' correspondent in Western Flanders, in describing the equipment of the Belgian Army says:

"The Belgian Army is going into khaki very shortly. Uniforms and caps for the men are ready and the officers, with the help of one of the leading Antwerp tailors, are giving anxious thought to their own. Their tunics will differ from ours, having stand-up collars. The khaki is of a greenish shade and comes, I think, from the United States.

"The Belgian Army is very well supplied with motor vehicles, it having gone in on a large scale lately for American lorries, whose front and back wheels steer simultaneously, an arrangement which is said to answer extremely well. Eloquent testimony is borne to the severity of the roads in their present condition by the mountains of worn-out tires to be seen at the motor depots and the number of cars awaiting repairs.

"There is so far as I could see no lack of medical and surgical stores. Among the innumerable gifts with which the outside world has manifested its sympathy with Belgium are stacks of bandages from the United States and Japan."

SWISS TO HAVE FOOD.

Arrangements Made for Importation of Supplies Through Italy.

ROME, Monday, July 5.—The Tribuna announces a satisfactory conclusion of the negotiations between Italy and Switzerland for provisioning the latter country. This neutral State, surrounded by belligerents, has been having great difficulty in getting food supplies.

It is stated that assurances have been given that all supplies coming from nations in the Quadruple Entente will be consumed solely in Switzerland.

RUNAWAY CLEARS AVENUE.

Jolts Driver Into Victoria and Bolts for Eleven Blocks.

Persons were thrown into a panic yesterday evening by a horse attached to an old-fashioned victoria, which ran up Fifth Avenue from Fifty-first to Sixty-second Street before it was stopped.

A bolt dropped out of the shaft, and the harness, knocking against the horse's legs, frightened him. When he bolted, the driver, Michael McDermott of 20 West Seventeenth Street, lost the reins and was thrown from his seat into the carriage. At Fifty-second Street Policemen Isadore Propper and Edward W. Weissner jumped into a taxicab and gave chase. Another policeman tried to stop the runaway at Fifty-seventh Street, and at Fifty-ninth Street the horse barely missed a crosstown car filled with passengers.

At Sixty-first Street the taxicab caught up and Propper jumped on the horse's back, while Weissner seized the harness. Both were thrown to the street, but stopped the horse after he had dragged them for a block.

JURY AT THE MOVIES

Arbiters in Murder Trial See Circumstantial Evidence Attacked.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., July 4.—Supreme Court Justice Van Kirk is contemplating an investigation because the jury that is trying the case of Edward Westervelt, charged with the murder of Chief of Police Finnell and Detective Gradwell of Elmira, was permitted to attend a motion picture show and see a film showing the danger of conviction on circumstantial evidence.

The drama in which one of the principal scenes was a murder trial in which the prisoner was all but convicted on circumstantial evidence which proved to be false was a direct attack upon such evidence.

FAMILY WIPED OUT IN MOTOR ACCIDENT

Continued from Page 1.

and holidays, and today motor vehicles were unusually numerous along the thoroughfare. There were a score or more of automobile parties in the road within sight of the crossing when the accident occurred and members of these told conflicting stories in placing blame for the collision.

The bodies of the dead were removed to Trenton under the supervision of friends of the family.

KILLED AS AUTO UPSETS.

One Dead, Six Seriously Hurt in Crash Near Warwick, R. I.

WARWICK, R. I., July 4.—Louis Paradise of Nashua, N. H., was killed and his sister, Mrs. Victor Lavoie, also of Nashua, was seriously injured when their automobile went over a ten-foot embankment at a sharp curve in Greenwood and upset. Both were pinned beneath the car.

Five other members of the party were thrown clear of the car, but sustained serious injuries.

HURT ON WAY TO HOSPITAL.

Nine Injured as Auto Ambulance Rams Touring Car in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, July 4.—Nine persons were injured, four probably fatally, in a collision between an auto-ambulance and a light touring car here this evening.

The more seriously hurt are James A. Parker of Bath, 56 years old; Miss Zona Chapman, 40; her brother, Verne Chapman, 58, and Stewart Graney, all of Buffalo.

Graney had been hit on the head by a baseball while playing in an amateur contest and was being taken to a hospital. The ambulance was coming down Michigan Avenue at high speed when the touring car swung in from a side street. The ambulance demolished the automobile, jumped the curb and crashed into a telegraph pole. Graney's skull was fractured in his second accident. The ambulance driver and the interne were badly hurt, but will recover.

WOMAN DIES OF AUTO INJURY.

Miss Hetta Haynes Struck in Fifth Avenue—Score Hurt in Accidents.

One woman was killed and a score of holiday pleasure seekers were injured yesterday in motor accidents in and near New York.

Miss Hetta M. Haynes, 55 years old, living at the Martha Washington Hotel for many years, manager of the Ballard-Gowns, Inc., of 53 East Twenty-ninth Street, was returning from church shortly after one o'clock when she was struck by the automobile of S. A. Solomon of 345 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, while crossing Fifth Avenue at Twenty-ninth Street. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where it was found that her skull was fractured and she suffered other injuries, from which she died early last night. Miss Haynes was widely known among the society women of this city, and had formerly been in charge of the special order department of B. Altman & Co.

George Howe, 13 years old, of 645 Fifth Avenue, had his right foot crushed at Madison Avenue and Fifty-second Street while stealing a ride on an automobile owned by Harry Benz of 1,422 Broadway and driven by Daniel Driscoll of 336 West Forty-ninth Street. George slipped from the running board and a wheel went over his foot. He was taken to the Flower Hospital.

William Necker, an undertaker of Union Hill, N. J. was riding in his automobile, driven by his chauffeur, William Meares, with six friends, when it was struck by a Cypress Hill trolley car on Fulton Street, at the corner of Miller Avenue, Brooklyn. The force of the impact threw the automobile over on its side in the gutter and the occupants were thrown into the roadway and badly bruised. They were August Lindeman, 65 years, 795 St. Nicholas Avenue, Manhattan; Solomon Kline, 42 years, 303 Convent Avenue, Bronx; Mrs. Lena Meyer, 50 years, 418 St. Nicholas Avenue; Mrs. Emma Meyer, 55 years, 2010 Seventh Avenue; Harry Michaelson, 45 years of 332 East 119th Street, and Solomon Ronkel, 37 years, 571 West 139th Street.

William Van Kuren, 55 years old, of 257 Cooper Street, Brooklyn, and his daughter Rose, 5 years old, were crossing Eastern Parkway and Rockaway Avenue during the afternoon when they were knocked down by an automobile driven by Harry Hughes and owned by Barney Edmand of 212 West Fiftieth Street, Manhattan. They were attended at St. Mary's Hospital for slight injuries.

Traffic Policeman Washington Hegeman was knocked down by an automobile yesterday afternoon at Central and Corgaga Avenues, Far Rockaway, and was cut severely on the face and hip. The automobile was owned by William L. Strauss of 165 East Seventieth Street, Manhattan, and was driven by Archie Senate of 98 Berry Street, Brooklyn, his chauffeur. The patrolman was taken to the police station, where he was attended by a doctor and later removed to his home.

Daniel Rosenberg, 865 Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn, was driving his automobile along Ocean Parkway in the afternoon when he ran into a carriage driven by Howard Platt, 1,532 Fifty-fourth Street, Brooklyn. Platt was thrown out and painfully bruised. He was taken to Coney Island Hospital and treated by Dr. Held.

Dr. J. W. Poole, 1,728 Voorhies Avenue, Sheepshead Bay, was driving his runabout on Ocean Parkway near Avenue F when he collided with a motor cycle on which were riding Anthony Arapo and Philomena Dellafone, both of 453 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn. Both riders were thrown from the motor cycle. They were given first aid by Dr. Poole and taken to the Kings County Hospital and later to their home.

Crash Cuts Short an Auto Tour.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 4.—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick B. Trimm of 721 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, started in their auto from their home during the afternoon to spend a month touring the hills of Pennsylvania. On the Cedar Lane Road, near here, the steering gear went wrong and the auto crashed into a tree. Mrs. Trimm suffered severe lacerations about the head, and was bruised about the body. Trimm was also badly bruised and cut. The auto was wrecked.

2-Year-Old Girl Killed in Elizabeth.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 4.—Mary Davis, the two-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Davis of 242 Pine Street, died early this morning in the General Hospital of injuries she suffered when an automobile truck belonging to Ferdinand Christiansen, a local furniture dealer, struck the child and passed over her body. Walter Christiansen, 20 years old, who was driving the truck, told Judge Owen P. Mahon that when the little girl unexpectedly stepped in front of the machine from behind some vehicles that had drawn close to the curb, he could not stop his truck in time to avoid striking her. He was released in $1,000 bail.

Three Killed at Detroit Crossing.

DETROIT, July 4.—A Pere Marquette passenger train struck an automobile today at a crossing near the western city limits, killing three persons and injuring three others. The dead are Joseph Fabyszak, 54 years; his wife, Nettie, and Miss Olga Ewinski.

Woman Pinned Under Auto.

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., July 4.—An auto, driven by Max J. Coniger of Brooklyn, skidded on a stretch of newly oiled road near Bushkill today and turned over, pinning his wife beneath. She suffered a fractured jaw and there is a possibility of internal injuries, but her condition is not considered serious. Mr. Coniger was unhurt.

Two Hurt as Car Turns Over.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 4.—Two men were seriously injured and four others escaped when a light touring car owned and driven by C. E. Williams of Hartford, Conn., running fast, turned a somersault on the Somers Road in East Long Meadows early today. The injured were Grover Christeanson and John Brickeyner. Both are now at the Springfield Hospital. The accident was caused by the breaking of one of the rear wheels of the car.

Englewood Motor Cyclist Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 4.—Clarence Sheridan, 26 years old, of Englewood, near here, was thrown from his motorcycle last evening after striking a stone in the road. He sustained a fracture at the base of the brain and died during the night.

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HOLD WOMAN AS GAS THIEF.

Accuse Mrs. Taylor, Mother of Mrs. Conlin, Who Admitted Burglaries.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., July 4.—Mrs. Lucinda R. Taylor, mother of Mrs. Ruth Taylor Conlin, who in company with Donald Clapham committed a series of burglaries here, was arrested today on a charge that since last April she had been stealing gas from a hose attached to a main of the Sea Cliff and Glen Cove Gas Company.

Mrs. Taylor made a furious protest, but finally accompanied the policeman before Justice of the Peace Henry L. Schaefer, who held her in $2,000 bail. At first she denied the charge, but later admitted it when she was confronted with the evidence. Her father, John Campbell, furnished the bail.

Although it had been reported that Mrs. Conlin had left the village never to return, she was at the beach today in a bathing costume that was much admired.

ARRESTS HIS TWO RESCUERS

Policeman, Pulled Aboard a Car, Takes Men as Pickpockets.

Detective Patrick Ryan, of Newark Police Headquarters, had a narrow escape from being killed yesterday afternoon while racing after a trolley carrying two men whom he suspected of being professional pickpockets.

A man on his way to the bicycle races had reported the theft of a pocketbook while on a car. The detective gave chase after two suspects. He managed to grasp the rear end of the car and was being dragged along when the men whom he later put under arrest pulled him aboard, saving him from being thrown under the rear trucks.

The men were surprised when arrested by Ryan on a charge of being professional pickpockets. At Headquarters they gave their names as Harry Leonard of 116 Sheriff Street, and Harry Wagner of 74 West 106th Street, both of New York City.

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In Late Summer Fashions
Included are hundreds of fresh new garments, just made from surplus reserve stocks of fashionable materials.

Dresses Formerly $35 to $65 — A closing out of many lines in silk, cloth, linen and novelty cotton materials. — at $15
Dresses Formerly $45 to $95 — A large group of splendid styles—a few of a kind, in linen, net, batiste, organdie, crepe, voile, serge and silk. — at $25
Gowns Formerly $65 to $125 — Afternoon and evening styles—Dance Frocks, etc.—very high character designs from broken lines. — at $35
Wraps Formerly $45 to $125 — AFTERNOON COATS—COATEES—SUMMER PORCH WRAPS—THROWS and EVENING WRAPS—handsome styles for formal or informal wear. — $15, $35 and $65
Linen Suits Formerly $25 and $35 — Distinctly chic models, in smart new weaves and shades. — $15
Cloth Suits Formerly $45 to $85 — Tailleur and demi-tailleur styles. — $22, $32
Silk Suits Formerly $65 to $85 — Very handsome styles, in fashionable silks, suitable for informal wear. Including Shantung and Pongee Suits. — $38
Coats Formerly $45 to $65 — Utility Coats, Motor Coats, Dust Coats, shower-proof styles and semi-dress effects. — $18, $25 and $35
Fashionable $15 to $25 Hats—$5
A total of about 50 Hats to close out—tailored, wing and flower-trimmed styles.
Semi-Dress & Garden Hats—$10
Regularly $20 to $30.
Delightful flower-trimmed leghorns, blossom-trimmed cane hats, light hair hats and white satin or straw hats.
$12 to $14 Outing Skirts— at $7
$10 to $15 Summer Blouses— at $5
$12 to $25 Fashionable Silk Parasols— $6 to $12
$9 to $20 French Walking Sticks— $5 to $10
$10 to $30 Imported Bags and Purses— $5 to $15

STATE PAYS THIRD OF THE INCOME TAX

New York's Quota, Corporation and Individual, $27,628,766—Pennsylvania Second.

BIG WALL STREET SHOWING

More Than $15,000,000 Collected There; $7,380,410 in One Residence District.

TOTAL YIELD $79,828,675

Individuals Furnish $41,011,402 and Corporations $38,817,273—Receipts by Districts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The total receipts from corporations and individuals under the income tax for the fiscal year ended June 30, as reported by Internal Revenue districts to Secretary McAdoo, amounted to $79,828,675.27, as against $71,000,000 for the previous year. Of this amount the individual income tax was $41,011,402.13 and the corporation tax $38,817,273.14. These figures may be slightly increased, it was announced by the Treasury officials, upon the analysis of more complete returns.

New York paid the largest income and corporation tax, followed by Pennsylvania and Illinois. These States paid $23,804,220.98, or more than one-half of the total income tax receipts, and $18,855,399.19 of the total corporation tax collected, which was nearly one-half of that tax. The respective taxes of these States were: Income, New York, $17,879,767.77; Pennsylvania, $3,745,331.13; Illinois, $2,680,122.08. Corporation, New York, $10,248,998.40; Pennsylvania, $4,622,365.21; Illinois, $2,984,035.58. New York pays $27,628,766.17 in corporation and individual income tax combined.

The Second New York district, comprising the Wall Street section, paid $7,009,594.20 in corporation taxes, and $8,206,597.34 in individual taxes. The Third New York district, wherein live most wealthy New Yorkers, paid $6,019,646.80 in individual income taxes, and $1,360,763.86 in corporation taxes.

The First Pennsylvania district, in which Philadelphia and Montgomery County are embraced, paid $2,262,673.08 in corporation taxes, and $2,664,962.02 in individual taxes. The Pittsburgh section, the Twenty-third district, paid $1,757,792.13 in corporation, and $1,651,501.12 in individual taxes. In the Ninth district, embracing Lancaster, Harrisburgh, and Central Pennsylvania, the corporation tax paid amounted to $266,983.17, and the income to $187,327. In the Twelfth district, comprising Wilkes Barre, Scranton, and the northeastern section of Pennsylvania, the corporation taxes paid reached $334,916.83, and the individual income $241,540.99.

The complete return by districts follows:

District.	Corporation Income Tax.	Individual Income Tax.
Alabama, Miss.	$250,719.19	$119,222.26
Arkansas	89,149.52	38,177.09
First California, (incl. Nevada)	976,383.04	719,838.02
Sixth California	443,537.70	442,058.41
Colorado, (Col. and Wyo.)	387,830.19	238,984.42
Connecticut, (Conn. and R. I.)	913,759.19	1,081,048.41
Florida	108,011.87	121,497.95
Georgia	320,617.52	119,983.61
Hawaii	198,610.97	45,211.04
First Illinois	2,617,382.31	2,407,581.70
Fifth Illinois	136,403.03	91,362.60
Eight Illinois	138,452.14	131,098.74
Thirteenth Illinois	91,818.09	40,079.04
Sixth Indiana	523,221.75	276,605.66
Seventh Indiana	120,925.63	69,048.46
Third Iowa	469,173.05	264,315.64
Kansas	460,043.69	94,975.59
Second Kentucky	38,615.43	6,235.73
Fifth Kentucky	340,605.90	121,257.94
Sixth Kentucky	23,877.00	9,574.63
Seventh Kentucky	43,005.59	21,030.77
Eighth Kentucky	21,534.53	5,092.39
Louisiana	316,864.74	209,813.20
Maryland, (Md., Del., D. C., and Accomac and Northampton Counties of Va.)	666,050.29	1,154,546.31
Third Mass	1,852,430.27	2,683,711.67
First Michigan	1,094,868.72	1,410,813.78
Fourth Michigan	284,610.27	123,015.36
Minnesota	1,202,228.17	582,097.82
First Missouri	732,586.79	658,175.73
Sixth Missouri	366,797.59	275,963.29
Montana, (Mon., Idaho, and Utah)	422,088.92	120,727.71
Nebraska	232,638.07	128,735.25
New Hampshire, (N. H., Me., and Vermont)	476,913.77	361,391.98
First New Jersey	245,050.56	258,315.36
Fifth New Jersey	1,148,230.98	1,021,670.73
New Mexico, (N. M. and Ariz.)	112,176.39	67,902.65
First New York	403,402.92	919,875.04
Second New York	7,009,594.20	8,206,597.34
Third New York	1,360,763.86	6,019,646.80
Fourteenth N. Y.	496,135.99	1,132,794.53
Twenty-first N. Y.	313,198.23	294,691.41
Twenty-eighth N.Y.	666,908.20	816,162.62
Fourth North Car.	95,781.72	53,307.54
Fifth North Car.	162,123.66	70,166.42
N. and S. Dakota	130,306.85	41,227.29
First Ohio	520,907.99	455,350.47
Tenth Ohio	377,583.91	187,729.36
Eleventh Ohio	214,879.60	103,215.75
Eighteenth Ohio	1,424,677.10	743,100.53
Oklahoma	273,203.26	133,685.56
Oregon	184,435.06	121,305.87
First Pennsylvania	2,262,673.08	2,664,962.02
Ninth Penn.	266,983.17	187,327.00
Twelfth Penn.	334,916.83	241,540.99
Twenty-third Penn.	1,757,792.13	1,651,501.12
South Carolina	118,573.66	42,828.29
Tennessee	244,305.05	165,903.95
Third Texas	622,646.16	425,631.57
Second Virginia	287,649.20	136,158.42
Sixth Virginia	140,909.57	60,731.01
Washington, (Washington, Alaska)	320,742.69	203,135.50
West Virginia	357,614.85	139,188.47
First Wisconsin	446,903.87	227,605.19
Second Wisconsin	155,972.52	44,870.90
Total	$38,817,273.14	$41,011,402.13

The irregular system of numbering the districts in a State, under which many numbers are omitted, is a reminder of the days when the district was a very much smaller unit than today, and each State was divided into many of them. Later, when the districts were consolidated, the larger unit that resulted in each case kept the number of the district in which the surviving district's headquarters was located.

URGES TAX EQUALIZATION.

Prendergast Reports City's Burden to Constitutional Convention.

Controller Prendergast has sent to the Constitutional Convention at Albany a report submitted to him by the Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics of the Department of Finance on the methods of making assessments on real estate for taxation, with a view to obtaining a more equitable apportionment of county and State expenses.

The report shows that of the total direct taxes levied between 1898, the year of the consolidation, and 1913, when the last direct tax was levied amounting to $67,582,520, the City of New York paid $44,790,060, or more than 66 per cent., as against but $22,792,459, or less than 34 per cent., paid by all the other counties in the State. In that period the direct taxes levied varied from $748,072 in 1902 to $12,640,228 in 1899. Of the levy of 1898 the City of New York paid nearly 61 per cent., while in 1912 its proportion exceeded 72 per cent. The last direct tax levied was in 1913, of which the city paid approximately 71 per cent.

The direct State tax authorized at the recent session of the Legislature has not yet been apportioned. In a statement the Controller said:

"It is a matter both of record and of common knowledge that, with the exception of the City of New York and perhaps one or two of the other larger cities, property throughout the State is greatly under-assessed, the valuations by local Assessors representing variously from 20 to 90 per cent. of full value. To this practice may be attributed in large measure the resulting evils of inequality in the distribution of the tax burden.

"The present Constitution of the State of New York is practically silent on the question of taxation. Doubt has nevertheless been expressed as to the constitutionality, under what is known as the home rule provision of the Constitution, of legislation conferring upon the State Tax Department or some other central authority supervisory and directive powers over the local Tax Assessors. Wisconsin has the same provision in its Constitution, taken, in fact, verbatim from the Constitution of this State. * * * The matter has been submitted to the Constitutional Convention by the Controller, so that if deemed necessary or advisable action might be taken thereon."

Trenton Counts 103,063 Noses.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 4.—According to unofficial census figures just made public by the Secretary of State, there are 103,063 persons in this city. The Federal census of 1910 showed Trenton to have 96,815. The official figures will be made known Dec. 1.

AMERICANS ARRIVE TO AID MEXICO CITY

Consul General and Red Cross Agent Reach Capital with Quantity of 'Light Supplies.'

TO OPEN A FOOD SERVICE

Motor Trucks Relied Upon to Save People from Famine While Fighting Goes On.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—American Consul General Arnold Shanklin and Charles J. O'Connor, representative of the Red Cross, have arrived in Mexico City with "light supplies," according to a message from American Consul Silliman, received today.

The arrival of the two men who are in charge of the relief measures undertaken by the Red Cross, with the assistance of the State Department, was reassuring news to the officials, who expect them to find means of keeping the population of the capital supplied with food, and thus prevent the outbreaks of violence threatened as a result of the famine.

The brief message from Consul Silliman dated today said Shanklin and O'Connor had reached Mexico City yesterday, having passed through the lines of the contending Carranza and Zapata forces, and from the fact that no mention was made of disorders or of foreigners it was assumed that such fighting as had occurred had not affected the foreign colony.

Immediate arrangements will be made for the transfer of the heavier supplies which were left at Pachuca by Shanklin and O'Connor. A few days ago they reported that the ground was too soft for motor trucks on account of heavy rains. They are hopeful that very soon a system of transportation by automobile, in lieu of the railroads which have been destroyed as a result of military operations, will be working. No mention was made of any change in authority, and it is assumed the Zapata troops are still in control of the capital.

Officials here seemed relieved today over the rearrest of General Victoriano Huerta and his incarceration without bail, for they feared that he, like General Orozco, might escape the surveillance of his guard while at liberty on bond. It is not known definitely yet that General Orozco has crossed to Mexican territory, but it is understood that General Villa has dispatched several thousand troops northward to garrison Juarez and the surrounding country, and to be on the lookout for Orozco or any of his associates who may attempt a new revolutionary movement.

The Carranza Agency here gave out a further statement tonight contradicting reports of famine in the States of Guerrero and Tlaxcala, but declaring that "deplorable conditions" existed in Sonora, which is under Villa control.

CARRANZA HOPES BLIGHTED.

Defeat at Capital Upsets Plan to Gain Recognition.

PUEBLA, Mexico, June 28, (by Mail to New Orleans, July 4.)—After more than ten days' fighting in an effort to reoccupy Mexico City, Carranza troops, under General Pablo Gonzales, are retreating, and reports are current that Carranza's hope to regain the capital has been checked for at least another month, if he takes the city at all.

The failure of Gonzales to occupy the city has had a disappointing effect upon the revolutionary leaders scattered from Puebla to Carranza's headquarters at Vera Cruz. That Zapata and the Convention Government in control at Mexico City were about to put up an effective resistance and even to take the offensive was a surprise to Carranza adherents. Ever since President Wilson's warning to the Mexican chiefs it has been the belief here that Carranza placed his hope for recognition by the United States on his ability to again assume control in the capital.

Defeat met Gonzales's every attempt to enter the city. He was driven out of the passes leading into the valley of Mexico. His success in penetrating into one of the suburbs and liberating 400 prisoners in Tacuba Jail resulted only in slaughter of his men, and finally, wounded, torn and hungry, the entire Carranza force fell back.

Gonzales has been advised that the people of Mexico City, soldiers and civilians, are opposed to the return of Carranza; that the merchants fear looting should Carranza's troops enter, and that the thousands of people who surge the streets in hunger riots would be moved to greater violence should more troops without food supplies be thrown into a city which already is on a famine basis.

HUERTA CHOSE JAIL.

Feared Arrest by Army if Out on Bail—Orozco Still in Hiding.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, July 4.—Rifles and belts of ammunition were found today hidden in the cactus clumps near Newman, N. M., where Huerta left the New York train, and the Government Secret Service agents believe they may form a link to connect Huerta with a military movement to invade Mexico. A checkbook belonging to Pascual Orozco was also found, and in it were a number of check stubs, one for $500 in payment of a shipment of rifles.

It is now believed that the Government will ask that Huerta's bond be increased to $30,000 or $50,000.

The reason for Huerta's consenting to go to jail on Saturday evening was revealed today by his attorneys. It was learned that the United States Army had orders to arrest and intern Huerta and all of his followers should they be released on bond. As there is no appeal of habeas corpus from this process Huerta would have been forced to remain in the guardhouse without trial and with no way of escaping or giving bond. To keep him within the jurisdiction of the civil courts it was decided that he should go to jail pending his preliminary hearing. The money for his bond has been sent from New York but it will not be given, at least for the present.

It was a sad Sunday for Huerta and his followers. Huerta made an impassioned speech to the other prisoners in the jail and told them to be better men. He explained his presence there by saying he was a victim of circumstances over which he had no control.

Soldiers with a machine gun planted in the jail yard continue to guard him, and Deputy Sheriffs are on duty night and day to prevent a jail delivery.

Orozco continues to be reported in numerous places, his latest base being Guadalupe, opposite Fabens, Texas. Many men are known to be crossing the line and joining his forces.

FLEE FROM OIL DISTRICT.

British Refugees Were Under Fire in Mexico.

Twenty-one refugees, mostly British subjects and employes of the Pierce Petroleum Company at Tuxpam, Mexico, arrived yesterday on the Ward Line steamship Morro Castle, having lost all their property when the Villa and Carranza forces fought for the possession of the town. Many of them had thrilling experiences and had to take refuge in the cellars, where they protected their children by wrapping them in mattresses.

The contesting armies fired through the houses regardless of the occupants, who were aliens and noncombatants.

After the worst of the fighting was over in Tuxpam the women and children were sent away, while the men remained to look after the property of the company. All of them were neighbors of the Englishman named Turner and his wife, who were killed during the fighting.

MEXICAN EDITORS ARRESTED.

Two in San Antonio Charged With Revolutionary Activity.

SAN ANTONIO, July 4.—José el Guero and Rodrigo de Llano, connected with El Presente, a Spanish daily newspaper here, were arrested by Federal authorities today, charged with conspiracy to set on foot a new revolution in Mexico. Hearing was set for July 15, and the men were released on bonds of $2,500 each. El Guero formerly was editor of El Pais, a daily paper in Mexico City, and de Llano was head of the editorial department of El Imparcial. They arrived in San Antonio about six months ago.

In asserting their innocence of the charges both men insisted they were anti-Huerta.

WOULD OUST PIPES OF GAS COMPANIES

Subsurface Engineer Green Says 500 Miles of Mains in Manhattan Are Unnecessary.

TAKE UP VALUABLE GROUND

Buried Ducts Increase Cost of the Subway by $1,700 to $15,000 for Each Contract Section.

Charles N. Green, Engineer of Subsurface Structures for the Public Service Commission, has made a report to Chief Engineer Craven of the commission on the congestion existing under the surface of many streets in the city because of the duplication of pipes and the presence of disused mains. Much of it, he finds, is due to duplication of gas mains, resulting from the large number of separate companies authorized to do a gas business in the city.

Mr. Green recommends that steps be taken toward an arrangement between the Consolidated Gas Company, the city authorities, the electric and steam companies, and other owners of subsurface structures, whereby duplicate and unused mains may be removed and the space underneath the streets systematically assigned to the structures which must be continued.

In the building of the new subways the commission's engineers are continually working on this problem, for the commission has the right to displace water and gas mains to make room for the subway structure, but it is also obligated to relay all pipes so displaced in such condition that the service shall be as good as before. This obligation extends to duplicate and disused pipes as well as those which are necessary, with the result that after a large portion of the subsurface has been taken for a subway the other subsurface structures are worse congested than before.

So far as the records show, none of the companies owning mains beneath the streets has paid the city anything for the privilege. Most of the pipes were laid years ago under perpetual franchises.

Duplication, the engineer finds, is most noticeable in the case of gas mains. For block after block there are from four to twelve mains in a street belonging to some or all of the four gas companies in Manhattan. Mr. Green also states that from actual restoration and from estimates made of future restoration the excessive cost due to unnecessary mains will be from $1,700 to $15,000 per subway contract section. The most congested section underground in the city, Mr. Green finds, is between Seventeenth and Twenty-fourth Streets in Broadway. In his report he says:

"There are approximately 1,450 miles of gas mains in Manhattan on about 500 miles of streets and only about 800 miles of water mains, not including 100 miles of high pressure mains. As the requirements of the two systems are similar it would appear that there are 650 miles of unnecessary gas mains in the streets. Of this 1,450 miles of mains 200 miles are larger than 12-inch, leaving 1,250 miles of mains 12-inch and under which may be classed as service mains. Thus it appears that there are nearly three gas mains per mile of street, or two and one-half service mains per mile of street, but in this connection it should be borne in mind that there are many miles of streets in which there is only one service main. It is, therefore, probably safe to say there are 500 miles of gas mains in the streets which are unnecessary as far as the requirements of the public or the gas company are concerned, and which occupy space needed for other structures, from which the city would receive a revenue, either directly or indirectly.

"Of this 1,450 miles or less of mains about 825 miles belong to the Consolidated Gas Company, 250 miles to the New Amsterdam Gas Company, 200 miles to the Standard Gas Company, 170 miles to the Mutual Gas Company.

"Many buildings are connected to one main belonging to each of the companies occupying the street. Some years ago it was found after investigation that 60 per cent. of the street openings are for services. The average number of street openings for the years 1911-12 and 13 was 28,000."

Ex-Pugilist Killed in Fall Over Toy.

Edward Wilson, 40 years old, living at 98 Anabel Street, Laurel Hill, on the outskirts of Long Island City, and years ago prominent as a pugilist and known in the ring as "Eddie 16," was killed about 1 o'clock yesterday morning by falling over a toy wagon in front of his home and fracturing his skull. Shortly before the accident it is alleged he had a disagreement with his wife and Wilson started to leave the house in a temper. His children had a small tent erected in front of the premises, and in their play they left a toy wagon near the door. In the darkness Wilson tripped over the wagon. Ambulance Surgeon Stein from St. John's Hospital responded to a call, but when he arrived Wilson was dead.

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Crepe de Chine and Taffeta Silk Afternoon Dresses in the prevailing colors. Regular 20.00 and 25.00 Values — 10.75

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165 Navy Blue Serge Suits in several tailored models, superior tailored and lined. Regular 35.00 Values — 15.00

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95 Superior quality White Chinchilla, Smart Silk Braid Bound Tailored model, with belt. Reg. 20.00 Values — 10.00

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Made of fine Nainsook, trimmed with Embroidery and Laces; Ribbon drawn. Regular 2.00 Values — 1.00

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Lingerie Corset Covers, several models, Embroidery, Lace and Ribbon trimmed. Regular 65c Values — 39c

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Long Kimonos, Empire models, in plain and flowered Crepe, hand embroidered or accordion pleated, various color combinations and trimmings. Regular 2.00 Values — 1.00

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Suitable *for House, Porch and Garden wear,* of Voile, Madras, Gingham, Crepe Cloth, Ratine and Chambray. Sizes to 46 bust measure. Regular Values to 2.95 — 1.50

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Will feature these unquestionable values:

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 5, 1915.

THE PANAMA CANAL "PROFIT."

There was good reading in the Panama telegram declaring that the Panama Canal had earned a profit of $250,000 for its first year. That is, the reading was good until it appeared that the "profit" was of the sort usual in Government undertakings, that is, an excess of income over outgo. The exact figures were: "From July 1, last year, to July 1, "this year, the total earnings were "$4,424,306, while the expenditures "were approximately $4,200,000." That is the way in which the Post Office is accustomed to reckon its profits and each year ask for larger appropriations just the same. The epitome of the Treasury's operation for the same period shows an expenditure on the capital account of the Panama Canal of $35,864,381, which the Treasury statement makes a deficit of the Treasury, not of the canal. Beside the thirty-five millions the quarter million excess of income on operation seems derisory as "profit" on the basis of private undertakings which find it necessary to pay interest and amortize capital obligations.

The application of the same principles of profit accounts for much of the rancor in the railway question. Reckoning the profit of the railways in the manner of the Panama Canal the "net operating revenue" for the last reported month was $65,866,046. But the difference between the canal and the railways begins with the deductions. The railways had to pay in that month of April $11,106,950 taxes. The railways also have to pay for the capital they use, and if they fail to do so they go into bankruptcy. About two billions of railway capital is now in receivership on the difference between profit in public and private undertakings. The debts are as conspicuous in the case of the railways as the profits in the case of the canal. Too many approve public operation of public utilities on financial showings which would make it impossible to sell either bonds or shares of any private enterprise. That is why city debts increase so enormously and why money is obtainable for public undertakings when railways go into receiverships.

Governments can borrow so long as the taxpayers will stand it. Until then shortage of credit is impossible. There is that essential difference between public and private enterprises. And yet it would be better that the financing of both should be done on the principles on which private undertakings succeed or fail. Public enterprises ought not to be pressed because it is so nearly impossible to exhaust public credit. The benefit of enterprises conducted on public money at a loss is offset by the burdens of the taxes. In other words, low taxes may be as much a benefit as accommodations supplied at a loss to taxpayers. In any case taxpayers have a right to the same information that the law requires public utilities to give. It may be well that the money should be lost, as in the case of the Panama Canal, but that is no reason for not knowing what the loss is and the exact condition of the finances of whatever the taxpayers support.

COURT HOUSE FACTS.

The extravagant details in the tentative plans of the new Court House, which are now undergoing examination by order of Mayor Mitchel, bear no relation whatever to the heated controversy over the questions whether the Court House shall be built on the site selected after many years of ample discussion, and at length secured, or whether it shall be built at all. The plans, of course, must be finally passed upon by the Board of Estimate, and the character of the men on the Board is sufficient assurance that undue extravagance will be checked. The projected clubrooms, the four several restaurants, the excessively large library, the various provisions for needless luxury in the blue-print plans would, therefore, have been eliminated even if there had been no controversy.

Nevertheless, the Court House, to accommodate all the courts, must be large, and it should be a handsome and imposing structure. It will cost a great deal of money, with all extravagance curtailed, and it must be built or we shall have no suitable home for our law courts for another quarter of a century. That the cost of the building shall be kept within the original estimates is, of course, desirable. There is no reason why there should be four restaurants and spacious private clubrooms. The rooms for the library should be large enough to accommodate the books. Probably there is as much extravagance in the published comments on the plans as there is in the plans themselves. The disposition to associate the needful scrutiny of the plans with the ill-advised movement to discontinue the work of building a Court House is unfortunate, and will tend to confuse the public mind.

IS CARRANZA THE MAN?

The announcement from the President's Summer home at Cornish, N. H., that he will take further action in the Mexican matter soon after he returns to Washington, is not official, of course, but it is probably true. Definite action of some sort cannot much longer be deferred if the United States Government is to relieve the distress of the suffering millions of Mexico and lend its aid to the restoration of law and order. To do that much is a duty of this nation, one which the other nations whose citizens have interests in Mexico look to us to perform, which many citizens of Mexico are now anxious to have us perform without delay.

Naturally there is much conjecture as to what new form President Wilson's policy may now develop. His reported intention to force the installation of Mr. Vasquez Tagle as Provisional President seems unlikely. That could not be accomplished, we fear, without direct intervention. Mr. Tagle is the choice of the Villistas, and General Carranza has refused to negotiate with that now thoroughly discredited body. The impression gains ground that the Provisional Government of Carranza will be formally recognized. That action would undoubtedly have a powerful effect. It might even stop all the warfare in the North. Orozco, to be sure, is leading a new rebellion, but as a leader Orozco has hitherto been a sad failure.

Recognition of Carranza, however, if he intends to carry out a policy of reprisals and general confiscation, and to institute a socialistic form of Government could not lead to a long peace in Mexico. It has been generally believed here that Carranza contemplates so radical a departure from the policies of the Maderistas which he ostensibly took up arms to enforce. American money could scarcely be obtained to help such a Government through the financial difficulties which must be overcome before the country can be placed again on a sound basis. It is incredible, therefore, that Carranza will receive the formal recognition of our Government unless he repudiates confiscation, and gives certain promise of his intent to re-establish the Government of Mexico under sound and fair conditions. In that case, recognition, accompanied by a strict embargo on the shipment of arms and ammunition to all rebels, might assure peace. For one thing, it would tend to put an end, for the time being, to various Mexican conspiracies hatching in the United States.

POLYGAMY IN UTAH.

The lawsuit in Ogden, Utah, involving the question of the parentage of Albert Geddes Eccles and his right to inherit a part of the estate of David Eccles, a Mormon, is not of itself of national importance, but it will attract serious attention throughout the nation, as the testimony for the plaintiff has placed on the records the fact of a polygamous marriage in recent years after the Mormon Church had three times formally renounced polygamy. That such marriages have occurred has been common belief, but the proof of them has been hard to obtain. But when the Secretary to the President of the Mormon Church deliberately declared under oath that David Eccles told him that the mother of Albert was his plural wife and Albert was his child, and that Eccles had at least one other plural wife, the beginning of a new case against the Mormons as lawbreakers and defiers of the authority of the United States Government is clearly in sight. The status of the plaintiff in law is obvious. He was born out of wedlock. No matter what a consideration of the peculiar conditions may make the verdict, he has no claim that would be generally recognized on the property of his mother's paramour.

The contention of the newly organized opposition to Mormonism that the Federal Constitution should be amended to forbid the practice of polygamy is not wise. The Constitution does not expressly forbid murder and other crimes. Polygamists are criminals and no amendment of the Constitution is required for their punishment. In the Eccles case there is definite testimony that polygamy is still practiced in Utah and elsewhere among the Mormons. That sect has been unusually active lately. Whether it really is so influential politically in other Far Western States as it is in Utah has yet to be proved. But the political activities of Mormons could not be easily checked so long as they obeyed the laws of the country. The laws of all the States including Utah forbid polygamy. We are inclined to believe that the Eccles case, which grew out of an attempt of some of the Mormons to get a little more money, will become historic, as the mother of Albert, who then called herself Mrs. Geddes, testified during the Smoot investigation in Washington that Eccles was not the father of her child.

THE COMPETITION OVER.

Probably there remains only a handful of American newspapers that have not been bought up by British gold, but the Germans have bought up the rest. And this is agreeable to know, because it puts an end to uncertainty. As long as there remained any newspapers which the British had not bought, there was always a feeling that they might get these newspapers, too, or that if they did not the Germans would soon get them, and one could not read his paper in comfort because he had no means of knowing whether it had been debauched over night, and if so by which party. Newspapers exist only for the purpose of selling out to foreign nations, and naturally the competition has been brisk and the question only a matter of price.

Of course, it has long been known that most of the newspapers were in the pay of England, but until now it has not been ascertained that the rest had been kept out of England's claws by German gold. The first fact we knew from the Germans; the second now comes to us weighted with all the venerable authority of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst. True, she only says cautiously that "the Ger-"mans have bought up several Amer-"ican newspapers," and the word "several" may seem to imply that most American newspapers are still at large. But it must be remembered that there were only a few to buy. The British had bought the rest; indeed, it will surprise many German-Americans to learn that there remains a single newspaper not drawing pay from England, and it must give them gratification to find that "several" have been left in the market until recently. Now that the Germans have got them, all minds will be eased of a load.

"We women must defeat them at this game," says Mrs. Pankhurst, apparently meaning that we women must buy back the sold newspapers, but really meaning that the influence of the German hirelings in American editorial chairs must be combated by powerful batteries of thought. For this purpose she urges a meeting in London to send copies of that thunderous thinker, The Suffragette, to "all prominent persons in America," that their minds may be opened to the truth by an article in that publication. Doubtless it is a convincing and powerful article, and the prominent persons will await it with excitement, despite the fact that the cabled extracts seem of a rather simple-minded and twaddling sort. No less than 10,000 copies are to come this way as a result of Mrs. Pankhurst's appeal, and by the time the prominent persons have read the article "we women" will surely have defeated this game.

THE ARTISTIC VIEW OF WAR.

The delight experienced by the French in anything savoring of artistic tact and delicacy of technique has not failed them in their contemplation of the war and its issues. In the Chronique of this month's Revue des Deux Mondes the chronicler comments on the entrance of Italy into the war with the same critical pleasure that he would gain from a subtlety of modeling in pigment or marble. She has chosen just the opportune moment, he says, "neither too soon for her, for she "had need to prepare, nor too late for "us, for there remains much to do. "She has acted with a superior degree "of tact, and if the expression may be "permitted, with a perfection of touch "in the execution which the true con-"noisseur must appreciate."

To this intellectual appreciation of the workmanship of the act this French chronicler unites an equally characteristic enthusiasm of fraternal feeling:

> The news of the coming into line of Italy has rejoiced the trenches in which for six months our soldiers have been battling with valiant tenacity. The Italian flag has seemed everywhere to spring out of the earth and crown the slopes with a joyous light; it was felt that friends, almost brothers, were at hand. We are a happily incorrigible people, nothing ever restrains us from joining sentiment to politics. Others can refrain from this, which is indeed a weakness. We always yield to it.

Few nations have this clearly Gallic ability to look into their own hearts and freely express what they find there. It is perhaps their ease in giving expression to their innermost thoughts that keeps them so fresh and so resilient through succeeding centuries of trial and disaster.

OUR GOLD SUPPLY.

So much has been said about our enormous and even excessive supply of gold that one paragraph in the official trade report just issued will be read with surprise:

> The inward flow of gold, which became pronounced about the commencement of the current year, continued in May at an accelerated speed, imports amounting to $31,136,311, against $1,972,411 in May, 1914. Gold exports totaled $1,277,554, compared with $16,335,202 in May, 1914. In the eleven months ending May 31, 1915, gold imports totaled $119,227,015, an increase of $56,505,468, while gold exports aggregated $143,402,160, an increase of $79,470,695 over a like period a year ago.

If we have lost gold on balance of exports over imports it must be that our supply is smaller than last year, when conditions were normal. In the Treasury report for June the gold in the country was stated at $1,914,785,996, against last year's June $1,931,342,109. That was not then thought excessive, and even the smaller amount now is certainly sufficient to arouse the envy of those who are said to be sending us so much gold. Yet the fact remains that the receipts attract so much more attention than the losses that few appreciate that in a year our gold supply has decreased, although an increase would be normal, both by production and by import.

It also is wholesome to remember that the excessive credit capacity of the banks is not what it seems. It is not an "earned" excess. It might better be called a "paid in" excess and is rather cautionary than reassuring. It is due, as everybody knows, and yet may be none the worse for being reminded of it, to the reduction of reserve requirements owing to the superiority of the Federal Reserve system. The banks were not to be required to tie up their capital in bond investments as a basis for currency issues, and the rediscount system was to enable the banks to liquidate their current investments. The idea is sound, but the operation has produced a somewhat delusive impression of the credit capacity of the banks. Much of it would disappear if the old reserve requirements were to be reimposed, and the rest would go if domestic activity were as great as it sometimes has been and surely will be again. The Federal Reserve system is all that it has been represented and will be equal to any emergency in the opinion of best judges. Yet the country is not gaining gold, and there is need for prudence in the management of the excessive reserves. It is then that bad debts are made and assets tied up so that they are unavailable when needed both by banks and borrowers. Banking is sounder in bad times than when there seems no limit to resources.

THE PUSHCART MARKET.

After years of agitation a market for pushcart vendors is to be established under the Manhattan Bridge. The public will watch its operation, as its success should be followed by the establishment of similar markets until the pushcarts are all removed from the congested streets.

While Borough President Marks and Controller Prendergast have differed with respect to the temporary farmers' markets, we are informed that both are convinced of the need of bestowing the pushcarts in places accessible to the poor and beyond the dangers of traffic and the fire patrol. The new zone to be created around the Manhattan market, wherein street peddling will be prohibited, should afford welcome relief.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Bureaucracy Had Its Triumph.

Outside of army circles, the late Colonel Charles E. Woodruff was probably best known, both as a man and a scientist, in the office of American Medicine, for to the columns of that journal he had been for years a frequent contributor, and after his retirement from active service as a military surgeon he became one of its associate editors. Its current issue, besides outlining the dead officer's career in the army, and eulogizing his character and achievements with equal warmth and sincerity, briefly takes up the painful question of how it was that a man who had been so stalwart, physically, and of such abundant vitality, came to die in what should have been little more than the prime of life.

What others have hesitated to say, American Medicine, speaking with full knowledge of all the facts, puts in plain words. It tells how Colonel Woodruff returned from his first long tour of duty in the Philippines with health seriously impaired by the deleterious tropic influences which he had so well described and explained in his books. The injury was not then irremediable, however, and he was on the road to recovery when he was ordered to return to the islands. He knew it was practically a death sentence, but, good soldier that he was, he went. "Some day," declares American Medicine, "the discrimination which led to Colonel Woodruff being sent to the Philippines, when younger men who were logically due to go were allowed to hold the easy, attractive assignments in Washington, will become known."

As conditions in the Army Medical Department are now so much changed as no longer to be open to reproach, the writer of the article deems a fuller statement of the case unnecessary, but his conclusion is a striking one:

> It was a dastardly, criminal sacrifice of one of the most capable and useful men in the Army Medical Service, for in two years he was invalided home, a broken man physically, with death lurking near forever after. Not long following his return retirement became necessary—and the nation was robbed of many years of active service of one of the greatest sanitarians of the world.

Campaigning Described by a Russian.

Leonid Andreyev's "Red Laugh" has been taken, naturally enough, by many readers of the English translation as a bitter indictment of war, achieved through accurately describing the "horrors" that in other days were but lightly touched upon by either historians or novelists. Those who saw only that in the book were enabled, however, to get a larger and sounder appreciation of it if they noted the interpretation of its meaning presented in the literary section of The Times yesterday.

The reviewer performed the really great service of making it clear that what Andreyev really pictured was not war, in Manchuria or elsewhere, but the reaction to war of a soul or temperament. The scenes and emotions set down in "The Red Laugh" would be seen and felt in this way only by a morbidly sensitive, self-conscious, and introspective observer.

That all Russians would be similarly affected by war is dubious. That many of their "intellectuals" would is indicated by the appearance in the books they produce of the essential characteristics marking this one. But these peculiarities are not exclusively Russian; they are displayed by at least two American writers—Stephen Crane and W. L. Comfort—and representatives of the type could easily be found among the writers of every nation. Their works are not infrequently of high artistic merit, but their chief value is probably for the psychologist, for they are utterly misleading if made the measure by which to judge whatever may be the subject to which they are nominally devoted.

Of war as a whole, of it as a plan in operation, of its motives and ultimate effects on national destinies, the author of "The Red Laugh" sees nothing and tells nothing. He sees only what comes under his eyes, and on his own mental adventures he concentrates so much of his attention that he has little to spare for anything else. Such books give of war a picture quite as false as did those that treated it as a thing of trumpets and banners, of picturesque cavalry charges, and of glories won by romantic valor.

The normal man is not driven mad by "horrors." His sanity is saved by his recognition, conscious or unconscious, that these are means to an end—an end which in his judgment usually justifies the means—and his nerves, as is the wont of nerves, soon cease to thrill to a familiar and persistent stimulation.

Hope and Habit at Odds.

Harmonious relations are hardly possible between two men who take of a prison such widely dissimilar views as do Warden Osborne and Superintendent Riley. Therefore the friction that has arisen was probably inevitable.

The one views the convicts as more unfortunate than wicked, and not only more or less capable but more or less desirous of becoming more or less good citizens if credited with a "better nature" and treated and trained so as to give it a chance to develop. To the other the convict is a man whose offenses have been voluntary and therefore deserving of treatment punitive and deterrent, his reform being too nearly impossible to be undertaken with any seriousness.

The Warden is "new school," the Superintendent is "old school"—in other words, there is that dreadful source of trouble and conflict, incompatibility of temperament, to make them enemies.

It is unfortunate for Mr. Osborne, or rather for the fair testing of his experiment, that Sing Sing does not stand alone, but is part of a system with the whole of which its methods have to be, or at least will be, co-ordinated. Almost certainly he must make his prison like the others or the others like his. Disinclination confronts him on one side and lack of power on the other.

DRAWBACKS OF THE GUARD.

Some Reasons Why More Recruits Are Not Forthcoming.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Not long ago there appeared in your paper an article entitled "Possibilities of the National Guard," in which business men and the labor unions were pointed to as the main drawbacks for its development. The writer of this article evidently overlooked the real hindrance in failing to mention the Government itself; by this I mean the National, State, and Municipal Governments.

The first drawback is found when a man makes application for a position through the civil service in any branch of service, and is confronted with this question: "Have you had any military service?" Which is followed by: "Do not mention service in the National Guard."

What an encouraging state of affairs this is! Is it any wonder that the Guard goes begging for recruits? The fault with our militia regiments is that they do not recruit the best of our young men, whom you cannot blame for disregarding the duty they owe to their flag, inasmuch as serving the State and learning the soldier game in spare hours after working all day is done without proper recognition from the authorities. As it is now, there is nothing to be gained, but much to be lost. Why not have this work both ways? Let the Government be fair in this respect.

Another bad feature of the National Guard of today is lack of efficient officers. This is partly due to the fact that only men of more than moderate circumstances are able to take commissions and the men of smaller means are unable to bear the expense of equipment. A man earning an average salary can never think about a commission unless he wants to buy his uniforms on the installment plan, and to do this a man would be foolish, considering his study and hard work are so little appreciated. I maintain that if a man is able to pass an examination qualifying him to be an officer in the National Guard, the least the State and Government can do in recognition of the man's ability is to relieve him of all expense of equipment.

It is not my intention to discourage young men from service in the National Guard, but merely to start a discussion and move the Government to recognize the patriotism, work, and self-denial of the Guardsmen, thereby resulting in the general improvement of the Guard.

L. MORRISS DE LACY.

New York, June 24, 1915.

NEW YORK A COSTLY PORT.

Trade That Came to Save Money Now Finds It Advantageous to Move.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You give a very interesting account of the extensive plans of Newark, N. J., to open up a deep-water port, as near the Narrows as Twenty-third Street. I note that it expects to economize greatly by elimination of transfer charges—lighterage and cartage.

The mercantile world has to consider the question of costs, and none is more important than those incidental to transportation. The rentals of piers in Manhattan are considerable, applying both to the railroads and ocean lines using them, making a double cost.

In Philadelphia every large industry has a side track at the back door, thus eliminating cartage. Ocean liners dock at railway terminals free, saving much of the expense which it is not possible to avoid in New York. Among the numerous plans to extend our harbor facilities I have seen none as yet which meets the situation as to costs. The Long Island harbor improvements seem to lag, while others like Newark go ahead.

To properly foster and increase the foreign trade of the Port of New York, economy, rigid and consistent, must be steadily practiced. The heavy traffic which years ago came here now goes by other ports to save money. Newark is making a big bid for some of it, and its proposition is one that will figure largely with importers and vessel owners.

New York may easily profit by Newark's example and do likewise. The salvation of New York as a port of foreign trade is not on Manhattan but Long Island.

OBSERVER.

Brooklyn, June 27, 1915.

To Hang or to Hold.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The correspondent of The Times who signs himself "Strapholder" shows by this signature that he is not to the manner born. Here with us the strap is a thing wherewith to hang, not to hold.

JOHN P. DAVIN, M. D.

New York, June 30, 1915.

GERMANY'S BLUNDERS.

With All Her Soulless Efficiency She Has Failed Fundamentally.

Santa Barbara, Cal., June 29, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The average American admires efficiency, success. Now, the German Army has been greatly praised for its efficiency. Has it really been efficient, successful? Let us consider the facts.

For 100 years the Germans have made a special study of war. They knew war both theoretically and practically. They were thoroughly organized. No other nation ever has been so thoroughly organized. The entire nation was militaristic, some unconsciously, some unwillingly so. Even the Socialists were molded by their training and environment, as events have shown. They were prepared for war. They had the largest, best drilled army, the biggest guns, the greatest stores of ammunition, the most dirigibles and aeroplanes, the most complete system of intelligence. Their soldiers were ready to march at any hour, equipped "to the last button."

They had a population of 120,000,000, including Austria-Hungary, centrally located, and dividing their possible foes into two widely separated camps or fields of action. They had five strategic railways, built more for military than for commercial purposes, which added immensely to the efficiency of their armies. Their foes are scattered all over the face of the earth, not more than 120,000,000 of them being within "arm's reach" of the Teutonic allies till Italy came in.

It is plain to be seen that the Germans (including their allies) are not "the under dog" in this fight or entitled to our sympathy on this ground. Events have proved this.

Why, then, with all these advantages, have they not accomplished their purpose and achieved, to use William Hohenzollern's own words, "a Hohenzollern world rule"? It is, in my opinion, because of their diplomatic and military blunders.

But since the military power has a free hand in Germany, controlling all Governmental decisions of importance, it must be held largely responsible for Germany's diplomatic blunders, which are many and colossal. Nor are her military blunders few or unimportant. Let us mention briefly a few of her blunders, not trying to distinguish between those that may have been more or less diplomatic and those purely military.

Germany's first blunder, which led to all the rest, was in backing up Austria in the latter's unparalleled demands on Serbia. Germany thought Russia would leave Serbia to her fate, as she had done a short time before when Austria took Bosnia and Herzegovina. But Russia was determined that her "little brothers" should not be "wiped off the map" or subjugated to her Teutonic neighbor.

Germany's second blunder was in her estimate as to the quality of her possible foes. She considered France decadent and Russia semi-barbarous and inefficient. England she did not expect to enter the war. But if England should enter, Ireland, South Africa, and India would rise in revolt and the empire crumble.

But France is not decadent, Russia has given Germany hard blows, and Ireland, India, and even the Boer Republic are fighting for England.

Germany's third great blunder, due entirely to military dictation, was her attack on Belgian neutrality. Bismarck in 1870 refused to commit this blundering crime when the military machine urged him to it. When the German machine not only trampled Belgian neutrality under foot, tearing up her solemn treaty as a "scrap of paper," but also perpetrated nameless and numberless atrocities on Belgian men, women, and children for defending their homes, as every American with a spark of manhood would have done, Germany lost the sympathy of her best friends and became an object of almost universal execration.

The fourth and crowning blunder of the German machine was the wholesale murder of the noncombatant men, women and children of the Lusitania.

But the most egregious blunder of the German machine was in starting the war at all. While Russia and Austria were yet negotiating and England asking for arbitration, Germany's war lord, the Kaiser, declared war against France and Russia, and thus "lifted the lid off hell."

We, as Americans, (there are now no German-Americans,) are neutral. But we are not indifferent. The German ideal, that "might makes right," not for the individual but for the State, is at deadly enmity with the American ideal, that "right makes might," both for the individual and for the State; and the triumph of the German ideal which is embodied in the German machine would make Magna Charta and the Declaration of Independence "scraps of paper" forever.

The German machine is efficient as a machine, exceedingly efficient. But it is only a machine, with no soul, no conscience, no pity. For this reason alone it will fail.

The men controlling the German machine, in the pursuit of their megalomaniac attempt at "Hohenzollern world rule," have prostituted the inventions of genius and the discoveries of science to poisoning the air, (even the ancients forbade poisoning wells,) to wholesale killing of innocent women and children. They have made Germany a hospital and a factory of death. She has lost her colonies, her commerce, her prosperity, her friends. Her most solemn treaties are only "scraps of paper." I would sympathize with Germany if she were fighting for liberty, for international justice, for humanity. But she is against all these, and against herself, her better self.

E. J. MARSH.

England Has Red Cross Seals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In The Times of June 26 John N. Lupp, the stamp expert of the Scott Stamp and Coin Company, is quoted as saying: "While all the European countries engaged in the war have issued Red Cross or charity stamps except Great Britain. * * *"

The probable reason why Great Britain has not issued such stamps is because the Bristol Red Cross Society itself already did this as early as the Fall of last year. They are not, of course, postage stamps, but seals. These seals are of considerable artistic merit and well worth the collector's attention and can be secured from the society in London and were also at one time for sale by Brentano and Mark Cross of New York.

The designs depict a Red Cross nurse standing against a Red Cross background, the figure of Britannia with arms raised in supplication and a nurse kneeling at the feet, Red Cross workers attending a wounded artilleryman on the battlefield, a field ambulance, a naval Red Cross man in the field, a Red Cross nurse ministering to a wounded soldier. They all have the inscription, "British Red Cross Society, 1914."

W. DE B. WHYTE.

Digby, Nova Scotia, June 30, 1915.

Economy the Wrong Way.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The site for the new Court House was discussed for many months, and finally, when the case came to a vote, Mr. Marks cast his ballot in favor of the project; and now, after the city has spent millions of dollars for the acquisition of the same, he suddenly urges the abandonment of the plan.

What more general service can be rendered to the people than an enlarged Court House to facilitate law and order? As a resident of this section, judging by observation the habits and the disorderly acts of many living in the vicinity, I think the citizens at large would derive more benefit from a larger Court House for the administration of justice than they would gain from any proposed economy for the sake of parks and bathhouses.

GEORGE S. ADRIAN.

New York, June 28, 1915.

A Woman's Opinion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The New York Times Current History Magazine is a liberal education and it is a privilege to read it. The magazine enables one to grasp the war situation without difficulty. We have learned to associate The Times with truthfulness and efficiency. The matter in the magazine is well edited and it is easy for a woman to digest it.

FRANCES VAN ETTEN,

Tangle Birch, Saranac Inn, Adirondacks, June 30, 1915.

GREAT BUILDINGS IN WRONG PLACES.

The Public Library, the Post Office, the Pennsylvania Station, and Now the Proposed Round Court House at Mulberry Bend.

By FRANK KOESTER,

Author of "City Planning and Maintenance."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With much interest I read your editorial of June 27, "Mr. Marks's Obsession," regarding the Court House. I have made a thorough study of this subject, and must state that I cannot agree with the views you expressed, as will be seen by the following letter of June 2 to Mr. McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen. You are at liberty to print this letter. It expresses the view of a city planner, and the taxpayers of New York City should know something about the folly of our so-called city improvements as executed under the direction of our present City Administration:

Mr. George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen, City Hall, New York City:

Dear Mr. McAneny: I note that Controller Prendergast has filed with the Board of Estimate a protest against the action of April 30 in taking title to additional land needed to change for the second time the site of the new Court House.

Among other things Mr. Prendergast states that the new Court House will cost $25,262,190.

I beg to call your attention to my plan of the new Court House as published in The Sun of June 28, 1914, a copy of which I sent at that time to you as well as to Mr. Prendergast and a large number of people and civic organizations interested in our municipal affairs. You probably will recall that I stated then that the new Court House "will cost at least some $20,000,000, if it does not strike the mark of $25,000,000." This, my calculation, was made in contradiction to the estimates issued by the Board of Estimate, and did not take into account the difficulties since encountered with foundations and other details which will make the cost much greater. Had the proper site and the most suitable kind of building been selected the cost would not have been so important. The wasting of such an enormous amount of money upon an unsuitable structure unsuitably placed is the important thing.

I called your attention time and again to the fact that under your direction so-called improvements have been made which from a city planner's point of view should not have been undertaken, and that the round Court House is one of the biggest blunders in the so-called city planning undertakings of Manhattan.

The fountain at the Plaza is another striking evidence of the stupidity exhibited by those responsible for the so-called civic improvements of New York. I shall endeavor in the near future in the daily press to call more attention to this monument of folly. In design and arrangement it is decidedly worse than even the National Maine Monument at Columbus Circle.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, the Committee on the City Plan, and the Advisory Commission on City Plan exhibit exceptional ignorance regarding the fundamental principles of city planning. One does not expect that you personally should be familiar with the subject, but as you entrust certain of these men with responsibility in the matter, surely you should take steps to obtain more competent advisers.

As I pointed out in my plan, published a year ago, and as I told you personally on several occasions, the site of the round Court House at Mulberry Bend is the most unfortunate one that could be selected. It would appear that our city officials have learned but little by the mistakes made in the location of the Public Library, the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, and the Post Office, just in the rear of the latter, as well as the Municipal Office Building.

A few years ago I pointed out that the Municipal Building would prove a white elephant, an expression since applied to it by Mayor Mitchel. Our present city officials, however, disclaim any responsibility for it, in the same manner, doubtless, as future city officials will disclaim the responsibility of the round Court House should this ever be located as planned by you. Permit me to advise you that the round Court House, if located at Mulberry Bend, will be a tenfold greater white elephant than the Municipal Building.

City planning is not a matter of opinion, it is a science and should be treated as such. Your excuse, advanced on several occasions, that in future mistakes like those of the past will not recur, is evidently not well founded, for every one familiar with the subject must realize that the erection of the round Court House in Mulberry Bend will prove one of the most wasteful uses ever made of public funds.

Very truly yours,

FRANK KOESTER.

I have taken up this subject at various times in the daily press and with Mr. McAneny, members of the City Planning Committee, &c., and it is evident that the blunders committed in the selection of the site at Mulberry Bend for the erection of the so-called civic centre are being realized, and those who have the real welfare of New York City at heart will readily admit these facts and come forward like Mr. Marks with frank statement, instead of seeking the praise of those who do not understand the situation.

From a city planner's point of view, it is obvious that several of our recently constructed public buildings are badly situated, such as the Pennsylvania Station, the Post Office in the rear of it, the Public Library at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, the Municipal Office Building. While our present city administrators disclaim any responsibility for the above blunders, it is evident that they have not learned as yet lessons which will enable them to avoid such mistakes as the location of the round Court House at Mulberry Bend. The civic centre situation can be solved without encroaching on the City Hall Park, as I have shown in various publications, and at a very much lesser expense, and with greater convenience and accommodation. In addition, such a solution would provide a civic centre in the true sense of the word. The various buildings needed for city and governmental administration could readily be located between Chambers and Duane Streets and Broadway and the present Municipal Building, eliminating Reade Street between Broadway and Centre Street and bringing the whole traffic around the Municipal Building to Duane Street, instead of passing through the Municipal Building over to Chambers Street and blocking and interrupting continually pedestrian traffic between the various buildings comprising the civic centre.

The best location of the round Court House at Mulberry Bend has not as yet been discovered by our city administrators and the City Plan Commission and other parties connected with it, and it is for the third time that changes have been proposed, for which additional sums have been requested. It is, therefore, evident that those responsible do not realize the situation.

FRANK KOESTER.

New York, June 30, 1915.

MIDDLEMEN LEFT OUT.

More and More the Manufacturer Sells His Exports Direct.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Ernest Tichauer says: "It is not the German or English manufacturer who deals directly with the customer, but the so-called 'exporter.'"

His assertion, so far as English manufacturers are concerned, would have been true a good many years ago, when they were in the hands of the merchants, because they did not understand export trade at that time; but to make this sweeping assertion as a general representation of the existing order of things in the export trade in England today, is to misrepresent the true facts.

As a matter of fact, many English manufacturers have learned by experience that the merchants do not help them at all to build up their export trade, and far from being a help in the majority of cases are a confounded nuisance and a hindrance, and, through their greed stifle the efforts of manufacturers to create a demand for their products in foreign markets, and who through their want of technical knowledge of the goods in the majority of cases send such incomplete inquiries that the manufacturer is unable to quote his price because he cannot understand what is required.

English manufacturers have been obliged therefore to go direct to the consumers, and this direct export trade is becoming more and more the generally recognized method, and many of the large buying houses abroad now insist upon buying direct from the manufacturers.

The London Times on Aug. 25, 1914, stated:

> The objection to the system of export trade through merchants is that the manufacturer is not in direct touch with the consumer and does not greatly interest himself in changing conditions except at second-hand. He lacks the stimulus of correspondence from travelers abroad, does not receive at first-hand the hints and suggestions of his customers. All that goes to the merchant, and the merchant's concern is to make profit for himself and not necessarily to help British trade and industry. The merchant can easily fill his indents with British or foreign-made goods as may suit him best; he can order goods to be shipped to his customer from Hamburg just as easily as from London. It is immaterial to him whether British labor and capital are employed or German. Indeed, many merchants in London and elsewhere are actually foreigners. It is not necessary to point out how this system places the manufacturer at a disadvantage; it is obvious.

These remarks apply with equal force to American manufacturers. Merchants very often place their orders with the lowest bidder, irrespective of quality, and therefore put the manufacturer of a first-class article at a disadvantage, and in the majority of cases, for the sake of extra gain, supply the consumer only with the lowest quality goods they can find.

In every instance, in the case of the export of machinery, the exporter compels the manufacturer to remove his name from the machines and substitute a plate with the merchant's name, so that the manufacturer never becomes known abroad, and when once the merchant has obtained the trade in a particular market he substitutes the very lowest class of machines he can get. This I have known to happen not once but scores of times, and the buyers abroad have come to know these tricks and, therefore, now insist upon being served direct from the manufacturer.

American manufacturers have it in their power to create first-class export connections if they go about it the right way. Mr. Tichauer's statement that "most of the European manufacturers who were jealous of the bigger profit of the exporters tried to do it in the direct way of sending to South America a salesman with a large line of their special branch and nearly all of others or at least the majority came back to the old system after having their fingers burned," is mere nonsense, absolutely contrary to the truth.

F. De LAUDIN.

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 22, 1915.

THE CAPTAIN'S WIRELESS.

How He May Abuse His Authority at the Expense of the Passenger.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The knowledge of the usual mercantile codes by all belligerents must affect many phases of international law as it existed before its introduction. A ship escaping from a pursuer would, in a great measure, proclaim its character by the message it sent for assistance. If the message were not in a mercantile code, the presumption would be that it came from a vessel of war. The continued sending of a message for help would render search difficult and dangerous, even if it did not make it impracticable.

The right of a ship to pass unmolested, after refusing to hear a summon, even if she be innocent in character, is rendered void, if, by wireless, she were to summon assistance. The Captain of a neutral vessel, by sending a call for assistance to a belligerent is liable both for breach of neutrality in disclosing the presence of an enemy, and of aggressive action proclaiming that she is carrying prohibited cargo.

The Captain of a passenger-carrying ship is its absolute master on the high seas, and if after summons he tries to escape, meanwhile calling for assistance, he takes upon himself the responsibility for the safety of his passengers; if acting under orders from his Government, the Government assumes responsibility. If the orders from his Government should contain possibility of aggression by "ramming" or otherwise, the responsibility as to the humanity of the deed is increased.

Neutral passengers or persons employed on a ship may not control the action of her Captain, if in the interests of his employer or of his country he deems it wise to disobey a summons and sends a call for help.

These are but a few points in which the use of the wireless changes the aspects of international law.

JOHN M. DUNPHY.

New York, June 30, 1915.

The Motorists' Impudicity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When a man calls for more noise in New York City, as G. Adams does, it makes scores of other people indignant beyond expression. Instead, there should be a law to prevent the cause of the hideous screechings that give pedestrians the feeling that a knife is being thrust at them for being where the automobilist would like to be. It makes no difference how many ears or nerves are shattered so long as the hurried, selfish motorists can get what they want as quickly as they fancy they must. And as for people not hearing, there are some (I praise them, too) who stand just where they are in the middle of the street instead of taking to a run when an impudent horn tells them to clear the way.

To a New Yorker, accustomed to noise, this generation of the city life seems to be preparing us for the comforts of the battlefield.

E. DE C. B.

New York, July 1, 1915.

WHICH WAY?

Shall I bring you a tale of the dawn—
  How her rosy lips unfold?
Or toss you a radiant ray
  From the sun's rich store of gold?
Shall I pluck you a trumpet, frail,
  From the morning glory vine,
Or bind you a buttercup crown
  Where the yellow meadows shine?
Shall I beg of the blustering bees
  Some honeyed drops of the dew
And flavor these with my love
  To make sweet drink for you?
Shall I wrap the fleece of a cloud
  About my thought like a cloak,
And give it the wings of a dream
  Or—final master-stroke!—
If I set it adrift down the sky
  Where it touches the western sea,
Will you kindle a beacon-light
  To pilot it safe to thee?
Or, should I wait, instead,
  With the open doors of my soul
Wide for your entering tread,
  Would you approach that goal?

EDNA MEAD.

ASQUITH'S DAUGHTER ENGAGED TO MARRY

Miss Violet to be Bride of Maurice B. Carter, Secretary of British Premier.

VISITED AMERICA IN 1912

Has Figured in Sharp Altercations and Fought Off Suffragettes Attacking Her Father.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 5.—The engagement is announced of Miss Violet Asquith, daughter of the Prime Minister, and Maurice Bonham-Carter, her father's private secretary. Mr. Bonham-Carter has acted as Mr. Asquith's principal private secretary since 1912. While he was at Winchester College he made the acquaintance of the Prime Minister's son Herbert. Since then the friendship between the two families has been continued and intimate.

The Daily News says:

"Miss Asquith made her début as a public speaker at political bazaars some six or seven years ago. It is said she does not believe in the enfranchisement of women, but takes an abiding interest in slum work, especially in Northeast London, where she has helped to brighten the homes of poor children. She used to spend every Wednesday evening in Hoxton, and became exceedingly popular in the Hoxton Lads and Lassies' Club at Hoxton, known as the Archie Gordon Boys' Club, which was named after the late Hon. Archie Gordon, son of the Earl of Aberdeen, and fiancé of Miss Asquith, who was killed in a motor car accident six years ago. Miss Asquith in public speeches has shown that she has a clear, comprehensive range of political and social reforms."

Miss Violet Asquith, who has been described as being very much like her father, visited in this country during the Winter of 1912, and, after being entertained in Washington by Ambassador and Mrs. James Bryce, was a guest of Mrs. Henry Phipps. On her return to England she attended a political meeting and said she had learned in this country of the hopeless condition of political affairs in Ireland.

On Aug. 28, 1912, she was playing golf with her father when he was attacked by two suffragettes, who knocked off his hat and ended by dragging him along the ground, tearing his clothing. Miss Asquith, who was some distance away, ran to his assistance and engaged in a struggle with the suffragettes, eventually beating them off.

In March, 1914, she engaged in an altercation with the Marchioness of Londonderry in the Ladies' Gallery of the House of Commons. The Marchioness was audibly criticising the speech of Lloyd George and making uncomplimentary remarks about his personal appearance and that of the other Ministers. Miss Asquith remonstrated with her, and the dispute became so noisy that it was thought the suffragettes had invaded the House. Eventually Miss Asquith sent a complaint to the Speaker.

A similar incident took place at a dinner in the Sirdar's palace at Khartoum, where she engaged in a discussion of the Ulster question. She remarked that she did not believe in the civil war threats, and the argument ended when the son of an Ulster peer in the civil service said: "I wish I were there. I'd be the first to hang your father to a gas lamp." The Sirdar then stopped the argument.

It was said in London that the death of the Hon. Archibald Gordon, third son of the Earl of Aberdeen, who was killed in an automobile accident, ended for Miss Asquith what promised to be a pretty romance.

PRINCE ITURBIDE TO WED.

Miss Kearney to be the Bride of the Heir of Maximilian.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—A marriage license was issued here yesterday to Prince Agustin Iturbide and Miss Mary Louise Kearney of this city. It is understood that the marriage will take place tomorrow. Prince Iturbide is 52 and his bride-to-be is 29.

The bridegroom-to-be is the son of the Emperor Agustin I. of Mexico. The Emperor Maximilian, who had no children by the Empress Carlotta, named him as his heir. The capture and execution of Maximilian came shortly thereafter.

In recent years Prince Iturbide has lived in a monastery near Washington.

Miss Sara L'Hommedieu to Wed.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 4.—The engagement has been announced of Miss Sara L'Hommedieu, daughter of Mrs. Ida L'Hommedieu of New York, and Floyd Trafford Gould, son of Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Gould of 444 Park Street, Montclair.

Michealis—Levy.

Jonas H. Michealis of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Fannie G. Levy were married at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the home of the bride, 15 Claremont Avenue, by the Rev. A. S. Anspacher. Mr. and Mrs. Michealis will spend their honeymoon on the great lakes and in the Canadian Rockies, and will afterward make their home in Washington.

Engagements Announced.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Elizabeth Greenman to Charles Davies Brewer, a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Brewer of Forest Hills, L. I. Miss Greenman and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Burt Greenman, are spending the Summer at their country home in Bellport, L. I.

Miss Gertrude Donovan, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Donovan, of 219 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, is engaged to William P. Harvey, a son of Mrs. Annie Harvey. Miss Donovan is a sister of Jerry Donovan, whose marriage to Miss Josephine Bohan will take place tomorrow in St. Brendan's Church.

The engagement is anounced of Mrs. Jessye Burr Loudon, a daughter of the late Judge Joseph A. Burr, to Hubert Dunning, the son of Mrs. Benjamin Dunning, of 27 Monroe Place, Brooklyn. Mrs. Loudon's first husband was Howard Carlisle Loudon. No date has been set for the wedding.

Daughter to Dr. and Mrs. Goldberger

Dr. I. H. Goldberger and Mrs. Goldberger of 1,066 Clay Avenue, the Bronx, report the birth of a daughter on July 3. Dr. Goldberger is the Assistant Director of Educational Hygiene in the Department of Education.

Rev. Dr. Kemp Coming to Calvary.

Announcement was made in Calvary Baptist Church, Fifty-seventh Street, near Seventh Avenue, yesterday that the Rev. Dr. Joseph M. Kemp of Charlotte Chapel, Edinburgh, Scotland, had accepted a call to the pastorate, and would enter upon his work in October. Calvary's pulpit was filled for more than forty years by the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, who resigned three years ago. For one year union services were held with the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church. The Rev. Dr. Kemp has been heard here. He is a prominent Baptist preacher of Scotland.

STUDENT CONFERENCE ENDS

Eight Hundred Delegates at Young Men's Meeting at Northfield.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass., July 4.—The Student Conference, one of the most important of the series of the Summer Northfield conferences, closed tonight.

This year more than 800 delegates came for the Young Men's Conference alone, from more than thirty leading institutions, including the University of Pennsylvania, Yale, Columbia, Dartmouth, Amherst, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the thelogical seminaries. The Canadian contingent was as large this year as last and other countries were also well represented. There were present students from China, Japan, India, and Latin America. West Point was represented by ten cadets from the Military Academy.

Large place was given this year to the preparatory schools, nearly all the leading ones of the East being represented by about 200 delegates, and a new feature was a daily meeting of forty or more Masters from these schools. Principals Alfred E. Stearns of Andover, H. G. Buehler of Hotchiss, John Dallas of Taft, Malcolm Peabody of Groton, and George C. St. John of Choate are types of the men who are training the boys.

The General Conference of Christian Workers will be held between July 30 and Aug. 15. This will be the closing conference of the Summer and many able speakers have been obtained. Among them are the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, the Rev. J. Stuart Holden, the Rev. Charles Inglis of London, the Rev. A. T. Robertson of Louisville, Ky.; Bishop Denny of Richmond, Va.; Mrs. E. M. Whittemore, and Professor G. A. Johnson Ross of New York.

SOCIETY IN NEWPORT.

Rhode Island Cincinnati Attend Services—Doings of Notable People.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 4.—The Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati, escorted by the Newport Artillery Company in continental uniforms, attended a special service at Trinity Church this afternoon. The society assembled at the State House, which was once the capital of Rhode Island.

The service was read by the Rev. Stanley Carnaghan Hughes, rector of the church, assisted by the Rev. Daniel Goodwin, the Rev. Alva Edwin Carpenter, the Rev. Lucien Waterman Rogers, the Rev. William Brenton Greene, and the Rev. Charles Brookes Chapin, all members of the Cincinnati, and the Rev. Charles Russell Peck, assistant pastor of Trinity. The Rev. Arthur Rogers, rector of St. Marks's Church of Evanston, Ill, preached the sermon.

These guests registered at the Casino today: Mr. and Mrs. Robert Reid Tiverton, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Street, Beverly Bogert, Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth Wickes, Henry S. Kip, and Mr. and Mrs. Howard Brokaw, visiting George I, Scott; Kenneth P. Budd, visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. Earl Dodge; P. A. Carroll, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll; J. Gordon Douglas, and Dr. Valentine Mott of New York, Colonel Charles Hayden of Boston, Joseph Widener of Philadelphia, Miss Phyllis I. Rich of Boston, visiting Miss Willard; Miss Laura White, F. A. King, and Dr. Roderick Terry of Newport, W. A. Richardson and J. A. Harmon, U. S. N., and Miss Helen De Lancey Watkins, and Miss Dorothy Pell of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Barney entertained tonight at their cottage by showing Lady MacKenzie's hunt pictures.

Mrs. Oelrichs gave a dinner at their home tonight, after which the guests enjoyed a display of fireworks on the lawn.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan gave a dinner for Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin.

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives gave a dinner at Swanhurst, and later fireworks were set off for the young folks.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary gave a luncheon this afternoon for Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin at the Pinard cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Porter Kling gave a luncheon today at the Zabriskie House.

Many persons motored from Newport to Bristol today to attend a luncheon given by Colonel Samuel P. Colt.

Mrs. George D. Widener gave a dinner at Miramar tonight.

Mrs. Walter Norman Eldridge gave a tea today at Long Acre, where she is entertaining the Misses Dorothy Pell and Helen De Lancey Watkins.

Commodore and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, who entertained at dinner tonight, have as their guests over the Fourth Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Pratt and Mr. and Mrs. James Cushman of New York.

Henry Walters has arrived from New York on the steam yacht Narada.

Francis and Maurice Roche will return to Newport from the exposition at San Francisco to spend the Summer with their mother, Mrs. Burke Roche.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Greene of Providence and Mrs. Barrows of Worcester are among the house party Mr. and Mrs. Marsden J. Perry are entertaining.

Mrs. Barger Wallach has arrived for the Summer.

Colonel and Mrs. H. Anthony Dyer of Providence are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer.

Francis E. Shea of Boston is registered at Hill Top Inn.

Owing to the illness of their child, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Duke have delayed coming to Newport.

Fifteen new bath houses will be opened at Hazard's Beach tomorrow. All the houses have been rented, and the same report comes from Bailey's Beach.

Miss Louise B. Scott leaves Newport on Friday for Islesboro, Me., for two weeks.

Mrs. Clayton G. Dixon and son have arrived to visit the former's parents, Captain and Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Edward H. Gheen and the Misses Gheen have arrived from Washington.

Medical Director and Mrs. Howard E. Ames are visiting relatives in Jamestown.

Mr. and Mrs. James Q. Barcus of Albany, N. Y., are spending the Fourth with their daughter, Mrs. Joe R. Morrison.

BIDDLES AT HOT SPRINGS.

Bridal Couple Motor from White Sulphur to Spend Fourth.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., July 4.—Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., arrived here yesterday for the Fourth from White Sulphur Springs, where they have been spending their honeymoon, motoring over for luncheon and attending the dance at the Homestead last night.

General and Mrs. Edward P. Meany and Shannon Meany of Morristown arrived this morning and will stay through the season. General and Mrs. Meany spent the afternoon driving, while Shannon Meany was out in the saddle.

Mr. and Mrs. James Ross Todd of Louisville are here for the Summer with their family. Mr. Todd, a brother of Mme. Christian Hauge, widow of a Swedish minister, has leased Barton Lodge for the season.

Thomas Prehn arrived here from Passaic yesterday by motor. Taking Mrs. Prehn, who has been spending some weeks here with him, he will return tomorrow.

Harry C. Milholland of Pittsburgh, former President of the American Golf Association of Advertising Interests, who played in the association's annual tournament here last week, will remain at the Homestead through July with Mrs. Milholland and their sons.

At the annual meeting of the Advertising Interests Association held at the end of their session, R. L. Whitton of Chicago was elected President to succeed Mr. Milholland; W. B. Lasher, Bridgeport, Conn., First Vice President; Amon G. Carter, Fort Worth, Texas, Second Vice President, and Guy S. Osborn of Chicago, Secretary and Treasurer.

Buckner L. Wallingford of Cincinnati arrived yesterday to spend the fourth with Mrs. Wallingford and their family at Vine Cottage.

Other late arrivals were Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hinds Thomas and Mrs. J. K. Clinton of Philadelphia, W. C. Sproul, Chester; L. T. Cole and Charles M. Roberts, New York; R. G. Brown, Newton, Conn., and Robert H. Kelly, Boston.

BRONX ELK TO LOSE FRIENDLY ELEPHANT

Congo Has Been Admitted to the Corral Order, Keeper in the Park Says.

BIG BROTHER TO THE DEER

Pigmy Pachyderm Plays Jokes with Them and the Ducks—Must Go Back to His Old Home.

Within a short time Keepers Thuman and Richards, who have charge of the elephant house in the Zoological Park in the Bronx, will be facing another grave problem in the removal of Congo, the seven-foot pigmy elephant, from the elk range to the elephant corral. Congo, Thuman explained yesterday, has been adopted by the nine elk, the Virginia white tail deer family and the numberless ducks that wander at will within the great elk inclosure. Apparently the elk and deer and ducks are all very fond of Congo, and unless the separating is done carefully the keepers are likely to have a homesick pigmy elephant on their hands.

Congo has been in the park for several years. He is a favorite with all the keepers because of his kindly disposition and gentle ways. A year or so ago the animal began to develop rheumatism, and in time he became crippled with the disease. Careful treatment was resorted to, but Congo did not show the expected improvement. It was decided that the constant standing upon the concrete floor of the elephant house was responsible largely for the elephant's condition, and so when warm weather came he was turned out into the open. Because of the gentleness of the animal it was decided to allow him to have the freedom of the elk range, providing a roomy elk house, plenty of shade trees and a pond, where Congo could bathe at his leisure.

About a month and a half ago the experiment was tried first. It was a success, and since that time Congo has lived entirely on the range. At first the two buck elk resented the intrusion. They spent a day or two watching Congo or circling about him making demonstrations of anger just as a small boy would dare another to knock the chip off his shoulder.

Friendly with Deer.

Congo was too formidable looking for them to attack, and beside he paid not the slightest attention to the two bucks. He contentedly took his share of the food, wallowed knee-high in the pond and watched the comings and goings of the does and the six young deer with much curiosity. In time the bucks ceased to look for trouble, and the little deer found a friend in the pigmy elephant.

Now Congo has been adopted by his new friends. Keeper Richards says that the elephant has been initiated into the order of the elks, but Thuman, having less imagination, doubts the story. It was really the Virginia white-tail and her five frisky white-tails, that first accepted Congo as a member of the elk range family. Congo, before rheumatism inclined him to irritability, was very fond of children, and this fondness for the young extended to all the little fawns on the range. There are eleven of these, and they now spend much time scampering along beside their elephant friend, and occasionally attempting some prank upon him.

"It is just one happy family down on the range now," said Thuman. "It is a great sight to see Congo with several of the young deer skipping alongside for all the world like a dignified schoolmaster taking his scholars out for a walk. Sometimes Congo will play a prank or two himself. Just the other day I saw four of the young Virginia white-tails standing along the side of the lake like soldiers in a row. Congo watched them with considerable interest, and then gradually worked near enough to reach them with his head. Then he quietly butted them into the water. It was just the gentlest kind of a knock, and all seemed to enjoy the joke. In retaliation all the young deer charged Congo, but he slipped into the water and drove them away by squirting water at them. That done, he gave himself a shower bath."

"Tell about the deer that climbed on the elephant's back," said Richards.

A Joke on Old Congo.

"Old Congo was standing near a mound one day," said Thuman, "when one of the littlest of the deer climbed quietly up on the mound and then just as quietly leaped lightly upon the broad back of the elephant. It took Congo by surprise, and he gave a shake, but the little deer hung on. Many of the older deer were watching the prank, and I could almost affirm they laughed at Congo and his burden. By this time, I believe, Congo tumbled to what was going on, for he looked slowly around, cocked up one of his little eyes, and, swinging his trunk, wrapped it about the venturesome deer and lifted him gently down.

"Pete down on the range tells me that the deer treat Congo kindly. One day, said Pete, the elephant appeared to be suffering with an attack of rheumatism. The deer noted that something was wrong with their friend, and then made him comfortable in the elk shelter and pushed an extra allowance of fodder over so he could get it without moving about. Pete told me this."

Congo has other friends on the range. The ducks on the lake have become so used to him that they now swim about him unafraid, and sometimes when the sun is very hot and Congo remains motionless in water almost over his head, some of the most daring ducks will climb upon his back.

"It is certainly one grand and glorious Summer for Congo, and I have no idea how we are going to persuade him to leave his new friends and be satisfied without them in the long cold Winter months," commented Richards.

The first of its kind, and the cutest youngster ever in the park, so the keepers said, was born yesterday. When Thuman went to the house in which the Japanese ass had been quartered he found her standing guard over a tiny fluffy ball of wool, mounted on four thin brown legs. The mother is only twenty-nine inches high. She arrived at the park last week, being one of a consignment of animals sent here from London on the Minnehaha.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

An Independence Day "firecracker" dance will be added to the program of the Ziegfeld "Follies" at the New Amsterdam Theatre tonight. Lucille Cavanaugh will lead the number.

"The Weavers," by Sir Gilbert Parker, will be produced as a film play by Pathe. Pathe has obtained also the picture rights to Richard Carle's musical comedy, "Mary's Lamb." Mr. Carle will play the leading part.

Annette Kellermann is soon to appear in a new moving picture play to be produced by the Fox Film Corporation. Herbert Brenon, who directed the production of "Neptune's Daughter," will direct the new picture.

Joe Weber is preparing to send his comedy, "The Only Girl," on tour early in September. Hallie Spaulding has been engaged for the role of Margaret.

WILSON OFFERS HELP TO WRECKED AUTOISTS

President Anxious to Aid, But Finds Injured Persons Already Cared For.

CORNISH, N. H., July 4.—President Wilson, out for an automobile ride with members of his family today, offered assistance to some motorists whose machine had gone over an embankment, throwing a woman into Echo Lake.

The President's car, closely followed by another, containing Secret Service men, was running around the edge of the lake near Ludlow, Vermont, when it suddenly came upon a group of persons surrounding a small machine hanging over the side of the road. With Dr. Gary T. Grayson, his physician and naval aid, Mr. Wilson alighted and inquired whether any one had been hurt. He was told that Mrs. Bert Balch of Ludlow had been thrown into the lake and badly bruised and that another woman and a man had been slightly hurt. He expressed sympathy and inquired whether Dr. Grayson could do anything, but was informed that the injured persons had just been taken to a farmhouse near by. The President then offered to have his automobile pull the wrecked machine back over the embankment, but an auto truck had already been sent for and therefore his assistance was not required. Several persons recognized him and thanked him for his offers.

On the ride with the President, besides Dr. Grayson, were Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Sayre and Mrs. Norman Galt of Washington. They rode for eighty miles through some of the most beautiful sections of the Green Mountains.

The President did not go to church this morning, but stayed at Harlakenden House. He received word from the White House during the morning that "everything was quiet" in Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Sayre attended church in Windsor, Vermont.

Independence Day will be spent by the President with his family, quietly.

TO VOTE ON SEAMEN'S LAW.

Business Bodies of the Nation Asked to Express Their Opinions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States has ordered a referendum to secure an expression of opinion from the business men of the country on the Seamen's act. Six hundred Chambers of Commerce and national trade bodies in the United States, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands, representing some 300,000 men in business, will have a chance to go on record.

Elliott H. Goodwin, General Secretary of the National Chamber, said that it might be a matter of weeks before the document was completed. At that time it will be sent to organization members throughout the country. They are allowed forty-five days in which to cast their votes.

In a statement issued tonight the chamber said:

"Some time ago the Attorney General was called upon to give his opinion regarding the date at which the section of the Seamen's Act, which prescribes the equipment and crew required for life saving, becomes effective. The manner in which this section of the new law is expressed has given rise to another difficulty which has been referred to the Attorney General. The regulations regarding life saving appliances, the manned in which lifeboats are to be manned, and other stipulations, are stated as a part of an amendment to a section of the revised statutes. This section is referred to in another section of the revised statutes which is not mentioned in the Seamen's Act and which in effect provided that steamships of nations which have inspection laws approximating American inspection laws will not be subject to inspection in the United States regarding life saving equipment, other than such inspection as will demonstrate that the equipment is according to the certificates of officers of the country in question.

"The Department of Commerce appears to have decided the result of these provisions of law is that vessels of some important maritime foreign countries, which enter American ports, will not have to comply with the requirements of the Seamen's Act concerning life saving equipment and the compelling of men for manning the lifeboats, etc., since their own inspection laws approximate those of the United States."

HELD ON ABDUCTION CHARGE

Simeon Rotheimer Accused of Dragging Girl Into His Room.

Simeon Rotheimer, 43 years old, a baker, of 222 East Eighty-ninth Street, was locked up in the East 104th Street police station last night on charges of abduction and assault, preferred by a girl and a man who live in the same building with him. The girl, Margaret Kalmery, who is 14 years old, told the police that as she was passing Rotheimer's door last night he stepped out, seized her by the arm and dragged her into the apartment. She screamed, she said, and finally succeeded in escaping from the man's grasp and getting under a bed.

The girl's screams were heard by Walker Bassine, the janitor of the building, who was on the first floor. He followed them to Rotheimer's rooms on the third floor and broke down the door with his fist. He entered the apartment, according to his story, just as the girl crawled under the bed, and Rotheimer at once grappled with him. The two men fought for several minutes and, the janitor and the girl said, Rotheimer struck Lassine on the arm with an empty beer bottle that broke and made a painful cut.

Policemen Fraher and Dengle of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station heard the sounds of the struggle and ran up to the Rotheimer apartment, where they placed the baker under arrest. Before they could get him out of the building a rumor spread that the man was a "ripper," and had been caught redhanded, and within a very short time an angry mob of 200 men and women had collected. It required the efforts of half a dozen policemen to get the prisoner safely from the house to the East eighty-eighth Street Station and later to the 104th Street Station.

RADIUM CANCER CURE FAILED

Sing Sing Prisoner Who Underwent Treatment Dies.

James Baillard, a Sing Sing prisoner, who was treated for cancer with radium procured for the prison by Frank A. Vanderlip, died from his disease, it was announced at the prison yesterday. According to the authorities, Baillard was dying when the radium treatment was administered to him, so the failure of the mineral to effect a cure is not regarded as meaning that it is valueless. Baillard's sentence was commuted and his release was ordered shortly before his death.

The radium used is valued at $85,000 and, when it was used in the treatment of the prisoner, a special guard was present in addition to the surgical staff so that any possible plan to steal the mineral might be frustrated.

1% Per MONTH UPON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

1/2 PER CENT. CHARGED UPON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

LEGACY BROKE UP THEIR HAPPY HOME

Wife Says Benedict Bought an Auto and Began to Neglect His Family.

"JUNIOR" LOOKS LIKE HIM

Mother, Seeking a Separation, Writes That Son Tells Every One "His Daddy's Gone."

Mrs. Jean Benedict has applied to Justice Goff in the Supreme Court for alimony pending trial of her suit for separation from her husband Harold. They were married on June 5, 1912 and have two children, Harold, Jr., nearly 2 years old, and a daughter, Dorothy, who was born last March.

In her application Mrs. Benedict said that when they were married her husband was employed by the United States Steel Corporation and earned enough to support them in comfort. Then he fell heir to some money left him by his grandmother, whereupon he surrendered his employment, bought an automobile, and began running about at all hours of the day and night with wild companions, some of whom were women.

In a replying affidavit Mr. Benedict said that he had used up the legacy in living expenses and in a bad investment in an electric sign business. He said his wife sent him letters suggesting that she would like a divorce. Mrs. Benedict replied that the letters were an appeal to him to return to her. One of the letters read in part:

> I wonder on your many escapades if you ever wish for your home and babies. It is pitiful to see the way Junior romps and plays and talks to the different men he meets, and pathetic to hear him say "his daddy's gone." He misses you, and I feel more sorry for him than for Dorothy, for she will never know her father, but Junior will never forget, as he was once loved and worshipped by you. As years go on I know you will never want to see him, but whenever he asks what his daddy looked like I can tell him that, God knows, you can never deny my little boy for he will look more like you every day.
>
> As little as he is, when I feel blue and am lying on the bed crying he will climb up and lie close to my side until I feel better. God bless him.
>
> My husband does not care for me nor I for him. Why he doesn't get a divorce I don't know nor care. We are husband and wife in name only. If you are willing to give me the grounds I will get a divorce. Why should we both make each other unhappy all our lives? I have made up my mind to forget all about you, enjoy life, and perhaps meet some one that will appreciate my love and affection and be loving and good to me all the time.

Part of another letter written by Mrs. Benedict reads:

> I could be having a wonderful time now if it wasn't for the tie between us, and could join a dandy tennis court, but what's the use of anything? Who is your hussy friend now that is keeping you out all night? I don't know whether you are telling any of your male friends to follow me; but, believe me, young man, you are putting some one on a fool's chase. I am too wise for them. Drop me a card. I will send you the penny for it if you like.

After the Benedicts were married they lived for a time at the Hotel Marseilles, then moved to an apartment in West 112th Street, where they separated, Mr. Benedict going to the Hotel Empire, while his wife and their two children, went to the home of her mother at 256 Wadsworth Avenue. Justice Goff awarded to Mrs. Benedict $14 a week alimony.

OPEN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Apostolic Delegate Bonzano Dedicates One at Long Beach, L. I.

The Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary of the Isle, at Park Street and the Monroe Boulevard in Long Beach, L. I., was dedicated yesterday by the Apostolic Delegate, Mgr. John Bonzano of Washington, D. C., in the presence of several thousand persons. The church was established by Auxiliary Bishop George W. Mundelein of Brooklyn, and he will be its pastor. There was a notable gathering of priests at the morning service and at the benediction in the afternoon. The new church is of brick, of Spanish mission architecture, and will seat about 600.

More than fifty priests from Long Island and Manhattan attended the dedication ceremonies of the new $100,000 St. Aloysius Roman Catholic Church at Great Neck, L. I., yesterday. The Right Rev. Charles E. McDonnell officiated at the ceremonies. About 3,000 persons were present. The church is one of the largest on Long Island. Joseph Grace presented a marble altar and altar railing in memory of his father, William R. Grace, one-time Mayor of New York, and for many years a resident of Great Neck.

IN MEMORY OF JOHN HUSS.

Bohemians Begin Celebration of His 500th Anniversary.

The 500th anniversary of John Huss, the Bohemian reformer and martyr, was celebrated yesterday at the John Huss Bohemian Presbyterian Church, 347 East Seventy-fourth Street. Huss was burned at the stake on July 6, 1415.

The church was decorated and a special musical program was given. Upon the altar were a gavel, made of wood from the desk used by Huss, and a duplicate of a sword with which seven Bohemians were slain.

The Rev. Dr. Vincent Pisek, pastor of the church, spoke on the life of Huss.

In the afternoon the John Huss Neighborhood House was dedicated, and the Rev. Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin addressed the congregation. The Rev. Dr. William Adams Brown and Rev. William P. Schriver also spoke.

A historical pageant will take place today in the Bohemian community, in which John Huss will be represented on floats. In the afternoon a Bohemian operetta will be given. Tuesday there will be a church service, when the bell, "John Huss," will sound for the first time.

DR. JORDAN IMPROVED.

Recovers from Cold in Denver and Proceeds on Lecture Tour.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, July 4.—The condition of Dr. David Starr Jordan, head of Leland Stanford University, is sufficiently improved to enable him to continue his journey to Boulder, where he is to lecture tomorrow night. He left his hotel at noon today.

Dr. Jordan arrived here last night from the Pacific Coast, accompanied by his private secretary. Immediately after his arrival Dr. Jordan went to his room at a hotel, leaving word that he was ill and would see no one. The house physician refused to discuss the nature of his illness, but it is understood that he contracted a severe cold, which threatened to develop into pneumonia.

It was said that it might be necessary to cancel the lecture at Boulder for tomorrow night, but Dr. Jordan went away at noon.

PROF. MEUMANN IS DEAD.

German Psychologist Had Planned to Lecture at N. Y. U.

Professor Jeremiah W. Jenks of New York University received word yesterday of the death of Professor Ernst Meumann, one of the foremost German psychologists, who occupied the Chair of Philosophy at the Kolonial Institute, Hamburg.

News of the death of Professor Meumann came in the form of a postal card written by the professor's sister, Miss Mary Meumann, who announced that her brother died in April, as a result of overwork caused by his additional duties because of the war. Professor Meumann had planned before the war to lecture on the ethics of business in the School of Commerce at New York University. He was very desirous of making the trip to America, and even in the delirium of his illness talked continually of the invitation he had received from Chancellor Elmer E. Brown.

In the last letter which he wrote to Professor Jenks, shortly before his death, Professor Meumann referred to the bitter feeling that existed toward America in Germany, but at the same time expressed his intention of following out his original plan of making the trip to this country.

He was born in Merdingen, Niederrhein, in 1862. He studied under the famous logician, Sigwart, and also was a pupil of Wundt, the psychologist.

Professor Meumann was the originator of the science of experimental pedagogy. At his laboratory in Zurich, Switzerland, were developed new methods in the science of teaching children considered the greatest single advance in this field in 2,000 years. Psychologists from all over the world flocked to his classrooms, and his lectures were widely attended. He wrote and edited many books on psychology and pedagogy. Some of his works are "Lectures," "Experimental Pedagogy," "Intelligence and Will," and "The Psychology of Learning."

DIAZ FUNERAL TOMORROW.

Will Be Held at the Church of St. Honore-d'Eylau, in Paris.

PARIS, July 4.—The funeral of General Porfirio Diaz, former President of the Mexican Republic, who died in this city on Friday night, will be held on Tuesday at 11 o'clock at the Catholic church of St. Honoré-d'Eylau.

Obituary Notes.

HERMAN F. BARTSCH, who became wealthy through printing enterprises in New York, died at his home in Hackensack on Saturday night of paralysis. He was 74 years old. He leaves a wife and children.

ABRAHAM H. KALMUS, President of the Rosenthal Brothers Company of 44 West Twenty-eighth Street, waist manufacturers, died on Saturday at his home, 320 West Eighty-seventh Street, in his sixty-third year. His widow, a son, and a daughter survive him.

ELTON W. CLARK, cashier of the Security Bank, died on Friday at his home, 195 Claremont Avenue, in his fifty-sixth year. He was born in Tenafly, N. J., and had been in business in this city all his life. Mr. Clark was a member of Harlem Lodge, F. and A. M.; Sylvan Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons, Constantine Commandery, Knights Templar, and the Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church. His widow and a sister survive him.

JOSEPH S. LIPP, associated with his sons in the tile jobbing business at 1,802 Park Avenue, died on Saturday at his home, 78 West 127th Street, in his sixty-first year. He was born in Philadelphia and came here seven years ago. Besides his two sons, he is survived by his widow and one daughter.

JOHN M. CARTER, President of the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Institute, died on Saturday at his home in Mount Washington, near Baltimore. He was Secretary of State for Maryland under Governor Thomas Swain and was one of the most prominent Masons in the country.

Mrs. MARGARET DITMARS DITMAS, wife of Andrew Ditmas, died on Saturday at her home, 60 Amersfort Place, Flatlands, Brooklyn. She was a daughter of the late J. Holmes Van Brunt, and was a member of the Daughters of the Seventeenth Century, the Daughters of the Revolution, the Kings County Historical Society, and the Flatlands Dutch Reformed Church, which was founded by one of her ancestors in 1654. Mrs. Ditmas was born in Bay Ridge at the present site of the Crescent Athletic Club and was 62 years old.

CHARLES TYLER DUTTON, connected with the firm of Hollister & Babcock, members of the New York Stock Exchange, died on Saturday at his home, 114 Morningside Drive, in his fifty-first year. He was a member of the Mendelssohn Glee Club, and is survived by his widow and a daughter.

Mrs. ELIZABETH F. CUMMING, widow of Clement W. Cumming, died on Saturday at her home, 60 Hudson Street, Yonkers, N. Y., in her sixty-sixth year. She was born in this city and was a daughter of the late John M. Mason, a former President of the Board of Education. A daughter survives her.

Mrs. JENNIE A. FLUSHING, wife of George Flushing, Jr., died on Saturday at her home, 183 Harrison Street, Brooklyyn, in her thirty-sixth year. She was born in Brooklyn, and, besides her husband, is survived by her mother.

WILLIAM M. THOMAS died on Saturday at his home in Belle Harbor, L. I., in his eighty-seventh year. He was a Mason.

Mrs. ALICE D. COLLINS, wife of Frank Collins, died on Saturday at her home, 342 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, in her twenty-third year. She was a member of St. Ambrose's Roman Catholic Church for many years, and, besides her husband, is survived by a daughter.

JOSEPH J. CORRIGAN died on Saturday at his home, 289 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn, in his forty-fifth year. He was born in Ireland and is survived by his widow and a sister.

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POST OFFICE DEFICIT ABOUT $10,000,000

Burleson Says Exact Figures Are Not Ready, but for Nine Months It Was $8,000,000.

$14,500,000 NOT EXPENDED

Of Funds Appropriated for the Year—New System Met Emergencies of the War.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Postmaster General Burleson issued a statement today, in which he said:

"The audit of postal accounts will not be completed before September. Until then the exact amount of the deficit for the fiscal year just ended cannot be definitely ascertained. For the first three-quarters the excess of audited expenditures over audited revenues amounted to $8,008,034.68.

"Under the unprecedented conditions which have prevailed, and which could not be foreseen, a postal deficit was inevitable. But for economies of organization and operation initiated by the department and carried out by the efficient co-operation of the whole service the deficit would be much larger. In this connection I am able to report an unexpended balance of the funds appropriated for the year's expenditures which, it is estimated, exceeds $14,500,000. Had we used the full amount which we were authorized to spend by Congress, the deficit for the year would have approximated $25,000,000.

"Notwithstanding these economies, there is not a community or section of the country, to the best of my knowledge, which has just complaint of less efficient service or of curtailment of its mail facilities. On the contrary, much new service has been installed and numerous provisions adopted for enlarged or quicker means of dispatch and delivery of mails. Notwithstanding the falling off in other mails, the parcel post has continued to grow, and is now in every respect a better, as it is a larger, service, than it was a year ago.

"Fortunately, during the seventeen months of its tenure prior to the outbreak of the European war, this Administration had worked out plans for simplifying, standardizing and improving postal service and Administration. These went into operation during the last fiscal year and, by eliminating waste effort, extravagance, special favors and privileges aided very materially in adjusting expenditures to meet, as far as possible, the depletion of revenues caused by the war.

"Now that revenues are fast returning to normal, the prospects of the postal establishment for the new fiscal year are excellent. It is this fact which enabled us to carry out the will of Congress to provide for the annual automatic promotions of postal clerks and carriers and railway mail clerks, at an added cost for the new year of $2,400,000. I was delighted to find that the outlook warranted this action and desire to say that it was made possible only by the hard work and intelligent co-operation of the postal organization during the trying period now ending."

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, the excess of postal revenue receipts over postal service, paid from postal revenues of the year, was $4,376,463.05. This does not account for $2,236,202.24 paid out of the Treasury's general fund for running the Post Office Department. This would make the net surplus for the year $2,140,260.79.

Justice James Tyndale Mitchell.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—James Tyndale Mitchell, former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, died at his home here today from uraemia. He was 81 years old. In 1871 he was elected a Judge of the District Court in this city, and when that court was abolished became a member of the Court of Common Pleas. He was elected to the Supreme Court in 1888, and was Chief Justice from 1903 to 1909, when his term expired. Since 1910 he had been prothonotary of the Supreme Court. He was the author of many legal treatises.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

LEWIS.—Mr. and Mrs. Ira Lewis, (nee Rosalie Rosenthal,) of 777 West End Av., announce the birth of a son, on June 29.

JACOBSON.—June 27, 25 Bay 29th St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. E. Jacobson, a son.

ROSENBAUM.—June 28, 1,800 7th Av., to Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Rosenbaum, a son.

WEISMAN.—June 3, 54 West 114th St., to Dr. and Mrs. M. Weisman, a daughter.

Engaged

BURGER—BERGER.—Salye Berger to Dr. Gustave Burger.

COHEN—GOLDSTEIN.—Beatrice Goldstein to David Cohen.

DIETZ—LEVY.—Rose Levy to Abraham W. Dietz.

FLATOW—BRASSMAN.—Hattie Brassman to Richard S. Flatow.

GOLDSTEIN—ROSENBERG.—Jeannette Rosenberg to Jules Goldstein.

HARRIS—REITER.—Miriam Reiter to Dr. L. S. Harris.

HAZARD—WILLIAMS.—Alison Williams to Harry W. Hazard, Jr.

KORNFELD—PERRY.—Frances Perry to Harry Kornfeld.

MARCUS—MILLER.—Lillian Miller to Benjamin Marcus.

SCHEER—PEPIS.—Pauline Pepis to Lew Scheer.

SILVERSTEIN—OPPENHEIMER.—Rose Oppenheimer to Max B. Silverstein.

SOLOMON—LEVY.—Mathilde Levy to Louis H. Solomon.

STEPHENS—HEWITT.—Josephine Hewitt to Joseph Stephens.

TANNENHOLZ—LAPAT.—Minnie P. Lapat to Victor Tannenholz.

Married.

ADLER—BLUM.—June 28, Nettye E. Blum to Abraham L. Adler.

DYKES—HELLERSTEIN.—June 27, Frances Hellerstein to Ned Dykes.

ELLIFFE—COLLINS.—June 30, Marie L. Collins to Richard E. Elliffe, Jr.

GOLDSMITH—HAEKER.—June 27, Anna F. Haeker to William W. Goldsmith.

HOFFMAN—WOLFF.—June 28, Malvine Wolff to Maurice Hoffman.

KARPP—HOCH.—June 27, Frederica Hoch to George Karpp.

KLEIN—WOLFF.—June 27, Blanch Wolff to David E. Klein.

KRAUSKOPF—GOLDFIELD.—June 27, Anna Goldfield to Charles Krauskopf.

MAYER—AUSBACHER.—June 30, Ray F. Ausbacher to Fred I. Mayer.

NEWMAN—LOEWY.—June 30, Frieda Loewy to Julius A. Newman.

ORANGE—KRAUS.—June 30, Juliet Kraus to Benjamin Orange.

RAPPAPORT—ROSENMAN.—June 29, Anna Rosenman to Jack Rappaport.

REH—SIMON.—June 27, Edna Q. Simon to Isadore Reh.

STERN—HARTMAN.—July 1, Mabel Hartman to Charles M. Stern.

Brooklyn.

COOPER—MONZERT.—July 3, Elizabeth D. Monzert to Howard M. Cooper.

JUBY—OBERGLOCK.—July 3, Marie V. Oberglock to Robert M. Juby.

MAYER—ENGELMANN.—June 29, Jennette Engelmann to Adolph Mayer.

NORTON—CORBETT.—July 3, Helen Corbett to William R. Norton.

PETTINER—KING.—June 30, Caroline H. King to James L. Pettiner.

POPPER—MULLER.—June 29, Minnie Muller to Ira S. Popper.

SAUNDERS—FARRELL.—June 30, Jennie M. Farrell to Joseph E. Saunders.

SCHWARTZ—BLOCH.—July 3, Ida Bloch to Abraham Schwartz.

Hoboken and Newark.

HOLZMAN—MANDEL.—June 27, Newark, Mollie Mandel to Abraham Holzman.

WACHTELHAUSEN—GRAVELINE.—July 3, Ella A. Graveline to Henry W. Wachtelhausen.

Died

BERECK.—On Saturday, July 3, 1915, Emery Bereck-Nytrai De Ivankay, age 78 years. Funeral from his late residence, 202 Monitor St., Brooklyn, Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

CARNOCHAN.—Suddenly, at Nyack, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 30, Gouverneur Morris Carnochan, in the 50th year of his age, son of Estelle Morris and the late Dr. John Murray Carnochan. Funeral services at Cairnsmuir Farm, New City, Rockland County, on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at 8 P. M., and at the Church of the Transfiguration, New York, on Wednesday, at 1:30 P. M.

Died

CLOKE.—Thomas J., on July 2, beloved son of Thomas and Ellen Jeffares Cloke. Funeral from his late residence, Corona Av., near Carrell St., Elmhurst, Monday, July 5, 1915, at 10 A. M., to St. Bartholomew's Church, where a mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

DAVIDSON.—Entered into rest, Sunday morning, July 4, 1915, Jacob Davidson of Birmingham, Ala., in his 62d year. Interment private. Alabama papers please copy.

DITMAS.—Margaret D. Van Brunt, wife of Andrew Ditmas, at rest, July 3. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 60 Amersfort Place, near Avenue G, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 6, at 2 P. M. Interment immediately following in Greenwood Cemetery.

DITMAS.—Members of the Kings County Historical Society are requested to attend the funeral of their late Director, Mrs. Andrew Ditmas, from her late residence, 60 Amersfort Place, Brooklyn, Tuesday, July 6, at 2 P. M., by the order of Earnest E. Malmar, Chairman Board of Directors, and Frank M. Raynor, Recording Secretary.

ENGEL.—Suddenly, Henry Engel, beloved father of Henry Engel, Jr., in his 61st year. Funeral services at the residence of his son, 358 East 11th St., near Cortelyou Road, Flatbush, Monday afternoon at 1 P. M.; thence to the funeral parlor of C. Herrlich & Brother, 3,320 3d Av., near 165th St. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery to follow.

HAYNES.—Hetta M., at Bellevue Hospital, at 9:45 P. M. July 4, the result of an automobile accident. Notice of funeral hereafter.

JONES.—At 90 Boyd Av., Jersey City, N. J., on July 3, 1915, Martha J. Jones. Funeral services from Bergen Baptist Church, Madison and Clinton Avs., Jersey City, on Tuesday, July 6, at 2 P. M. Chesire and Berkenhead, (England,) papers please copy.

KALMUS.—After a short illness, Abraham H. Kalmus, in his 63d year, beloved husband of Gertrude H., and devoted father of Nathaniel I. and Saramay Klauber. Funeral from his late residence, 320 West 87th St., Monday, July 5, at 1 P. M.

LIPP.—On July 2, Joseph S. Lipp. Funeral from his late residence, 78 East 127th St., Monday, July 5, at 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass All Saints' Church. Philadelphia papers please copy.

LOCKETT.—At his home, 73 Warrington Place, East Orange, N. J., on Sunday, July 4, 1915, Samuel H., husband of Addie McMichael, in his 46th year. Funeral private.

LONGLEY.—At Pelham Manor, N. Y., Sunday, July 4, 1915, Mary A. Longley, widow of John Longley, in her 82d year. Funeral service at her late residence, Wednesday, July 7, at 11 A. M. Please omit flowers. Interment private.

MOSKOWITZ.—Jacob, beloved husband of Ernestine Moskowitz, on June 30, in his residence, 211 East 15th St.

OLD.—At Montclair, N. J., on July 4, 1915, Anna Louisa, beloved wife of Ausborn F. Old. Notice of funeral hereafter.

OSLER.—Mrs. Helen F. Olser, widow of Rev. J. T. Osler, at Asbury Park, N. J., July 2. Funeral services Tuesday, 2 P. M., at 42 Mercer St., Princeton, N. J. Interment Princeton Cemetery.

PRICE.—Dr. Hannah J., formerly of Chester, Penn., recently living with her daughter, Mrs. Wm. N. Hubbell, 605 West 156th St., at her son's home, Harrisburg, Penn., July 3. Burial at Kennett Square, Penn., Tuesday, July 6.

RAYMOND.—Eugene, July 3, in his 74th year at his home, 127 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn. Funeral services Monday, July 5, at 8 P. M. Interment at convenience of family, at Windham Cemetery, Windham, N. Y.

STINER.—On July 4, at his home, Manhattan Square Hotel, 50 West 77th St., Philip, dearly beloved husband of Effie Stiner. Funeral private.

FARRAGHER.—Michael, 206 East 38th St., July 2. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

GEBLER.—Carl A., 735 East 180th St., July 2, aged 37.

GEISE.—Louis, 2,000 3d Av., July 3, aged 18. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

GODWIN.—William M., 166 East 155th St., July 3, aged 81.

HAWKINS.—Annie E., 305 West 148th St., July 3, aged 60. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

KAMSLER.—William, 242 West 122d St., July 3. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

KOHLHEPP.—Elizabeth, 514 East 88th St., July 3, aged 51. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

McKENNEY.—Albert, 317 West 44th St., July 3.

MILES.—Delia, 335 East 133d St., July 1, aged 50.

MOELLER.—Amelia, 158 East 90th St., July 1, aged 65.

MOONEY.—Ellen, 460 East 142d St., July 3. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

O'ROURKE.—Helen, 228 East 47th St., July 2. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

OPPENHEIMER.—Jennie, 141 West 115th St., July 1.

PERRY.—William J., July 2, aged 51. Funeral 171 8th Av., today, 2 P. M.

RIEDEMANN.—Frances A., 333 Alexander Av., Bronx, July 1, aged 60. Funeral today.

SCHMIDT.—Mary, July 2, aged 61. Funeral 171 8th Av.

UIHLEIN.—Jacob, 317 Rivington St., July 3. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

Brooklyn.

BARSONY.—Frank, 57 Bay 14th St., July 2.

CAFFREY.—James V., 219 45th St., July 3. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

CORRIGAN.—James J., 289 Throop Av., July 3, aged 44. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

DRIPDALE.—Margaret, 2,999 Fulton St., July 2, aged 32. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

HOGAN.—William, 654 Carroll St., July 3. Funeral tomorrow.

KAROLL.—Patrick H., 106 India St., July 2. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

LUDDERS.—Louisa, 53 Albany Av., July 2, aged 77. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

MALONEY.—Ellen, 258 Albany Av., July 2. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MILLER.—Mary L., 905 Avenue O, July 1.

MUNTZNER.—Edward J., 366 Chauncey St., July 2, aged 13. Funeral today.

PETERSEN.—Edward C., 3,918 3d Av., July 1, aged 15 months.

RADICK.—Charles E., 170 57th St., July 3, aged 50.

REEVE.—Henry I., 254 Rutledge St., July 2, aged 47. Funeral today.

ROGERS.—Bessie, 50 Sheffield Av., July 2. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

STOUT.—William C., 2,511 Madison St., July 3, aged 37. Funeral tomorrow.

WOLFF.—Frank, 5 Nostrand Av., July 1, aged 2 months.

WOORE.—Louisa, 49 Ashford St., July 1, aged 77.

Hoboken and Jersey City.

HERRLEIN.—Emil, 101 Bauer St., Jersey City, July 3, aged 65.

PETERS.—John H., 615 Willow Av., Hoboken, July 2.

Long Island.

CLAYTON.—Eva L., Blue Point, July 2. Funeral today, noon.

COLLINS.—Alice D., Ridgewood, July 3, aged 23. Funeral tomorrow.

VER PAULT.—Arthur, 149 Broadway, Astoria, July 2, aged 59. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

In Memoriam

BERNHART.—Sigmund, in memory of; died July 7, 1913.

BOTTSTEIN.—Sarah, in memory of; died July 5, 1909.

CITRON.—Ben, unveiling monument, Bayside Cemetery, July 11, 11:30 A. M.

DONOHUE.—Daniel C., mass, Church of Immaculate Heart of Mary, July 9, 7:30 A. M.

DOUDERA.—Charles and Elmore, in memory of; died July 5, 1909.

FERRENS.—Sarah M., in memory of; died July 6, 1914.

FLEISCHMANN.—Marcus, in memory of; died July 6, 1911.

HILLEN.—Rev. Bernard G., mass, St. Paul's Church, Brooklyn, today, 9:30 A. M.

PENNELL.—Mrs. A., mass Epiphany Church, July 7, 1907.

PRINCE.—Samuel, unveiling monument, Bayside Cemetery, July 11, 2 P. M.

RICE.—Patrick, mass, Church of Our Lady of Solace, today.

SMALBACH.—Belle, unveiling monument, Union Fields Cemetery, July 11, 3 P. M.

STROHM.—William, in memory of; died July 7, 1911.

WERTHEIMER.—Abraham, unveiling monument, Cypress Hills Cemetery, July 11, 3 P. M.

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GIANTS WIN BENEFIT GAME—CYCLING—GOLF—TENNIS—ATHLETICS—TURF—ROWING

GIANTS BEAT YANKS AT BENEFIT GAME

Sunday Crowd of 10,000 Sees American Leaguers Defeated, 5 to 3, at Polo Grounds.

Wild Bill Donovan, who manages the Yankees, pitched against the Giants at the Polo Grounds yesterday at the benefit game played for the poor of the city under the auspices of The New York American. Bill pitched for five innings, when George Burns hit one into the left field bleachers for a home run. Then Bill wisely ordered himself out of the game, and permitted Cottrell, the Yankees' only southpaw, to go in and take the brunt of the trimming, which was executed by the Giants by a score of 5 to 3.

New York doesn't enjoy Sunday baseball often, but as this was a combination band concert, song recital, beauty show, and ball game, all for sweet charity's sake, the innovation was permitted. A crowd of nearly 10,000 attended, and there was much excitement over the clash of the friendly rivals. Schupp and Schauer pitched for the Giants, and gave the spectators that uncomfortable feeling that they were apt to leave the premises in a hurry at any moment.

The Yankees started out as if they intended to give a shock of disappointment to the numerous Giant admirers in the crowd. They got a run in the opening inning, when High singled and went to third on Peck's safety to centre. Maisel forced Peck at second, but Merkle didn't throw home in time to prevent High from scoring. In the third, after Peck walked, Pipp scored him on a three-base smash to right centre.

Ferdie Schupp had fanned Peck and Maisel in the fifth, when Pipp got an infield hit and went to second on a wild pitch. Cook walked and Hartzel singled, scoring Pipp.

With the score 3 to 0 against them the Giants woke up in the fifth. Wild Bill hit Snodgrass, and Wendell and Schupp fanned. Burns hit a home run into the left field bleachers, sending Snodgrass home before him. Cottrell was pitching for the Yankees in the sixth when Merkle singled and went to third on Lobert's double. A sacrifice fly by Snodgrass scored Merkle.

The Yankees' finish came in the seventh. Burns walked and Robertson got an infield hit. Fletcher's triple sent the two home with the victory. The score:

GIANTS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	3	2	1	0	0
R'tson, rf.	4	1	2	1	0
Doyle, 2b.	4	0	0	1	1
Fl'ch'r, ss.	4	0	1	1	4
M'rkle, 1b.	4	1	3	11	2
Lobert, 3b.	4	0	2	0	0
S'gr's, cf.	2	1	0	5	0
Wend'l, c.	3	0	0	8	1
Schupp, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Schau'r, p.	1	0	0	0	4
Total	31	5	9	27	13

YANKEES.	AB	R	H	PO	A
High, cf.	4	1	2	2	0
P'k'gh, ss.	4	1	1	0	3
Maisel, 3b.	5	0	2	1	1
Pipp, 1b.	5	1	2	10	0
Cook, rf.	3	0	0	3	0
H'tzell, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
Boone, 2b.	3	0	0	0	5
Nu'ker, c.	2	0	2	5	1
Sw'ney, c.	2	0	0	1	0
D'van, p.	2	0	0	0	0
*Cree	1	0	0	0	0
Cottrell, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	3	10	24	10

*Batted for Donovan in sixth inning.

Giants ....0 0 0 0 2 1 2 0 ..—5
Yankees ....1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0—3

Two-base hit—Lobert. Three-base hits—Fletcher, Pipp. Home run—Burns. Sacrifice fly—Snodgrass. Stolen bases—Merkle, Peckinpaugh, Maisel, Hartzell. Left on bases—Giants, 6; Yankees, 10. Struck out—By Schupp, 5; by Schauer, 2; by Donovan, 3; by Cottrell, 1. Bases on balls—Off Schupp, 3; off Schauer, 2; off Donovan, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Donovan, Snodgrass. Wild pitch—Schupp. Passed ball—Nunamaker. Hits—Off Schupp, 8 in 5 innings; off Schauer, 2 in 4 innings; off Donovan, 5 in 5 innings; off Cottrell, 4 in 3 innings. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and O'Loughlin. Time of game—Two hours.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati Captures Both Games of Double-Header from St. Louis.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 4.—Cincinnati nosed St. Louis out in both games of a double-header here today, winning the first 1 to 0 and the second 3 to 2. Dale's pitching and some remarkable fielding on the part of his teammates accounted for the visitors' defeat in the first game. In the second game Cincinnati hit Sallee hard, and he left the mound in the seventh, after one run had been scored, tieing the score, and two men were on base. Griner could not stop the locals, for a single by Herzog brought home the winning run. Rain then interfered and the game was called. Scores:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
H'rz'g, ss.	3	0	3	3	3
Wingo, c.	2	0	0	2	0
Clarke, c.	1	0	0	0	1
Kil'fer, lf.	4	0	0	4	1
Groh, 3b.	2	0	0	0	2
G'fith, rf.	3	0	1	1	0
M'w'z, 1b.	3	1	0	11	0
Olson, 2b.	2	0	0	4	4
Dale, p.	3	0	2	0	2
Total	27	1	7	27	13

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Butler, ss.	4	0	0	1	3
Long, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
B'sc'r, lf.	2	0	0	1	0
Miller, 2b.	3	0	0	2	4
Wilson, rf.	3	0	2	2	0
Hyatt, 1b.	2	0	0	11	1
Beck, 3b.	3	0	1	2	2
Snyder, c.	3	0	1	3	1
Rob's'n, p.	2	0	0	1	2
*Roche	1	0	1	0	0
†Huggins	0	0	0	0	0
Total	27	0	6	24	13

*Batted for Robinson in ninth inning.
†Ran for Roche in ninth inning.
Error—Hyatt.

Cincinnati ....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 ..—1
St. Louis...........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Snyder, Herzog. Stolen base—Herzog. Earned run—Cincinnati, 1. Sacrifice hits—Bescher, Griffith, Clarke. Double plays—Killifer and Mollwitz; Herzog, Olson and Mollwitz; Groh, Olson and Mollwitz. Left on bases—St. Louis, 2; Cincinnati, 8. Bases on balls—Off Robinson, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Robinson, (Herzog;) by Dale, (Hyatt.) Struck out—By Robinson, 2; by Dale, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Orth and Quigley. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf.	3	0	1	3	0
H'rz'g, ss.	4	0	2	4	0
Kil'fer, lf.	3	0	1	1	0
Groh, 3b.	2	0	1	1	1
G'fith, rf.	2	0	0	1	0
T'bly, rf.	1	0	0	0	0
Clarke, c.	3	1	2	4	0
M'w'z, 1b.	3	1	2	7	0
Olson, 2b.	3	0	0	0	3
Lear, p.	2	0	0	0	1
*Von K'z	0	1	0	0	0
Total	26	3	9	21	5

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Butler, ss.	4	0	1	3	2
Long, cf.	4	0	0	3	0
B'sc'r, lf.	3	1	1	2	0
Miller, 3b.	3	0	1	0	1
Wilson, rf.	2	1	1	1	0
Hyatt, 1b.	3	0	0	5	0
H'g'ns, 2b.	3	0	1	3	2
Snyder, c.	3	0	0	4	3
Sallee, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Griner, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	27	2	5	21	9

*Batted for Lear in seventh inning.
Error—Groh.

Cincinnati ....0 0 0 0 1 0 2—3
St. Louis.................0 0 0 0 0 2 0—2

Two-base hits—Clarke, Bescher, Leach. Three-base hit—Huggins. Stolen base—Butler. Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; Cincinnati, 3. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Cincinnati, 5. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Sallee, 3; off Lear, 2. Hits—Off Sallee, 8 in 6 2-3 innings; off Griner, 1 in 1-3 inning. Struck out—By Sallee, 2; by Lear, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Orth and Quigley. Time of game—One hour and forty-four minutes.

Cubs Capture Final Game.

CHICAGO, July 4.—Chicago defeated Pittsburgh, 8 to 5, in the final game of the series here today. The locals made their runs by bunching hits off McQuillan and Cooper. Cheney weakened in the fifth inning when the visitors started a rally, and retired in favor of Lavender, who stopped the visitors' attack. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf.	5	1	1	1	0
Fisher, ss.	5	1	2	0	3
Sch'lte, lf.	3	1	1	2	0
Zim'n, 3b.	4	1	2	2	1
Saier, 1b.	4	0	1	5	0
Wil'ms, cf.	4	1	2	4	0
Ph'l'n, 3b.	3	2	1	1	1
Archer, c.	3	0	1	12	0
Cheney, p.	2	1	1	0	0
Lav'd'r, p.	2	0	0	0	0
Total	35	8	12	27	5

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	5	1	2	0	0
Col'ns, cf.	3	1	1	2	0
Baird, 3b.	4	1	1	0	2
H'm'n, rf.	4	0	1	0	0
W'gn'r, ss.	4	0	0	2	1
Viox, 2b.	3	1	0	2	2
J'st'n, 1b.	4	0	1	11	0
Gibson, c.	3	0	1	7	1
M'Q'l'n, p.	0	0	0	0	3
H'rm'n, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Cooper, p.	2	0	0	0	2
*Schang	0	1	0	0	0
†Costello	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	5	7	24	11

*Batted for McQuillan in third inning.
†Batted for Cooper in ninth inning.
Errors—Wagner, Gibson, (2,) Zimmerman, Phelan, Cheney.

Chicago ....2 3 2 0 0 1 0 0 ..—8
Pittsburgh ....0 0 0 1 3 0 0 0 1—5

Two-base hits—Fisher, (2.) Stolen bases—Baird, Zimmerman, Schang. Earned runs—Chicago, 8; Pittsburgh, 5. Sacrifice hits—Collins, Archer. Double play—Fisher, Zimmerman and Saier. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Pittsburgh, 7. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 2. Bases on balls—Off McQuillan, 2; off Cheney, 3; off Lavender, 1. Hits—Off McQuillan, 5 in 2 innings; off Cooper, 7 in 6 innings; off Cheney, 6 in 4 innings, and none out in 5th; off Lavender, 1 in 5 innings. Struck out—By McQuillan, 1; by Cheney, 5; by Cooper, 5; by Lavender, 4. Passed balls—Gibson, Archer. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—Two hours.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit, 8; Chicago, 7.
(10 innings.)
St. Louis, 2; Cleveland, 0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati, 1; St. Louis, 0.
Cincinnati, 3; St. Louis, 2.
Chicago, 8; Pittsburgh, 5.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Kansas City, 14; St. Louis, 5.
Baltimore, 3; Newark, 0.
Chicago, 5; Pittsburgh, 4.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Harrisburg, 2; Jersey City, 1.
Jersey City, 7; Harrisburg, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	46	24	.657
Detroit	42	27	.609
Boston	37	24	.607
New York	35	32	.523
Washington	32	30	.516
Cleveland	24	41	.369
St. Louis	24	42	.364
Philadelphia	23	43	.349

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	38	27	.585
Philadelphia	34	28	.549
Pittsburgh	33	31	.516
St. Louis	36	34	.514
Boston	30	35	.462
Brooklyn	30	35	.462
Cincinnati	28	33	.459
New York	27	33	.450

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Kansas City	42	28	.600
St. Louis	39	27	.591
Chicago	40	30	.571
Pittsburgh	37	30	.552
Newark	35	35	.500
Brooklyn	30	40	.429
Baltimore	27	41	.397
Buffalo	26	45	.366

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Providence	33	21	.611
Buffalo	29	23	.558
Montreal	33	27	.550
Harrisburg	29	27	.518
Richmond	29	30	.492
Toronto	29	31	.483
Rochester	26	29	.473
Jersey City	19	39	.328

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
(All clubs play two games.)
Philadelphia at New York.
(First game at 1:30 P. M.)
Washington at Boston.
Cleveland at Detroit.
Chicago at St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
(All clubs play two games.)
New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.
Cincinnati at Chicago.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
(All clubs play two games.)
Newark at Brooklyn, (A. M.)
Brooklyn at Newark, (P. M.)
Buffalo at Baltimore.
Pittsburgh at Chicago.
St. Louis at Kansas City.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
(All clubs play two games.)
Harrisburgh at Jersey City.
Providence at Richmond.
Toronto at Rochester.
Montreal at Buffalo.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit Defeats Chicago After Exciting Ten-Inning Contest.

DETROIT, Mich., July 4.—Detroit defeated Chicago in the tenth inning today, 8 to 7, giving the locals the series, winning three out of four games. Detroit's heavy hitters knocked Scott out of the box in five innings and secured a lead of six runs. Steen, who had been pitching good ball, became wild in the eighth and his support weakened, enabling Chicago to tie the score. Coveleskie then relieved Steen, and Wolfgang, who had relieved Scott for two innings, gave way to Faber. With two out in the tenth and Cobb and Crawford on bases, Faber purposely passed Bush, filling the bases, to get at Baker. Then he walked Baker on four pitched balls, forcing in Cobb with the winning run. This is the fourth time this year that Detroit has beaten Faber. Score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b.	5	1	1	2	3
Kav'h, 2b.	5	2	2	1	4
Cobb, cf.	5	2	3	2	0
C'wf'd, rf.	5	1	3	3	0
Veach, lf.	4	1	1	1	0
Burns, 1b.	5	0	3	15	0
Bush, ss.	4	0	0	1	5
Stan'ge, c.	3	1	1	4	1
Baker, c.	0	0	0	1	0
Steen, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Cov'kie, p.	1	0	1	0	1
‡McKee	1	0	0	0	0
Total	41	8	15	30	16

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Felsch, cf.	5	1	2	0	0
W'ver, ss.	5	0	1	3	2
E.C'ns, 2b.	3	1	0	3	5
F'nier, 1b.	4	3	2	14	1
J.C'ns, rf.	5	1	2	3	0
Roth, lf.	4	0	0	1	2
Schalk, c.	4	0	0	4	1
B'k'ne, 3b.	4	0	1	0	3
Scott, p.	1	0	0	0	2
W'fg'g, p.	1	1	1	0	1
Faber, p.	1	0	0	1	1
†Quinlan	1	0	0	0	0
Total	38	7	9	*29	18

*Two out when winning run scored.
†Batted for Scott in sixth inning.
‡Batted for Stanage in ninth inning.
Errors—Roth, Wolfgang, Vitt, Kavanagh, Bush, (2.)

Detroit ....1 0 0 3 3 0 0 0 0 1—8
Chicago ....0 1 0 0 0 0 1 5 0 0—7

Two-base hits—J. Collins, Crawford, Veach. Three-base hits—Felsch, Vitt. Home run—Crawford. Stolen bases—Fournier. Earned runs—Chicago, 3; Detroit, 7. Sacrifice hits—Fournier, Roth, Veach. Double play—Vitt and Burns. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Detroit, 7. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Faber, 2; off Steen, 2. Hits—Off Scott, 10 in 5 innings; off Wolfgang, 1 in 2 innings; off Faber, 4 in 2 2-3 innings; off Steen, 7 in 7 1-3 innings; off Coveleskie, 2 in 2 2-3 innings. Struck out—By Scott, 1; by Faber, 3; by Steen, 1; by Coveleskie, 4. Wild pitches—Steen, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Wallace and Connolly. Time of game—Two hours and nineteen minutes.

One Hit for Cleveland.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—Lowdermilk celebrated Independence Day by shutting out Cleveland, 2 to 0, in a one-hit game in which both teams played errorless ball. Smith robbed the St. Louis pitcher of a no-hit game by a triple in the fourth after two men were out. Lowdermilk further helped his team win by doubling to right in the eighth and scoring on Shotton's double to the same locality. The other run was brought in by C. Walker, who doubled in the fourth and scored on Walsh's single. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
Austin, 3b.	4	0	1	0	2
Pratt, 2b.	4	0	0	1	3
C.W'r, cf.	3	1	1	3	0
Walsh, rf.	2	0	1	2	0
Leary, 1b.	3	0	2	8	0
Lavan, ss.	2	0	0	3	2
Sev'old, c.	2	0	0	9	1
L'milk, p.	3	1	2	0	4
Total	27	2	8	27	12

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
S'w'th, cf.	3	0	0	3	1
H'm'd, 2b.	4	0	0	3	1
C'pm'n, ss.	3	0	0	3	0
J'kson, 1b.	4	0	0	5	1
Graney, lf.	3	0	0	1	0
Smith, rf.	3	0	1	1	0
W'g'n's, 3b.	3	0	0	1	1
O'Neill, c.	3	0	0	6	5
Mitchell, p.	1	0	0	1	2
Jones, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Leibold	0	0	0	0	0
Total	27	0	1	24	11

*Batted for Mitchell in the eighth inning.

St. Louis............0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 ..—2
Cleveland ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Walker, Lowdermilk, Shotton. Three-base hit—Smith. Earned runs—St. Louis, 2. Sacrifice hit—Lavan. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; St. Louis, 4. Bases on balls—Off Mitchell, 2; off Lowdermilk, 5. Hits—Off Mitchell, 5 in seven innings; off Jones, 3 in one inning. Struck out—By Mitchell, 5; by Lowdermilk, 7. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Chill. Time of game—One hour and twenty-six minutes.

New York State League.

At Utica—Utica, 5; Syracuse, 3.
At Albany—Troy, 4; Albany, 1.

American Association.

At Louisville—Indianapolis, 5; Louisville, 2.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 5; Columbus, 4.
Cleveland, 5; Columbus, 4.
At Milwaukee, 6; Kansas City, 2. Wilwaukee, 3; Kansas City, 2.
At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 4; St. Paul, 3.
Minneapolis, 4; St. Paul, 0.

Southern Association.

At Memphis—Little Rock, 2; Memphis, 1.
At Nashville—Nashville, 5; Chattanooga, 1.

RACING STOCK BEST CAVALRY REMOUNTS

General Scott Thinks Three-Quarters Thoroughbred Ideal Horse for Army's Use.

Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, believes there should be some check on the shipment of mares to the warring nations.

"I am much disturbed at the figures showing the number of horses that agents of the belligerent nations are shipping to Europe," he says. "It is alarming when you consider that a large percentage of these animals are mares. Great Britain cleaned us up on material for remount purposes during the Boer war. With this conflict raging, nobody knows what our plight will be if we do not take steps to preserve our breeding stock. I have communicated with the Secretary of War, the Quartermaster General and the Department of Agriculture to have Congress place an embargo on the shipment of mares of the type required for our purposes.

"The Department of Agriculture has charge of experimental work in horse breeding. Its agent should pass upon all mares offered for shipment abroad. It is a branch of that service that belongs to the army, for we know the type best for our needs.

"A cavalry remount should be a horse of 15.2 to 16 hands with one-half to three-quarters of pure blood in his veins. He should have the feet and legs to cover any country. Horses of this type should have the courage to endure any hardship. Only the horses of the greatest courage and stamina can stand the requirements of cavalry work in a great many sections of the United States, particularly in the Southwest and South.

"Speed is another qualification. The task of producing cavalry remounts is a greater task today than it was when racing was going on, and sires of the size, bone and disposition required for the work were at our hands. With a returning market for thoroughbreds there is sure to be importations of blooded stock. I undestand that Americans who have been racing abroad are trying to make arrangements for the return of their racing and breeding studs. This should give a great impetus to the breeding industry, especially since European countries must come to us for material to replenish their decimated studs."

Speaking of the complaints of breeders that they cannot produce a desirable cavalry remount horse and make a profit at the maximum of $175 the Government pays for three-year-olds, General Scott said:

"I have seen it stated that breeders in the East cannot place such a norse on the market at the figure quoted. If this is true a higher price should be paid. The bidding of a fair price for these horses should stimulate breeding all over the country.

"We need 2,000 cavalry remounts every year and a great many more in emergency. We should have breeding farms to make a study of the work as a part of a general program of preparedness."

Commenting upon the type of stallions to be used the Chief of Staff said: "I prefer the thoroughbred above all others. We have a number of these horses at Front Royal and other points at present. Now that racing is being resumed in New York, where the Jockey Club has its headquarters, there will perhaps be offers of other sires. The Government should pursue the same course as France, Germany and other foreign countries and buy stallions wherever they find individual specimens desirable. To do the work properly will take much money, but if the Government will supply the funds we will furnish the horses and establish the type."

GIANTS BEAT CUBANS.

Ritter Pitches Good Ball and Team Wins at Long Branch.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 4.—The Giants defeated the Long Branch Cubans here today by the score of 3 to 2. The game developed into a pitchers' duel between Dill Ritter, and Acosta, Ritter having a slight advantage over the clever young Cuban. Acosta's support broke in the third inning, and two errors and a base on balls cost him two runs. Padron's home run drive over the left field fence in the seventh inning was the longest hit ever made in the local grounds. The score by innings:

R.H.E.
Giants ....0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0—3 6 0
Long Branch..0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—2 5 3

Batteries—Ritter and Wanamaker; Acosta and Torres.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Baltimore Shuts Out Newark When Bailey Allows but Three Hits.

Baltimore defeated the Newark Federal League team at Newark yesterday by the score of 3 to 0. Bailey, who pitched for the Terrapins, allowed but three hits, while the Baltimore batsmen rolled up a total of eleven safeties off Kaiserling. Baltimore sent a brace of runs across the plate in the second inning, and added another in the fifth. The score:

R.H.E.
Baltimore .....0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—3 11 2
Newark ......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 3 1

Batteries—Bailey and Owens; Kaiserling and Rariden.

Close Game at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 4.—McConnell's hitting and pitching were leading factors in Chicago's 5-to-4 defeat of Pittsburgh today. A wet ground made fielding difficult, and many of the hits might have been outs on a dry field. The visitors pounded McConnell hard, but he was strong in most of the tight places, while Dickson was victim of a rally in the sixth which caused his retirement, and Allen sent in one run on a balk. Score:

R.H.E.
Pittsburgh ...0 2 1 0 0 0 1 0 0—4 13 0
Chicago ......0 1 0 0 0 3 1 0 ..—5 13 2

Batteries—Dickson, Allen, Berger and O'Connor, Berry, McConnell and Wilson.

Kanfeds Bat Ball Hard.

KANSAS CITY, July 4.—Every local batter made at least one safe hit today, and Rawlings and Shaw hit every time up in the first game of the locals' home series today. The score of 14 to 5 sent St. Louis back to second place, giving the lead to Kansas City again. Score:

R.H.E.
St. Louis.....2 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0—5 9 2
Kansas City.1 0 3 0 4 2 2 2 ..—14 18 1

Batteries—Davenport, Watson, Herbert and Hartley, Chapman, G. Johnson, Packard and Easterly.

Knights of Columbus Baseball.

Two games were played yesterday in the Knights of Columbus Baseball League. San Salvador Council made a farce of its game with the Twenty-third District through its heavy hitting, winning the game by the overwhelming score of 28 to 3. Mystic Rose Council gave Unity Council a hard fight, but was downed by a 9 to 7 count. Unity scored six runs in the seventh and eighth innings. Brownson Council forfeited to the Twenty-fourth District. The results:

R.H.E.
Mystic Rose...2 2 2 0 1 0 0 0 2—7 8 2
Unity ....0 0 3 0 0 0 3 3 0—9 8 2

Batteries—Dougherty and Dougherty; Kelly and Doran.

R.H.E.
San Salvador..1 4 0 4 1 4 3 11 0—28 21 2
23d District...0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0—3 7 3

Batteries—McCafferty, Gallivan, and Morrow; Costello and Hamilton.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY.

FIRST GAME.

R.H.E.
Harrisburg ...1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 7 1
Jersey City....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 5 0

Batteries—Enzman and Heckinger; Sherman and Tragresser.

SECOND GAME.

R.H.E.
Harrisburg ...0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 4 1
Jersey City....0 0 0 2 1 4 0 0 ..—7 10 1

Batteries—Lee and Heckinger; Crutcher and Reynolds.

INDEPENDENCE DAY SPORTS.

Baseball.

Philadelphia at Yankees', (2 games.)
Giants at Philadelphia, (2 games.)
Boston at Brooklyn, (2 games.)
Newark at Brookfeds', (morning.)
Brookfeds at Newark, (afternoon.)

Horse Racing.

Summer meeting of the Queens Jockey Club, Aqueduct, L. I.

Automobile Racing.

Teaneck, N. J., (morning.)
Brighton Beach Race Track, (afternoon and evening.)

Tennis.

University Heights Tennis Club—North Side championship.
Point Pleasant Lawn Tennis Association, Point Pleasant, N. J.—Point Pleasant championship.
Malba Field Club, Malba, L. I.—President's Cups tournament.
Ridgewood Country Club, Ridgewood, N. J.—Men's doubles.
Douglaston Field Club, Douglaston, L. I.—Club tournament.
Knollwood Country Club—Greer Cup.

Yacht Racing.

Larchmont Yacht Club.
New Haven Yacht Club.
Bayside Yacht Club.
New York Yacht Club.
Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club.
Atlantic Yacht Club.
Rumson Country Club.

Athletic Events.

Games—Irish-American A. C. and Affiliated Building Trades, Celtic Park.
Road Race—Letter Carriers, Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J.
Games—Safe and Sane Fourth, New Brunswick, N. J.
Games—Safe and Sane Fourth, City of New York.—Games in Seward Park, Hamilton Fish Park, De Witt Clinton Park, Chelsea Park, Yorkville Playground, Queensboro Bridge Playground, Brooklyn Athletic Field, Pelham Bay Park, Macomb's Dam Park, Astoria Field, and seventeen other parks and four public gymnasiums; swimming races in three public baths, and baseball championships in six public parks.
Road Race—East Rutherford, N. J.
Games—Atlantic Yacht Club, Sea Gate.
Games—Jersey Harriers A. A., Bayonne, N. J.

Swimming.

Race from Seabright to Asbury Park.
Rye Beach—A. A. U. championships.

Motor Cycle Racing.

Saratoga Race Track.
Brighton Beach Motordrome.

Cycling.

Sheepshead Bay Velodrome, (night.)

Polo.

Rockaway Hunting Club, Cedarhurst, L. I.
Rumson Country Club.

Rowing.

People's regatta, Philadelphia.
New England regatta, Boston.

Canoeing.

Annual races and camp of American Canoe Association, Dennings Point, west side of Hudson River, near Newburg.

Golf.

Nassau Country Club—Independence Day Handicap.
Baltusrol Golf Club—Special Medal Handicap.
Fox Hills Golf Club—Medal play.
Apawamis Club—Handicap for Lever and Govern Trophies.
Scarsdale Golf and Country Club—Driving, putting, approaching competition.
St. Andrews Golf Club—Medal play.
Richmond County Country Club—Emmons Trophy Handicap.
Yountakah Country Club—July tournament.
Wykagyl Country Club—Handicap play for Briggs Prize.
Upper Montclair Country Club—Governors', Greens Committee, and Club Trophies.
Knollwood Country Club—King Memorial medal play.
Siwanoy Country Club—Medal handicap play.
Hollywood Golf Club—Independence Day tournament.
Oakland Golf Club—Independence Day Handicap.
Rumson Country Club—Independence Day tourney.
Ridgewood Country Club—Ho-Ho-Kus Cup play.
Malba Field Club—June handicap tournament.

Cricket.

Manhattan at Paterson.
Brooklyn Wanderers at Kings County.
Manor Field at Richmond County.
Bensonhurst Rovers at Bensonhurst.
Brooklyn at New York Veterans'.

CLOSE RACE IN LEAGUES.

Season Half Over, With No Marked Superiority Shown.

The baseball situation in both the National and American Leagues continues to hold an element of uncertainty. With the season drawing toward the halfway point the predictions that some one team would show a pronounced superiority are still unfulfilled. While the leadership in both leagues remains with Chicago teams, the advantage in percentage is not by any means so pronounced that it can be taken as definite proof of the final outcome. In the National League Philadelphia is close behind the Cubs. After those two teams the others are closely bunched, and a week even may cause a wide shift in position.

There must be some worry for the Boston team. It may be comforting for a time to consider that the Braves will duplicate their sensational winning streak of last year, but the continued absence of any indications of it thus far may well raise some fears in the minds of the Bostonians. They did not show strongly against the Giants; in fact took the small end of the series. It has been predicted that once Evers returned to the game the Braves would climb. He is back now, and if the champions are to pick up it will have to be soon.

After the poor showing that Brooklyn made on the road there was every reason for McGraw to think the Dodgers would provide stepping stones for the Giants. But Brooklyn returned with its old time ability, to at least humble the players from Manhattan. Instead of victories abounding the Giants during the past week have dropped four out of five games to the Dodgers, so that now the McGraw team is occupying that position in the cellar. Nearly every game was a pitchers' battle, and the Brooklynites showed the better material. Tesreau after having been beaten in one game came back Saturday to win the last of the series from Appleton.

In the American League the Yankees are in a hard tussle with Washington for fourth place, and during the series between the clubs at the Polo Grounds last week the Yanks had a shade the best of it. The pitchers have been encountering some trouble, and it must have been a gratification to Wild Bill to have Cy Pieh display such excellent form in a game which he won from the Senators. The White Sox, leading the league, are setting a fast pace for Boston and Detroit to follow, though during the past week they did pull up a little closer to the Chicago team.

Yachts Race in Good Breeze.

The new "bug" class of yachts was featured in a special race for the Vice Commodore's Cup held by the Whitestone (L. I.) Yacht Club over a four-and-a-half-mile triangular course on the Sound yesterday. In a good breeze the Grasshopper, owned by Kenneth Crombie, came off the winner in the good time of 58:20, beating by thirty seconds the Hornet, the property of Henry Battin. The Whitestone Club was represented by three of the tiny craft, and the Bayside Yacht Club's colors appeared on another. The Wasp, piloted by its owner, Richard Battin, was fourth in 59:45, and the Scarab, Tom Ruff's entry, had a hard time with the wind and took 1:10:12 to sail over the four and one-half miles.

Meek Has Unique Batting Record.

One of the unique records of modern baseball is that attached to the name of Dad Meek, until recently pinch hitter for the Los Angeles Pacific Coast League team. Meek played nineteen years in minor leagues, having been a member of fourteen clubs in as many leagues since his debut in 1896. Although he fitted in as either catcher or first baseman, with fairly satisfactory results his chief value lay in his ability to hit the ball out in emergencies. Meek's record with the bat shows a grand average of .330 for nineteen years of play with a high water mark of .419, made in 1897, while a member of the Port Huron Club of the Michigan League. But for the fact that he was badly handicapped by his slowness afoot Meek's big batting would ave carried him into the big leagues years ago.

BASEBALL TODAY, 2 games; first game 1:30 P. M. New York Americans vs. Philadelphia. Polo Grounds. Admission 50c.—Advt.

FAST TENNIS FOR NORTH SIDE TITLE

Many Players Reach Fourth Round in Tourney on University Heights Courts.

With an early start good progress was made in the North Side lawn tennis championship yesterday on the clay courts of the University Heights Tennis Club. One hundred players, including many of the best players in the metropolitan district, were drawn in the men's singles on the opening day, but at the end of yesterday's play Arthur M. Lovibond had reached the round before the semi-final. Chairman J. W. Mersereau and E. H. Henderson kept the courts busy from 7 in the morning until darkness stopped further play.

Several prominent players defaulted owing to the failure to finish the tournaments at Glen Cove and other places, but they are expected to be on hand for the doubles, which will probably start tomorrow. Included in the upper half are Arthur Lovibond, Herbert L. Bowman, the interscholastic champion; H. J. Itemkampf, W. Halsey Wood, and J. S. O'Neale of Columbia University and runner up to Lovibond last year, while the lower half contains the names of G. A. L. Divinne, former Captain of the West Side Tennis Club; Julio Steinacter, F. L. Hunter of Cornell, Abraham Bassford, Jr.; H. W. Forster, one of the leading young players in interscholastic ranks.

Herbert Bowman made a lucky recovery in his match with J. E. Linde. The latter captured the first set at 6—1 and was in a fair way to take the match in straight sets when Bowman rallied, and after deuce had been called several times equalized the sets at 11—9. Once in his playing form he quickly annexed the third and deciding set at 6—3. In the next brackets P. Martin had a narrow escape with A. S. Ingersoll, but the former, after losing the first set, played up with a good volleying game and pulled out with the match.

W. Halsey Wood of the New York Tennis Club came through with two victories and a default. He disposed of Edgar F. Leo and A. B. Mason in straight sets, while Dr. E. L. Pratt declined the issue with Wood. J. S. O'Neale, who gave Arthur M. Lovibond such a hard fight for the title last year, was forced to three sets to win from Allen Behr. In the first set O'Neale allowed Behr but one game, and led in the second set at 5—0 and 40—15, when he let up, and Behr took the set at 9—7. The Columbia University student outmanoeuvred his opponent in the third set, leading at the finish at 6—3.

E. Binzin upset the predictions of the gallery by reaching the fourth round, winning his matches in the most approved style. Hunter is fast recovering his last year's form, and scored a well-merited straight-set victory over C. H. Low in order to get into the fourth-round brackets.

It is probable that thirty or more doubles will be drawn today, as many of the players in the singles title tournament have entered in the second event, which will hold the tournament over until the end of the week. The summary:

North Side Championship, Men's Singles.—First Round—George King defeated G. W. Mercereau, 8—6, 6—3; Roberts defeated A. Bolton, by default; H. Guernsey defeated G. Walker, by default; K. A. Sheldon defeated J. A. Collom, by default; Paul Mead defeated W. M. Granger, by default; W. Halsey Wood defeated A. B. Mason, 6—0, 6—0; H. Marschalk defeated E. Oelsner, by default; A. D. Hammett defeated W. Young, by default; F. M. Letson defeated R. A. Cook, 2—6, 6—1, 6—2; W. R. Beckthorn defeated C. Burrows, by default; George G. Grenz defeated J. Ennis, 7—5, 6—2; J. Steinacher defeated G. L. Robinson, 6—2, 7—5; C. H. Low defeated S. Spaeth, 9—11, 6—3, 9—7; B. Wiseltier defeated T. Keene, by default. E. H. Henderson defeated H. Bassford, by default; F. T. Hunter defeated G. Burr, 6—3, 6—3; G. Stadel defeated W. D. Noble, 7—5, 6—4.

Second Round—P. Martin defeated F. Pianisani, 6—4, 7—5; Arthur M. Lovibond defeated Lieutenant W. S. Anderson, 7—5, 6—0; H. Guernsey defeated P. Roberts, by default; George S. Groesbeck defeated Paul Mead, by default; E. M. Behar defeated L. Wolf, 6—3, 6—4; Julio Steinacher defeated Harold Swain, 6—0, 6—2; W. Halsey Wood defeated Edgar F. Leo, 6—1, 6—4; Dr. E. L. Pratt defeated W. J. Toulssant, by default; J. S. O'Neale defeated Allen Behr, 6—1, 7—9, 6—3; H. Marschalk defeated G. Stadel, 6—4, 1—6, 6—2; A. D. Hammett defeated A. W. Levy, 6—1, 6—2; E. Binzin defeated F. M. Letson, 6—4, 6—4; W. R. Beckhorn defeated C. Wrenn, 8—6, 6—3; W. M. Fischer defeated George G. Grenz, 6—2, 3—6, 6—3; Julio Steinacher defeated Dr. W. H. Bates, 6—2, 6—4; C. H. Low defeated B. Wiseltier, by default; F. T. Hunter defeated E. H. Henderson, 6—0, 6—1; H. L. Carr defeated H. Rundelson, 6—1, 6—2; A. Shaw defeated G. Mersereau, by default; H. W. Forster defeated J. W. Fox, 6—2, 6—3; Abraham Bassford, Jr., defeated A. F. Zondernuts, by default; Dr. W. Krugler defeated R. V. Lake, by default.

Third Round—H. L. Bowman defeated J. E. Linde, 1—6, 11—9, 6—3; P. Martin defeated A. S. Ingersoll, 5—7, 6—0, 8—6; G. Parkes defeated S. R. McAllister, 1—6, 6—1, 6—2; Arthur M. Lovibond defeated Homer Guernsey, by default; W. Halsey Wood defeated Dr. E. L. Pratt, by default; E. Binzin defeated W. R. Beckhorn, 6—1, 6—0; F. T. Hunter defeated C. H. Low, 6—4, 6—0; H. L. Carr defeated A. Shaw, by default; M. E. Fox, Jr., defeated T. J. McKee, 6—2, 6—1; Dr. W. Krugler defeated E. H. Janes, 1—6, 6—3, 7—5.

Fourth Round—Arthur M. Lovibond defeated G. Parkes, 6—2, 6—2.

Tennis on Knollwood C. C. Courts.

Competition in the tennis tournament for the Austin M. Greer Cup in men's singles was brought to the semi-final round yesterday on the courts of the Knollwood Country Club. Several matches were closely contested, particularly the final of the day in which Dr. Pinkham defeated S. Charles Welsh, two sets to one, at 7—5, 5—7, 6—4. The pair showed excellent form, but the former won out by superior placement. The summary:

Knollwood Country Club, Men's Singles.—Third Round—B. H. O'Hara defeated Dr. Bishop, 6—4, 6—1; Walter H. Sykes defeated George Skinner, 6—3, 6—3; D. S. Edmonds defeated John Bacon, 6—3, 7—5; Dr. Pinkham defeated S. Charles Welsh, 7—5, 5—7, 6—4.

To End Clay Court Title Play.

PITTSBURGH, July 4.—The national clay court tennis championship tournament, which opened here on June 26, will be concluded tomorrow unless rain necessitates further delay. Miss Molla Bjurstedt of Norway and Mrs. George W. Wightman of Boston will play for the women's singles title tomorrow. It is also expected that the title in the mixed doubles will be determined in the afternoon. A number of rounds have to be played off in this event yet.

Today's Aqueduct Entries.

FIRST RACE.—Three-year-olds and up; selling; six furlongs. Coy, 118; Ethan Allen, 109; Sarsenet, 109; Polarius, 114; Fenmouse, 104; Egeria, 105; Chesterton, 113; Tie Pin, 111.

SECOND RACE.—Three-year-olds and up; steeplechase; about two miles. Indian Arrow, 140; Ballybay, 148; Shannon River, 157; Adventuress, 138.

THIRD RACE.—Two-year-old fillies; The Clover Stakes; five furlongs. Celanoria, 104; Lorac, 109; Pleione, 122; Feminist, 109; Bonnie Tess, 115; Malachite, 109; Smoothbore, 104; Remembrance, 104; Miss Puzzle, 109.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and up; The Carter Handicap; Seven furlongs. Leo Skolny, 105; Tartar, 109; Ten Point, 123; Pomette Bleu, 104; Roamer, 130; Stromboli, 126; Rock View, 117; Phosphor, 116; Harmonicon, 126; Pebbles, 118.

FIFTH RACE.—Four-year-olds and up; selling; one mile. Joe Deidold, 107; G. M. Miller, 115; San Vega, 110; Golden Prime, 100; Ben Quince, 112; Republican, 97; M. B. Fubanks, 97; Yadopeep, 100; Ray o'Light, 110; Superstition, 102; Stonehenge, 112; Beethoven, 102; Song of Valley, 102; O'Sullivan, 115; Patrick S., 102; Canto, 110; Armor, 105; Dryad, 110; Battery, 112; Baleef, 110; Hoffman, 112.

SIXTH RACE.—Two-year-olds; selling; five furlongs. Dune Site, 109; Startling, 110; Lynn, 105; Walloon, 105; Corfu, 103; Moonstone, 103; Edith Baumann, 98; Galeswinthe, 98; Beaslien, 103; High Horse, 108; Ataka, 105; Nolli, 108; Important, 109.

BEHR PLAYS GOOD TENNIS.

Former Internationalist to Play Clothier in Nassau C. C. Final Round

Karl H. Behr, the former internationalist, played in his best form yesterday in the men's invitation singles tournament on the Nassau Country Club courts at Glen Cove, when he defeated in succession S. Howard Voshell, the Long Island champion, and Theodore R. Pell. Behr has seldom shown superior form to that of yesterday. He played a remarkable net game and smothered his opponents' drives. Behr won from Voshell at 6—2, 4—6, 8—6, and eliminated Pell by the score of 6—2, 6—1. In the match between Behr and Voshell the former met a player whose style was similar to his own. Several good rallies marked the contest, and Voshell scored repeatedly with his left-hand overhead smashes. The straight-set victory over Pell was the big surprise of the tournament, and what made the match more surprising is the fact that Pell played really good tennis when he was beaten.

By his double victory Behr will play former National Champion William J. Clothier in the final round today, when it is expected he will be compelled to show quite as good, if not better, form to win. Clothier was also in good form. His extraordinary reach enabled him to return shots that would have proved impossible to other players. Clothier won from J. J. Armstrong of Harvard, the Michigan champion, in straight sets at 6—3, 7—5, and then disposed of Walter Merrill Hall, the Seventh Regiment player, at 6—4, 6—1.

The doubles final round will also be played today, with William J. Clothier and A. S. Dabney of Boston opposing Cedric Major and Alrick H. Man, Jr. The pair qualified in the semi-final round in three set matches, Clothier and Dabney beat S. Howard Voshell and Frederick C. Baggs at 6—3, 1—6, 6—0, and Major and Man came through with a victory over Harold H. Hackett, former Captain of the American Davis Cup team, and Walter Merrill Hall at 6—4, 0—6, 6—2. The summary:

Nassau Country Club, Men's Invitation Singles.—Second Round—S. Howard Voshell defeated Alrick H. Man, Jr., 6—3, 9—7, 7—5.

Third Round—William J. Clothier defeated J. J. Armstrong, 6—3, 7—5; Karl H. Behr defeated S. Howard Voshell, 6—2, 4—6, 8—6.

Semi-Final Round—William J. Clothier defeated Walter Merrill Hall, 6—4, 6—1; Karl H. Behr defeated Theodore R. Pell, 6—2, 6—1.

Men's Doubles.—Second Round—S. Howard Voshell and Frederick C. Baggs defeated Fred C. Inman and E. P. Larned, 7—5, 11—9; Cedric Major and Alrick H. Man, Jr., defeated Theodore R. Pell and Charles M. Bull, Jr., 7—5, 6—4; Harold H. Hackett and Walter Merrill Hall defeated Lyle E. Mahan and C. Frederick Watson, Jr., 6—3, 6—3.

Semi-Final Round—William J. Clothier and A. S. Dabney defeated S. Howard Voshell and Frederick C. Baggs, 6—3, 1—6, 6—0; Cedric Major and Alrick H. Man, Jr., defeated Harold H. Hackett and Walten Merrill Hall, 6—4, 0—6, 6—2.

OARSMEN AT PHILADELPHIA.

New York Will Be Well Represented Today in Schuylkill Regatta.

New York will have a strong representation of oarsmen today in the annual cup and peoples' regatta on the Schuylkill River, Philadelphia, which ranks second only to the national championships. Forty-six rowing men left here yesterday to take part in the various events, and among them were some of the best scullers in the metropolitan district. Tom Rooney, the crack Ravenswood oarsman, is entered in the senior singles, and will oppose the American and Canadian champion, Dipple of the Dons Rowing Club, Toronto; Kelly of the Vespers, Philadelphia, who rowed second to Dipple in last year's championship, and Waldo Smith of the New York A. C. The latter organization will also be represented by an eight, senior four, and senior quadruple sculls.

The colors of the Nonpareils, Unions, Metropolitans, Bohemians, Atalantas, and Nassaus of this city will also be carried in the regatta. Herbert Pierce of the Nonpareil Club will be New York's strongest candidate in the association senior singles. Mergo of the Union Boat Club will compete in the intermediate singles and Jim Patten of the Mets will try for the junior singles. Strong metropolitan crews are also entered in the junior doubles and intermediate quadruple sculls. The Nassau Club has sent a senior four.

Departure in College Rowing.

The announcement that the University of Pennsylvania 'Varsity eight and possibly one other Eastern college crew will compete against the University of Washington oarsmen at Seattle next week marks a new era in college rowing. This is the first time that an Eastern 'Varsity eight has crossed the continent to race on the Pacific Coast. For some years Far West and Middle West university eights have competed in the intercollegiate regatta on the Hudson River at Poughkeepsie, but the trip to be taken by the Quakers to Lake Washington is a distinct novelty in college rowing.

BOXING BOUTS FOR THE WEEK.

Manager Jimmy Johnston has arranged an attractive list of bouts for St. Nicholas Rink Wednesday night. Al Reich, the hard-hitting New York heavyweight, will have a chance to redeem himself in the eyes of the New York patrons of boxing when he faces Jim Savage of Orange N. J. Reich scored a quick victory over Al Norton in his last contest, and believes he can repeat against Savage. Sully Burns, who came East heralded as the California featherweight champion, will be sent against Paul Freda in the semi-final bout.

The American Sporting Club will make another bid for local patronage on Friday night, when Manager Donnelly has signed for the second entertainment of the club Harry Wills of New Orleans and Battling Jim Johnson. Several other interesting ten-round bouts will be added to the bill.

Jimmy Clabby and Soldier Bartfield are scheduled to box ten rounds at the Brighton Beach track on Saturday night. The other star session will be between Joe Willing, Chicago's crack lightweight, and Phil Bloom, the old trial horse from Brooklyn.

At the Olympic Athletic Club tonight three ten-round bouts will be staged, in addition to the usual strong bill of preliminaries. The principals are Banty Sharp and Joe Maroney, Bobby Dawson and Young McGare, and Tommy Holmes and Jack Telly of Philadelphia.

Seashore clubs will open their doors tonight. At the Far Rockaway A. A. Frankie Burns will try conclusions with Jimmy Murray of the east side in the feature bout. The semi-final will bring together Young Rector and Mickey Donnelly.

Manager Weismantel announces Freddie Kiebler, the Jersey middleweight, and Young Hickey as the headliners for the weekly show at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn tomorrow night. Young Goldman and Freddie Reece and Jem Mace and Young Ketchel will appear in the other ten-round bouts.

At the Wallace A. C. tonight Mike Farrell and Silent Martin will head the bill. Farrell has been working hard to put himself into first-class shape for this bout.

Three clubs announce bills for Friday night. At the Vanderbilt A. C. in Brooklyn Terry Mitchell and Johnny Alberts are the headliners. Al Malone and Babe Davis are scheduled at the New Polo A. A., and Battling Levinsky will face Colin Bell at the Far Rockaway A. A.

The Broadway Sporting Club will feature Joe Chip, brother of George Chip, and Silent Martin for Saturday night's entertainment. The Fairmont and Sharkey Clubs will also stage shows Saturday night.

Young Brown, the local lightweight, is booked to box Kid Baker on Friday night at the 135th Street Athletic Club. He will play a return date with Paul Edwards on July 27.

Gardner Brooks, the New England champion, has been matched with Percy Aubrey, the Welsh bantam champion, for ten rounds at the St. Nicholas Rink July 14, in conjunction with the proposed bout between Joe Rivers and Joe Azevedo, the California lightweights.

Heavy Roads for Cyclists.

Heavy roads prevented back makers from being placed in the weekly cork race of the Acme Wheelmen of New York on the Pelham Bay course yesterday. F. Ferri was the winner in 14:39. He was followed across the line by Edward Spillane, Erwin Spillane, R. Fesslemeyer, and G. Grundig.

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SMALL FIELD FOR METROPOLITAN GOLF

Sixty-three Players Will Start Thursday Over the Fox Hills Course.

With the comparatively small total of sixty-three, as against eighty-one last year, the entry list for the metropolitan open championship, which begins on Thursday at Fox Hills, was announced last night by E. M. Barnes, Secretary of the Metropolitan Golf Association.

Conspicuous by its absence is the name of the amateur who recently won the national open title, Jerome D. Travers. It was also expected that Francis Ouimet, the amateur champion, and Walter C. Hagen, the 1914 winner of the open, would also be in line, but their names do not appear. It may have been that some of the entries have been delayed in transit, and that a supplementary list will be announced.

Even so, there are many possibilities in the list given out, such as Gilbert Nicholls, the 1911 champion; Alec Smith, four tmies the title holder; Wilfrid E. Reid, who came here this Spring from England and became attached to the Seaview Golf Club; Fred McLeod, former national champion, and James M. Barnes, the Western open title holder.

To the surprise of many will be the entry of John J. McDermott, the home-bred, who twice won the national crown, and who was supposed to be in such physical condition that he could never play golf again. His decision to compete, however, makes it plain that Jack is nearly himself again, and suggests that perhaps the golfing public may see in future some of that great golf which gave McDermott an international reputation.

As early as 8:30 o'clock the pairs will start, the first away being Jack Jolly and Bert Battell of Flushing. The other pairs will follow at intervals of five minutes in the following order:

Jack Jolly and Bert Battell, Frank T. McNamara and David S. Hunter, Peter Egan and William Meyer, Herbert Martin and *Maxwell R. Marston, Jack Hobens and James M. Roche, H. Copland Robinson and Bernard A. Conroy, David Ogilvie and Louis Tellier, Fred McLeod and Walter E. Stoddart, Wilfrid E. Reid and Arthur E. Reid, Martin O'Loughlin and Thomas Boyd, B. M. Combs and Macdonald Smith, Harry Overy and Eugene K. McCarthy, William Norton and James R. Thomson, Robert M. Thomson and Herbert Strong, James Barnes and Fred R. Stella, John Dowling and Dan Cooper, *John D. Newman and John J. McDermott, Jack Pirie and James R. Inglis, Thomas Anderson and Gilbert Nicholls, Alexander Pirie and Nicholas Demane, Ernest Weisser and Thomas Harmon, George Dernbach and Thomas Patterson, Thomas L. McNamara and George Low, George Salling and A. J. Sanderson, Boulogne, France; W. S. Greening and Harry Auchterlonie, William Macfarlane and Louis W. Martucci, *Charles E. Van Vleck, Jr., and William Collins, Alec Smith and Channing Floyd, John R. Langlands and George McLean, C. L. Mothersele, Woodhall Spa, England, and Louis C. Schweiger, Joseph Sylvester and William Braid, Elmer W. Loving.

*Amateurs.

Golf on Knollwood Links.

Play for the Richard King Golf Cup, presented by the New York Stock Exchange, reached the semi-final round on the links of the Knollwood Country Club at White Plains, N. Y., yesterday. The final round will be contested today. In the best match of the tournament J. P. Deane defeated J. Breed after he had been carried to the nineteenth hole. F. Kimball disposed of S. Sadelier in an easier fashion by 4 and 2, T. F. Wilcox triumphed over F. E. Mackay by 5 and 3, and Warren Brown won from S. F. Armstrong, 3 and 2. A flag contest will also be decided today, with the Wilcox Trophy going to the victor.

Hicks Takes Tom Morris Medal.

CHICAGO, July 3.—F. H. Hicks of the Virginia Country Club, Long Beach, Cal., today won the medal for the best individual in the Tom Morris Cup team contest against par by besting Anthony Haines of the Rockford (Ill.) Country Club in the play-off of a tie. Mr. Hicks, playing over his home course, 5,216 yards, made 78 and finished 3 down to par. The Tom Morris Trophy was won permanently by the Los Angeles Country Club last month.

Sheepshead Velodrome Races.

The holiday card at the Sheepshead Bay Velodrome tonight brings together Victor Linart, Vincenzo Madonna, and Elmer Collins, in a twenty-mile motor paced battle, that should be a rattling contest from start to finish. Madonna holds one decision over Linart, but he will be forced to ride much faster than he did last Saturday night if he intends repeating against the fast-flying Belgian.

Grenda's fall in the free-for-all handicap last Saturday night took the edge off his condition, and he was not right to hook up with Goullet in the five-mile open. Tonight should furnish a real fight between this pair, and the going should be fast from start to finish. Goullet is becoming the popular idol of the Sheepshead course, and will probably be the favorite in the chase, but the spurt that Grenda displayed when he let go last Saturday before his fall shows that he likes the track, and that there will be something doing when he lines up tonight.

All-Day Auto Races at Brighton.

With a sprint program of ten events this afternoon and three short races and the 100-mile Brighton Beach derby tonight, the Brighton Beach Motordrome offers a program of auto races that should round out a lot of sport for one day.

Louis Disbrow, Bill Endicott, Eddie Hearne, John Raimey, Captain Harvey Kennedy, George Clarke, Al Tidmarsh, and Art Klein are among those who will drive cars.

The afternoon program will start at 2 o'clock, and the night events go on at 8 sharp. The new lighting system has been tested out in the factory and at the track, and gave general satisfaction.

Athletes With the Colors.

Late reports from Europe give some interesting accounts of the activities of several famous athletes and boxers in the war zones. Georges Carpentier, the French heavyweight champion, has passed his examination as an air pilot and is now a member of the French flying corps. Notwithstanding the numerous reports of his injury or capture, Carpentier has so far escaped unscathed during his apprentice service.

Other athletes of international fame who are with the colors include Pietro Dorando, the Marathon runner, who gave Johnny Hayes a terrific race in the Olympic Games Marathon at London in 1908, now a member of the Italian Automobile Corps; Ernest Barry, England's world champion professional sculler, is serving with English troops; Marignan and Thofal, two of the best known French boxers, are convalescing from serious wounds received in battle, and the list might be continued almost indefinitely.

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FRANZEN KILLED IN RACE.

Tacoma Automobile Contest Causes Death of Mechanician.

TACOMA, Wash., July 4.—Paul Franzen, a mechanician for William Carlson, a driver in the 250-mile Montamarathon automobile race held on the Tacoma Speedway today, was killed and Carlson injured in an upset near the windup of the contest.

A tire blow-out on a steep curve hurled Carlson's machine from the track. Franzen, thrown clear, struck a stump and his back was broken. He died soon afterward. Carlson's injuries are not regarded as dangerous.

Guy F. Ruskstell finished first with the time of 2:57. Earl Cooper was second, and Eddie Pullen third.

Ruckstell, who averaged a little better than eighty-four miles an hour, led virtually all the way. He finished 1 minute 5 seconds ahead of Cooper, twice winner of the contest and who made a desperate effort to secure permanent possession of the trophy with a third victory. Pullen was only 5 1-5 seconds behind Cooper. Bob Burman was fourth and Barney Oldfield fifth.

A hundred-mile race will be started tomorrow morning on the Speedway, and in the afternoon the Potlatch Trophy, 200 miles, will be run off.

More Auto Records for Oldfield.

TACOMA, Wash., July 3.—Three world automobile speedway records were established here last night by Barney Oldfield, it was announced today by E. H. Pendleton, authorized timekeeper for the American Automobile Association. Oldfield did two miles in 1:10, one mile in 31:36, and the half in 16:36. Previous records for the distances on file here were 1:15:96, 35:35, and 18:80.

Auto Trials Called Off.

OMAHA, July 4.—Elimination contests at the Omaha Speedway for the 300-mile automobile races tomorrow were called off late today. Only two of the seventeen entries arrived in time to try the track. All of the entrants, it was said tonight, would appear for the race, which will be run for a purse of $10,000.

Auto Driver Dies from Injuries.

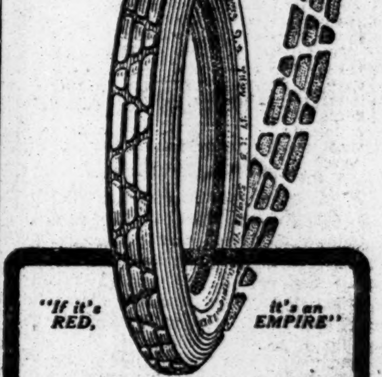
SIOUX CITY, Iowa, July 4.—C. C. Cox, one of the contestants in the 300-mile sweepstakes race, run yesterday, died today of injuries received when his car plunged through the fence and turned over. Cox's home was in Cincinnati.

Track Season Here Closes Saturday.

Track and field meets will end for the Summer after the Millrose A. A. outdoor meet at Celtic Park Saturday, when the athletes selected by the A. A. U. to represent the East in the national championships at San Francisco will have their final trial. The latest entry is the Rhodes scholar, Norman Taber, of the Boston A. A. Taber intended to rest for two weeks, but being at the top of condition he wants another try at John Paul Jones's record of 4:15 2-5 in the mile. In the Cambridge tryouts he ran the distance four-fifths of a second slower than Jones's record. Mike Devanney, the Millrose athlete who performed well during the board-floor season, will be one of Taber's opponents. Abel Kiviat, the national champion, will also run in the event. Both Kiviat and Devanney were defeated in the trials last week. LeRoy Campbell, the University of Chicago half-miler, will try to beat Ted Meredith and Joe Higgins in the 660-yard special. Higgins is the Holy Cross boy who surprised athletes by beating Dave Caldwell in the half-mile at Cambridge.

Heat Fails to Stop Walkers.

The weekly jaunt of the American Walkers' Association was held yesterday from the Public Library at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue to Van Cortlandt Park, by way of Fifth Avenue, Central Park, Broadway, and Riverside Drive. Many points of interest were passed by the walkers, among whom were J. Haltigan, D. Mooney, W. Bokemann, A. Milek, J. Leibowitz, D. Goldberger, J. Daniels, P. Gardner, G. Trefry, Sr., F. L. Lackermacker, F. Heath, F. Gage, F. Seufert, A. Kotten, H. Morrell, S. Friedman, G. H. Swartz, A. Martin, C. Gross.



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FIRST RACE AT 2:30 P. M.
SPECIAL RACE TRAINS TODAY
leave Pennsylvania Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., also from Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, at 12:30, and at frequent intervals thereafter up to 2 P. M. Course also reached by Trolleys.
Automobiles from New York should take Queens Boulevard to Woodhaven Av., thence to Track.
GRAND STAND, $3. LADIES, $1.50.
MUSIC BY LANDER.

AUTO RACES—Brighton Beach Motordome Day and night, Monday, July 5th: Disbrow, Hearne, Endicott, Raimey, Kennedy; other noted drivers. $10,000 in prizes.

Sheepshead Bay Velodrome. Tel. 2104 C. I. Tonight, 8:45: Madonna, Linart, Collins, Goullet, Fogler, Grenda; other stars. Take Ocean Ave. car or Brighton L. Admission 25c.

BASEBALL—Washington Park, 10:30 A. M. Today. Tip-Tops vs. Newark Feds.

DARDANELLES SAW ATHENS' NAVAL RUIN

Recent British Disasters Recall Destruction of the Sea Power of Ancient World.

BROKEN WITHOUT A BATTLE

Overwhelmed by Spartans While Ships Were Drawn Up on Shore and Sailors at Breakfast.

In the fighting at the Dardanelles the British have lost six battleships. They are the Ocean and Irresistible, sunk by mines in the battle of March 18; the Goliath, sunk by a Turkish destroyer in April; the Triumph and Majestic, torpedoed by a German submarine in May, and the Agamemnon, which presumbably met the same fate about the same time.

This is a larger number of ships of the line than the British Navy has lost in any action since the defeats by the Dutch in the middle of the seventeenth century, and a larger number of ironclads than any navy has ever lost, with the exception of the Russian losses in the battle of the Sea of Japan in 1905. Added to the disabling of other armored vessels by gunfire in the battle of March 18, and the loss of some smaller vessels at various times, these losses have given the British people a great shock.

It is a coincidence that these losses by the greatest of modern navies have occurred almost within sight of the spot which saw the ruin of the greatest sea power of ancient times. The Athenian navy, which was founded by Themistocles, saved Europe by its victory over the Persians at Salamis in 480 B. C., and ruled the Aegean and the Mediterranean, despite occasional defeats, until the disaster at Aigospotamoi (Goat Rivers) near the present village of Jumalikoi, in the Dardanelles, in 405 B. C. One of the ironies of the disaster, which made Sparta the leading power among the Greek States, was the fact that it was not a naval battle, nor indeed a battle at all. The crews of the fleet were caught while eating breakfast on shore. The most effective navy of the ancient world was ruined finally when its sailors were surprised on the beach with their ships drawn up in rows on the strand, whence they could not be launched. Treachery contributed largely to the disaster, and party politics and its accompanying disloyalty had weakened the Athenians seriously before it occurred.

Warships Depended on Oars.

The standard battleship of those days was the trireme, a wooden ship with a single mast and a square sail which was of very little use in the propulsion of the vessel. The motive power was furnished by rowers, of which each ship carried 180. In the Athenian fleet these came mostly from the lower orders of citizens, though there were a considerable number of foreign mercenaries serving among them, and in the latter part of the war a few slaves. The "galley slaves" of tradition, however, were in the main a later institution. The oarsmen worked three rows of oars, and the exact arrangement of these is something over which scholars have argued in vain. No modern shipbuilder could construct a trireme except by accident. Besides the oarsmen, each vessel carried from ten to twenty heavy-armed soldiers in case of a fight at close quarters, but the accepted method of warfare was ramming with a heavy bronze or iron beak fitted to the prow of the ship.

The Athenians, who made great advances in the naval warfare of their time, developed intricate manoeuvres looking to the disabling of the enemy's ships or the destruction of the tactical efficiency of his squadron, but the ram was the principal weapon by which naval battles were decided.

A feature of the trireme was its very small space for supplies. War fleets kept close to shore in those days for the excellent reason that they had to land frequently to get food and water. When there was urgent necessity a few days' food could be taken along in transports, but a voyage straight across the open sea was next to impossible for a large fleet. This made naval strategy easy, for a defending fleet had only to pick out an easy harbor on the coast line and wait, with the moral certainty that its opponent would be along in the course of time.

Athens as a Sea Power.

The Athenian fleet had been supreme in the earlier stages of the Peloponnesian War, but after the great defeat at Syracuse in 413 B. C., when more than 200 triremes and about 50,000 men were lost, their sea power was crushed for the moment, and their allies revolted and joined the enemy. Fortunately it did not take long to build a fleet in those days, but when the war was resumed on the ocean the Athenians were no longer masters of the strategic situation from Rome to the Isthmus of Suez, as they had been in the earlier part of the war, but had to fight for the control of the Aegean Sea at their very doors, and of the Hellespont and Bosporus. Then, as now, the Hellespont (Dardanelles) was of importance on account of the wheat crop of the Crimea and adjacent regions. The Athenians needed the strait free to import the grain on which their city population lived.

After several years of fighting, with the honors about even, the Athenians and Spartans both lost their best commanders. Alcibiades, the Athenian General, was overthrown by political enemies on strong suspicion of treachery, strengthened by the fact that he had once before been guilty. Lysander, the Spartan Admiral, was removed from office by his opponents, and Konon and Kallikratidas were left in command of the Athenian and Spartan fleets respectively. Kallikratidas, with a far superior force, blockaded the Athenians in the harbor of Mitylene in the year 406 B. C., whereupon a new fleet was built at Athens by desperate exertions and the blockading Spartan squadron was attacked at the islands of Arginoussai. The result was a great victory for Athens. Kallikratidas, the Spartan Admiral, was killed and seventy of his ships sunk. The Athenians lost twenty-five ships, and after the battle there was a great outcry among the families of their crews because the eight Athenian Admirals had not abandoned the pursuit of the enemy to take the sailors off the sinking ships.

Defeated Admirals Executed.

Public excitement arose to such a height that six of the Admirals were brought to trial, the other two having prudently fled to foreign parts when they heard what was in the wind, and the assembly of the Athenian people sat in judgment. The defense was that several subordinate commanders had been ordered to drop back with a division of the fleet to save the crews while the main bodies continued the pursuit, but the subordinates, being influential politicians, evaded the charge. Friends of the Admirals, who interposed constitutional objections, were told that it was an outrage that the sovereign people should not do what it pleased. The unlucky six were condemned and put to death.

This naturally discouraged naval enterprise. Although the next group of Admirals elected included the able Konon, none of them dared to take any active steps. Hence Lysander, who was now made Chief of Staff and in effect commander of the Spartan fleet, sailed past the Athenians and captured the town of Lampsakos on the Hellespont, which as Lampsaki on the Dardanelles has figured in recent dispatches. This at once not only threatened the Athenian grain supply, but cut off the revenue from the tariffs which the Athenians had exacted from ships passing through the narrows. So their fleet of 180 vessels rowed into the strait and drew up on shore at the mouth of Goat Rivers, just across the Dardanelles from the spot where the Spartans lay at anchor. Lysander had the advantage of position, with a city at his back from which he could draw supplies. The Athenians had to scatter up and down the coast every day and forage for their food.

Every morning Lysander cleared his ships for action and rowed out into the strait, which at this point is less than two miles wide. Whenever he did this the Athenians hurriedly drew up ready for action on their side of the Hellespont, but they were on the defensive, partly for psychological reasons and partly because a defeat for them meant ruin, while a defeat for the Spartans meant only that they would have to build another fleet. So every day, when Lysander withdrew to the beach and gave up his threat of attack, the Athenians did likewise and scattered to get food along the shore.

Athenians Are Trapped.

Lysander, however, kept several fast scout ships to apprise him of the exact movements of the Athenians, who were now convinced that he had been trying to surprise them and had been balked by their vigilance. Alcibiades, their former General, who had a castle near by, came down and pointed out to the fleet commanders their dangerous position, but naturally they refused to admit that Alcibiades could tell them anything about their business. So the Athenian fleet remained in its exposed position, and after the Spartan fleet had come out, drawn up in line, and then retreated on the fifth morning, the Athenians again drew their ships up on shore and scattered along the coast. This was what Lysander had waited for.

Upon signal from a scout ship his own fleet, which had not been put out of fighting trim and was ready to return at a moment's notice, turned about and rowed back across the Dardanelles. The Athenian ships were drawn up in rows along the beach, empty of men. The arms were in the ships or scattered along the shore, and the men were everywhere except at their positions. Konon and one or two other officers, still on the alert, managed to escape with nine ships, and, prudently refusing to go back to Athens with bad news, made their escape to a neutral port and were interned. The rest of the ships were seized and their men captured without a fight. Thereupon several of the States allied to Sparta brought charges of atrocities against the Athenians, and Lysander ordered his men to cut the throats of the 3,000 Athenian citizens among the prisoners.

All that Winter Athens was besieged by land and sea, and in April the town surrendered after its people had began to drop dead in the streets from starvation. The peace conference at which the allies deliberated on the fate of the nation which had tried to master the whole Greek world was enlivened by the demands of Thebes and Corinth, the nearest neighbors of Athens, that the State be entirely wiped out, but Sparta, the principal member of the grand alliance, being at a safe distance, decided that it would preserve the balance of power to let Athens remain as a weak State dependent on Sparta. And before long the allies were fighting among themselves over the spoils of war and the hegemony they had wrested from Athens.

MAY LOITER TO FIRST BASE.

All Right to Run in a Circle, but Player Must Touch Sack.

With the closing of colleges for the vacation, and the cessation of all athletics, incidents are recalled by reviewing the performances of the season just closed. One of the most important incidents of the college baseball season is that arising in the game between Cornell and Yale, May 22.

The contest resulted in a victory for Cornell after ten innings of sensational playing, by the score of 1 to 0. Pumpelly, the Yale pitcher, passed the first man who faced him in the tenth inning and then put another runner on base when he threw wild to first in fielding a bunt. The next two men were passed, both drawing two strikes and several fouled balls before the fourth ball was called.

Then I. Paul Steinberg of Syracuse, who officiated as umpire, established a precedent by a decision on an unusual play. With three men on the bases Pumpelly walked Whitney, the Cornell left fielder, forcing in the only run of the game. According to Reilly, third baseman of the Yale team, the Cornell player went outside the base-paths on his journey to the first station after the fourth ball had been delivered, and the Yale player immediately protested to the umpire that Whitney was out and that the run was not forced across the plate.

Umpire Steinberg, working back of the plate, had no jurisdiction, but decided that the run counted, inasmuch as Umpire Flynn of Rochester, who was officiating on the bases, declared that Whitney had touched the bag, and that there was nothing in the rules governing baseball requiring a runner to make the trip to first base in any prescribed manner.

The play was interesting because players always take liberties following free trips to first, even going to the bench to get their sweaters. There is no rule of baseball preventing a batter, who becomes a base-runner after the fourth ball is called on him, from leaving the line drawn to the first sack, before completing the journey. At the time of the above play it was thought the case would cause a revision of the rules relating to bases on balls.

CORRY BADLY HURT.

Australian Cyclist Has Skull Fractured in Collision at Newark.

Frank Corry, the Australian bicycle rider, was badly injured yesterday afternoon in a collision with Al Halstead on the Newark Veledrome track. The two riders were among the twenty or more starters in the two-mile professional handicap, and were up with the first flight just entering the stretch for the final spurt, when their wheels came together and both went down.

Halstead, who was shaken up and scraped badly, was able to rise and make his way from the track, but Corry was unconscious. Doctors English and Fisher, after examining Corry, summoned an ambulance and he was taken to the City Hospital. His skull is fractured.

New York Players in Finals.

Special to The New York Times.

POINT PLEASANT, N. J., July 4.—H. B. Heweston of New York, Norman Swayne of the Plymouth Country Club, Paul W. Gibbons of the Cynwyd Club, and Percy S. Osborn of the Belfield Country Club will battle out in the semi-final stages of the men's singles at the Point Pleasant Courts tomorrow.

In the men's doubles Paul S. Osborn and Dr. E. B. Dewhurst of Philadelphia defeated Carroll Bayne and Nelson Miles of New York, 6–1, 6–3. Orman Swayne and Harby Stevens, the latter from the Kings County Club of Brooklyn, defeated J. Edward Harriman and Edward Wardell of the Point Pleasant Club, 6–0, 6–0.

In the opening stages of the women's singles today Miss Alice Church of Bay Head defeated Mrs. Paul S. Osborn, 6–2, 6–1. Miss Marie Baker of Bay Head won from Mrs. Edward P. Carlisle of Point Pleasant, 6–0, 6–1.

Doty's Son Pitches Fine Game.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 4.—Clarence Doty, son of "Babe" Doty, former National League pitcher, pitched a one-hit game at Fort Clinton today. Doty did not allow a base on balls and only thirty men faced him. Doty won his game, 1 to 0.

EASY WIN FOR SPERL.

Big Handicap Helps Motor Cyclist in Brighton Beach Races.

George Sperl, with a handicap of one and one-half laps, last night won the six-mile professional handicap, the feature event of the second night's motorcycle racing at the Brighton Beach Motordrome. Billy Stubner was second, less than a lap behind, and Pete Cronin was third, a half lap behind Stubner. The winner's time for the six miles over the track, which was damp from the heavy mist, was 4:41 2-5.

Arthur Chapple, the scratch man, conceding all the riders a lap and a half, was put out of the race on the eighth lap with engine trouble. He trailed around after the field for three laps, in an effort to remedy the trouble, but was unsuccessful, coming down to the flat on the tenth lap. When the trouble occurred he was just overhauling the leaders.

Percy Charles won the two-mile amateur event for riders of stock machines after a close fight in the last half from Jack Frederick. Tony Monroe was third. Although beginners at the racing game, the trio showed good judgment, and drew up well together at the finish. Charles got a big jump on Frederick, and managed to retain the lead throughout, winning by three lengths. His time for the two miles was 1:45.

A tire puncture which ripped the shoe off his rear wheel on the eighth lap put Johnny Cox out of the five mile open professional race. Herbert Ayrault and Stubner, the other two starters, fought it out, with Stubner the winner by three lengths. It was a pretty race between the pair. Neither man was able to gain as much as a length in the last mile, the pair maintaining the same distance until the end. The winner's time for the five miles was 4.08 2-5.

George Sperl won the first heat of the three mile motordrome special, defeating Peter Cronin by three lengths. His time was 2:28 2-5.

KRAMER BREAKS RECORD.

Cycling Champion Wins Quarter-Mile Championship in Fast Time.

Frank Kramer broke the world's record in the quarter mile national professional championship, which he won yesterday at the Newark Velodrome. Kramer clipped three-fifths of a second off the mark of 28 seconds made by Alf Goullet of Australia, June 20. Alf Grenda finished second in the race, Goullet was third, and Raymond Eaton of Newark fourth. The champion's victory enabled him to move up from third place in the championship standing, and he is now on even terms with Grenda who held first place with a lead of two points.

Grenda won the five mile open in a blanket finish with Reggie McNamara and Goullet. McNamara defeated Marcel Dupuy of France, in the brassard match, and Goullet won the two mile handicap from scratch, Bob Spears (10 yards) was second, and Dupuy (20 yards) was third.

Fred Taylor of Newark, recently reinstated to the amateur class, won both amateur races, a one-third mile national championship and a half mile handicap. Frank Whitney of the New York A. C. was second in the championship, Willie Werner third, and Tim Sullivan of New Haven, who is leading for the title, was fourth.

Ernest Jokus of Newark won the one mile professional handicap from the 40-yard mark, Donald McDougall (70 yards) was second, and Jake Magin (30 yards) was third. Knoller won the half mile novice, with Bennie Zager second.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The centre of a disturbance of considerable intensity has moved to the region of the Great Lakes from the Northwestern Canadian Provinces and a belt of low pressure extends southward over the great centre valleys to the Gulf States. This disturbance has produced general showers and thunderstorms in the region of the Great Lakes, the central valleys and Plains States. Widespread showers are also reported from the Southern States. Temperatures have fallen in the Mississippi Valleys and the Upper Lake region, and cool weather prevails in the Plains States and the Northern Rocky Mountain region, where the lowest temperatures of record for July were recorded. There were frosts in Nebraska and Wyoming.

The indications are that the weather will be overcast with showers Monday and fair Tuesday in the Middle Atlantic and New England States. Temperatures will be lower in the Upper Ohio Valley, and the Middle Atlantic States. Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic and Middle Atlantic, fresh south, shifting to west with squalls South Atlantic moderate, south except east in south Florida coast.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Western Pennsylvania, Western New York—Showers followed by clearing Monday; Tuesday fair, fresh to strong west winds.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, Northern New England, Eastern Pennsylvania, Southern New England—Showers Monday, Tuesday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	60	70	4 P. M.	72	76
6 A. M.	61	68	6 P. M.	69	74
9 A. M.	65	75	9 P. M.	64	70
12 M.	69	83	11 P. M.	62	60

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 76; for the corresponding date last year it was 66; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 72.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 73; at 8 P. M. it was 72. Maximum temperature, 83 degrees at 12 M.; minimum, 68 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 72 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 84 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.01 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.98 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

	Loss.
A. M.	
2:30—343 E. 149 St.; S. C. Turner	Slight
4:15—Ft. E. 18 St.; barge M. P. Smith	Slight
8:25—584 9 Av.; Isaac Krebs	Slight
10:25—22 Riverside Drive.; G. Macy	None
11:45—337 Lenox Av.; not given	Slight
P. M.	
1:10—10 E. 236 St.; Jos. Walters	Slight
3:15—194 Delancey St.; not given	Not given
3:30—222 6 Av.; Jos. Rosenberg	Slight
3:50—Mangin and Delancey Sts.; D. S. C.	None
3:50—869 Columbus Av.; C. Gottschalk	Slight
3:55—317 W. 142 St.; H. Bescher	Slight
4:50—301 W. 114 St.; John A. Rudd	Slight
4:50—26 Rutgers Pl.; not given	Slight
5:15—34 St. and 3 Av.; S. Bernstein	Slight
5:30—839 Eagle Av.; Mary Hupfel	Slight
5:52—124 Allen St.; J. Gold	Slight
6:40—332 Monroe St.; Iceland Refrigerator Company	$1,000
7:10—235 2 St.; Pollack & Stuhler	$10,000
7:40—9 W. 136 St.; Park Dept	Slight
8:30—163 E. 108 St.; Mary Wehlgenoch	Slight
8:30—1,607 Purdy St.; Francis Marbito	Slight
8:40—353 W. 121 St.; Jno. Averon	Slight
8:45—2,142 5 Av.; Frank Kling	Slight
8:50—69 W. 108 St.; S. Klein	Slight
9:00—2 Desbrosses St.; M. Aurigauna	$10
9:08—229 E. 69 St.; not given	Slight
9:15—467 Orchard St.; Moses Leiger	Slight
10:00—165 E. 118 St.; Richard Laudert	Slight
11:05—157 Spring St.; "L" structure	Slight
11:55—418 E. 19 St.; E. T. Bliss	$5

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS New York, at Liverpool, July 4.
SS Tuscania, at Liverpool, July 4.
SS Copenhagen, at Arica, July 3.
SS Ikbal, at Plymouth, July 3.
SS Inveric, at Port Said, July 3.
SS Queen Amelie, at Taltal, July 3.

Sailed.

SS Manhattan, from London, July 3.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 10, SS St. Louis.
France—Close at 11 A. M. July 10, SS Espagne.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. July 21, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. July 12, SS Athinai.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. July 20, SS Tamele.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 15, SS Rotterdam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 27, SS Noordam.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. July 15, SS United States.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 6, SS Taormina, and at 7:30 A. M. July 10, SS Stampalia.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Siberia .... July 5
Hawaii (via Seattle)—Hilonia .... July 5
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Mexico Maru .... July 11
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Chiyo Maru .... July 12
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Titan .... July 13
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) via San Francisco—Marama .... July 16

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:34 | Sun sets..7:33 | Moon rises..12:00

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:54	2:34	8:12	8:55
Governors Island	2:36	3:18	8:53	9:40
Hell Gate	4:26	5:08	10:33	11:20

Arrived—Sunday, July 4.

SS Verona, Palermo, June 18.
SS Luciline, La Pallice, June 18.
SS Talisman, Manzanillo, June 17.
SS Morro Castle, Havana, June 29.
SS El Dia, Galveston, June 28.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville, June 29.
SS Atherstone, Havre, June 19.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.		
St. Louis	Liverpool	June 26
Langton	Oran	June 17
Neches	Rotterdam	June 18
Ile de la Reunion	Marseilles	June 16
Sjoa	Liverpool	June 24
Kroonland	San Francisco	June 13
Espagne	Bordeaux	June 27
Rossano	Cardiff	June 19
Celia	Balboa	June 27
Francesco	Hull	June 20
Bayamon	San Juan	June 25
Coamo	San Juan	June 30
Bermudian	Bermuda	July 3
Evanger	Antilles	July 1
Proteus	New Orleans	June 30
El Mundo	Galveston	June 29
DUE TOMORROW.		
Athinai	Palermo	June 20
United States	Copenhagen	June 24
Stampalia	Genoa	June 22
King Howel	Dartmouth	June 22
Satsuma	Dundee	June 22
Lowther Castle	Barry	June 22
Havana	Havana	July 3
Metapan	Havana	July 2
City of Columbus	Savannah	July 3
Lampasas	Mobile	June 29
Chalmette	New Orleans	July 1
DUE WEDNESDAY.		
Philadelphian	London	June 26
Eastern Prince	Bahia	June 19
Wico	Aarhuus	June 22
Camoens	Victoria	June 19
Colorado	Galveston	July 1
El Norte	Galveston	July 1
Mohawk	Jacksonville	July 4
DUE THURSDAY.		
Baltic	Liverpool	June 30
Kumi Maru	Plymouth	June 25
Caracas	San Juan	July 3
Creole	New Orleans	July 3
Almirante	Kingston	July 3
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	July 5
DUE FRIDAY.		
Rotterdam	Avonmouth	June 30
Llama	Copenhagen	June 24
Matura	Grenada	July 2
Panama	Cristobal	July 3
City of St. Louis	Savannah	July 6
El Occidente	Galveston	July 3
San Jacinto	Galveston	July 3
DUE SATURDAY.		
St. Paul	Liverpool	July 3
Urbino	Hull	June 26
Hackensack	Hull	June 26
Daltonhall	Port Talbot	June 26
Apache	Jacksonville	July 7

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
SAIL TODAY.		
Czaritza, Archangel	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
Taormina, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Guglielmo, Naples	—	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
SAIL WEDNESDAY.		
Lapland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Buenos Aires, Cadiz	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Jethou, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Maraval, Grenada	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Olinda, Cardenas	—	12:00 M.
Comal, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
SAIL THURSDAY.		
Drumcliffe, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Santo Domingo	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Guiana, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Hortensius, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Hammershus, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
SAIL FRIDAY.		
Yumuri, Santiago	—	12:00 M.
SAIL SATURDAY.		
St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stampalia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Espagne, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Florizel, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Frances, S. Domingo	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Havana	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Verdi, Bahia	8:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.
Saramacca, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ancon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
Verona, Naples	—	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
Bayamon, San Juan	—	12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
Kroonland, Balboa	—	10:00 A.M.
Colorado, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa	—	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., JULY 4.

SS Colorado, Galveston to New York, was 36 miles N. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.
SS Topila, Sabine to New York, crossed Sabine Bar at 9 A. M.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 182 miles E. of Galveston at noon.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 221 miles S. at noon.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 18 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS San Marcos, Jacksonville to New York, was 121 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 58 miles N. E. of Frying Pan at noon.
SS Coamo, San Juan to New York, was 145 miles S. at noon.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 210 miles S. at noon.
SS Lewis Luckenbach, San Francisco to New York, was 195 miles S. at noon.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 145 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS S. V. Luckenbach, Balboa to New York, was 926 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 55 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Guantanamo, Progreso to New York, was 85 miles N. E. of Havana at noon.
SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 480 miles S. of Hatteras at noon.
SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 178 miles S. of Hatteras at noon.

For Your Vacation—
Go To BERMUDA
9-Day Tour—All Expenses $45.50 up
Unlimited Attractions for Vacationists. Cooler than Middle Atlantic Coast Resorts. Send for Low Rate Inclusive Tour Circular.
Twin Screw "Bermudian"
Safety—Speed—Comfort—Sails Alternate Weds. & Sats.
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American Line
AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
N. Y.—Liverpool. Pier 62, N. R., Noon
St. Louis....July 10 | St. Paul....July 17
White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool. Pier 60, N. R., Noon
Lapland.....July 7 | Baltic......July 14
Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa.
Cretic, July 21, 10 A. M. | Canopic, Aug. 12
Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 5000 Rector.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
POSTAL SERVICE
Sailings for BORDEAUX
ESPAGNE . . July 10, 3 P. M.
ROCHAMBEAU . . July 17, 3 P. M.
NIAGARA . . July 24, 3 P. M.
CHICAGO . . July 31, 3 P. M.
FOR INFORMATION APPLY
COMPANY'S OFFICE 19 State St., N. Y. Phone Broad 4900.

ANCHOR LINE
Royal Mail Twin-Screw Geared Turbines
NEW YORK to GLASGOW
Tuscania, Friday, July 23, 5 P. M.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

FABRE LINES TO PARIS
VIA NAPLES AND MARSEILLES
SANT' ANNA...July 22 | PATRIA (new)...Aug. 9
Via Azores, Lisbon, Barcelona & Marseilles
ROMA.....Aug. 3 | ROMA.....Sept. 21
Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

12-Day, All-Expense Northern Cruise $60. Booklet free Red Cross Line, New York.

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Sailing Under the American Flag
WHY not include the West Indies and the Panama Canal in your trip and see the countries that have made the California Expositions possible?
To California
Circle Tours between New York and New Orleans via West Indies and Panama Canal, in connection with the California Expositions.
$101.25 and $134.70
Between New York and New Orleans via Havana, Cuba. $54.00
Sailings from New York to Panama Wednesdays and Saturdays via Kingston and Havana.
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Vacation Voyages
of 5 to 21 days, permitting shore visits to interesting and picturesque spots on the Atlantic Coast and the Gulf. Direct connections for the famous resorts of the South-east, Southwest and
CALIFORNIA
Short sea trips at $32 to $80, including meals and sleeping accommodations aboard steamer. Ask for illustrated folders and full information.
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City Ticket Offices, 290 & 958 Broadway.

CUNARD
Established 1840
EUROPE via LIVERPOOL
Orduna.......Thurs, July 22, 10 A.M.
Tuscania......Fri., July 23, 5 P.M.
Saxonia......Sat., July 31, 10 A.M.
ROUND THE WORLD TOURS
Through bookings to all principal Ports of the World.
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RUSSIAN AMERICAN LINE
Only direct line to RUSSIA
S. S. Czaritza, July 5
S. S. Czar, July 16
S. S. Dwinsk, July 27
1st Class, $90; 2d, $65
Daily through service to Petrograd, Moscow, etc.
Regular Fortnightly Service to Archangel.
A. E. JOHNSON & CO., Agts., 37 B'way, N. Y.

SPECIAL SAILINGS of PERUVIAN STEAMSHIP CO.
Fast freight and passenger steamers
Direct to South America Through the Canal
The up-to-date steamers MANTARO, URUBAMBA, PACHITEA, will leave Baltimore, Md., beginning July 10th until July 24th, for ALL PORTS IN PERU, direct through the PANAMA CANAL. For freight and passenger rates apply to
E. HIGGINSON, New York Agent,
25 Broad Street, N. Y.
Telephone 2115 Broad.

TO FRANCE BY
LLOYD ITALIANO
TAORMINA, JULY 6.
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Under Italian Flag. Rates, $65 & $90 up.
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 81 B'way, N. Y.

Independence Day
(July 5th)
Outings on Big, Swift Day Line Steamers
"Hendrick Hudson"
and
"Washington Irving"
To KINGSTON POINT and return........ $2.00
Also West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie Excursions.
Leaving Desbrosses St., 9 and 10 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9:20 and 10:20 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:40 and 10:40 A. M.
HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE
Desbrosses St. Pier. Tel. 4141 Spring.

JULY 5th TRIPS
The New England S. S. Co.
Steamer CITY OF LOWELL
OUT ON LONG ISLAND SOUND
Leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10.00 A. M.; Pier 14 N. R., ft. Fulton St., 10.15 A. M. for trip out on Long Island Sound. (No landing.) Return due N. Y. 5.15 P. M. Music, Restaurant. Tickets, $1. Children 50 cents.
Steamer RICHARD PECK
TO NEW HAVEN
Leave Pier 28, E. R., 9.30 A. M., foot East 22d St., 10.00 A. M., due New Haven 2:30 P. M. Return, due N. Y. 9.00 P. M. Two hours in New Haven. Music. Restaurant. Tickets, $1.50. Children, 75 cents.
Tickets limited. On sale at Piers.

JULY 5th
AT THE SEASHORE
ROCKAWAY BEACH.
L. I. Railroad trains leave N. Y. (Pennsylvania Station), 7th Av. & 33d St., 6:28, 7:15, 7:30, 8:36, 8:40, 9:25 A. M., and half hourly until 4:00 P. M.; 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:32 P. M.
Leave Brooklyn Station, the terminus of Subway, 6:05, 7:05, 8:15, 8:45 A. M., and every 15 minutes until 4:00 P. M.; 4:50, 5:20, 5:50, 5:59, 6:18, 6:30, 6:50, 7:00, 7:20, 7:30 P. M.
Trains leave Long Island City about every hour from 7:17 A. M.
LONG BEACH.
Leave N. Y. (Pennsylvania Station), 5:54, 6:47, 7:48, 8:36, 9:20, 10:12, 10:50, 11:05 A. M., 12:00 noon; 12:47, 1:40, 2:06, 2:52, 3:00, 4:02, 5:00, 5:33, 5:54, 6:04, 6:24, 7:10, 7:50, 8:10, 9:50, 10:33 P. M.
Leave Brooklyn, (Flatbush Av.,) 5:56, 6:47, 7:40, 8:38, 9:18, 10:01, 11:07, 11:09 A. M.; 12:05, 12:49, 2:08, 3:00, 4:01, 5:00, 5:32, 5:53, 6:23, 7:18, 8:14, 9:53, 10:28 P. M. Last train returning from Long Beach for New York and Brooklyn, 1:45 night.

$1 EXCURSION JULY 5
To Newburgh & Po'keepsie
Str. "BENJ. B. ODELL"
Restaurant. Lunchroom. Music. Franklin St., 9:00; W. 129 St., 9:30 A. M. Special Afternoon Trip, Str. W. F. ROMER leaves Franklin St. 2:30, W. 129th St. 3:00 P. M. for landings Highland Falls to Kingston. Connection at West Point for return boat. Music. Restaurant. $1.00 Round Trip.
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

To Boston
Fall River Line
Leave Pier 14, North River, foot Fulton Street, daily, 5:30 P. M. Steamers Commonwealth and Priscilla. Orchestra on each.
Providence Line
Leave Pier 14, North River, foot Fulton Street, daily, except Sunday, 6:00 P. M. Steamers Providence and Plymouth.
$1.00 and $2.00 Outside Staterooms. Inside Staterooms have Outside Ventilation and Are Always Cool and Comfortable.
Other Long Island Sound Routes
NEW BEDFORD LINE
To New Bedford and Summer resorts on Buzzards Bay, Cape Cod and Marthas Vineyard and Nantucket. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot of Houston St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.
BRIDGEPORT LINE
Lv. Pier 28, East River, week days, 3:00 P. M. Leave Pier 70, E. R., foot East 22d St., week days, 3:15 P. M., Sundays, 4:45 P. M. Str. NAUGATUCK.
NEW LONDON LINE
To New London, Watch Hill and Block Island. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot Houston St., week days, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., foot E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M. Strs. LOWELL and CHAPIN.
NEW HAVEN LINE
To New Haven, Hartford, Springfield. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., near Catharine St., week days, 2:45 P. M., Sundays, 9:30 A. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., foot East 22d St., week days, 3:00 P. M., Sundays, 10:00 A. M. Str. RICHARD PECK.
Tickets, Staterooms and Information at 171 Broadway, near Cortlandt Street; also at N. Y. Transfer Offices, Tourist Offices, and at Piers.
The New England Steamship Co.

NEW STEAMER SERVICE
Between NEW YORK and ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS
FOR NEW JERSEY COAST RESORTS.
PASSENGERS—AUTOMOBILES
Daily and Sunday
Fare 10 CENTS EACH WAY
Leaves foot of Broadway, New York 9 A. M. 1 P. M. 5 P. M.
SCHEDULE
Leaves Atlantic Highlands 11 A. M. 3 P. M. 7:45 P. M.
Telephones, Broad 179—3263

HOLIDAY TRIPS
UP THE HUDSON
MONDAY, JULY 5th
AFTERNOONS—WEEK DAYS AND SUNDAYS—EVENINGS
ROUND TRIP FARE, $1.00 EACH TRIP
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THE "QUEEN OF THE HUDSON."
Magnificent Ballroom Deck.
MUSIC, EXHIBITION DANCING CONTESTS
Every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday Nights.
Cafe, Restaurant, Palm Room, Soda Fountain.
SCHEDULES
Afternoons —Lvs. Battery, 1:15; W. 131st St., 2:15. Return to West 131st St., 5:45; Battery, 7 P. M.
Office Phone, Broad 179-3263.
Evenings —Lvs. Battery, 7:30; W. 131st St., 8:30. Return to W. 131st St. only, 11:30 P. M.
Pier Phone, Morningside 4399.

Iron Steamboat Co.
CONEY ISLAND
LEAVE WEST 129TH STREET
9:00, 9:40, 10:30, 11:30 A. M.; 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30, 7:30, 8:15, 8:40 P. M.
LEAVE PIER 1, NORTH RIVER
9:45, 10:20, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 6:00, 6:40, 7:15, 8:15, 9:00, 9:30 P. M.
LEAVE STEEPLECHASE, Coney Island.
†11:25 A. M.; 12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, *4:55, 5:25, 6:10, *7:10, 7:50, 8:25, 9:25, 10:00, 10:40 P. M.
Trips marked * do not go to 129th St.
Trip marked † does not stop at Pier 1, N.R.
A DAY ON THE OCEAN Deep Sea Fishing Str. TAURUS
Daily at 8 A. M. from Pier 1, N. R., ONLY. Weekdays, 75c. Sundays and Holidays, $1.
ROCKAWAY BEACH
STR. "GRAND REPUBLIC"
and extra IRON STEAMBOAT
Lve. Yonkers 8:35 A.M.; W. 129th St., 9:00, 9:40 A.M., 1:15 P.M.; Pier 1, N. R., 9:45, 10:20 A.M., 2:30 P.M.; Rockaway, 12 M., 12:30, 5:00, 5:30 P.M.
Full Time Tables are on inside of front or back cover of Tel. Directories. Tel. Rector 872.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES
Splendid Steamers leave Pier 43, N. R. (foot Christopher St.), 6:30 P. M., Yonkers 7:30 P. M., Daily, (except Sunday), for Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie and way landings. Direct connection for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Falls, Tannersville and all points in the Catskill Mountains.
Saturday Special, Fare, $1.25
Leave Pier 43, N. R., 1 P. M., Yonkers 1:45 P. M.
REDUCED FARE TO MALDEN
$1.00 IN EACH DIRECTION
Tickets and information mailed on request, or can be obtained at tourist and ticket agencies in Greater New York. Phone 1097 Spring.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.55 BOSTON $2.55
Via Boat and Trolley, $2.25.
Worcester, $2.60; Providence direct, $1.50.
STATEROOMS, $1.00, $1.50 AND $2.00.
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St.
Write for Illustrated Folder.

HUDSON RIVER BY NIGHT
MANHATTAN LINE
$1.00 TO ALBANY
Dining Room Service a la Carte.
THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.
Autos and Horses at Low Rates.
Steamers Lv. daily, Pier 39, North River, foot West Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; West 131st St., 6 P. M. Telephone 9226 Spring.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Steamers ROSEDALE and CIMBRIA
Will Leave as Follows July 4th and 5th:
W. 129TH ST.: 9:30, 10 & 1.
W. 79TH ST.: 9:45, 10:15 & 1:15.
W. 23D ST.: 10:15, 10:45, 1:45, 2:45, 3:15.
BATTERY PIER: 10:45, 11:15, 2:15, 3:15 & 4.
ROCKAWAY BEACH: 12:45, 1:15, 5, 6 & 6:30.
EXCURSION TICKETS 50c.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPOINT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR.
Str. "Shinnecock" of Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line leaves N. Y., Pier ft. 34th St., E. R., Tues. and Thurs., 5:30 P. M.; Sat., 1:00 P. M.

DAILY AND SUNDAY TRIPS TO
Interstate Park Landings
(ALONG THE PALISADES.)
STR. KINGSTON leaves W. 129th St. at 10 A.M., 2 and 5 P.M. FARE, 35c. Round Trip

ROUND TRIP RED BANK LINE 50 CENTS
For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Week days, lve. Franklin St., Pier 24, 8:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m.; Battery, 8:55 a. m., 2:55 p. m. Suns. & Hols., Franklin St., 8:30, 9:15; Battery, 8:55, 9:35 a. m.

Sight-Seeing Yachts
Lve. Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3373.
To Sandy Hook and the Ocean 1:30 P. M.
10:30 A. M. YACHT CLIFTON 2:30 P. M.
Lv. ft. W. 42d St., every day. 3 hours. 40 miles. Music. Lecturer. Tel. Bryant 3628.

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Low Fares to All Points SOUTH.
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Sandy Hook Route, New Jersey Central.

Stamford Boat, Pier 27, E. R., 1 P. M. Week Days. Passengers, 35c. Freight, 6252 Orchard.

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Daily Except Sunday.

COOK'S EXPOSITION TOURS
Weekly departures. Send for booklet.
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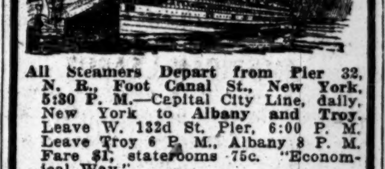

SEARCHLIGHT ROUTE
All Steamers Depart from Pier 32, N. R., Foot Canal St., New York, 5:30 P. M.—Capital City Line, daily, New York to Albany and Troy. Leave W. 132d St. Pier, 6:00 P. M. Leave Troy 6 P. M., Albany 8 P. M. Fare $1, staterooms 75c. "Economical Way."
6:00 P. M.—People's Line, daily, New York to Albany. Leave W. 132d St. Pier, 6:30 P. M. Leave Albany 8 P. M. Fare $2 one way, $3.50 round trip. "Luxurious Way."
9:00 P.M.—daily, N. Y. to Albany & Troy. Leave W. 132d St. Pier 10:00 P. M.; leave Troy 9 P. M., except Sunday; Albany 11:00 P. M. daily. Fare $2.00 one way. $3.50 round trip.
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Tkts. and information at Piers, also at all Tourist and N. Y. Transfer Co. Offices.

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GLEN ISLANDS NOW OPEN
Steamers leave Battery 10:00, 11:00 A. M. and 1:30, 3:30 P. M. East 24th St. half hour later. SPECIAL BOAT SERVICE from East 138th St. 11:00 A. M. and 2:00, 5:00 P. M. Last Boat leaves Glen Islands 8:30 P. M. Round trip tickets, 50c.

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45 MILES
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Str. "HIGHLANDER" Weekdays and Sundays.
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PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.75
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HOTEL AND COTTAGES,
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Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
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CHARLES H. WHITE, Prop.

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Home of Shawnee Country Club Golf Course.

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To Western North Carolina Land of the Sky and California. Southern Railway, 264 5th Av.

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Railroad Bonds
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From among the investments described in this circular you should have no difficulty in making selections to conform with your requirements and to yield a good return on your money.

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Our July List includes the highest grade Municipal and Government Bonds obtainable in Canada.

They yield from
4¾% to 6⅛%

We shall be pleased to mail a copy on request.

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Toronto, Canada

Severe Tests
Encouraging to Bond Buyers

Our general circular for July discusses briefly the series of unfavorable incidents of the past several weeks, and the reasons for their comparatively slight effect upon the prices of good bonds; also the numerous favorable factors calculated to influence improvement in the future.

This circular also contains a well-diversified list of Municipal, Railroad and Public Utility issues available under these favorable circumstances for the investment needs of institutions, guardians, trustees and individuals.

Send for July Circular AG-59

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Whether or not a large British loan will be placed in this country in the near future, bankers look for a continuance in varying volume of the selling of American securities which has been the outstanding feature of the American investment market ever since Great Britain raised her bid for war funds to 4½ per cent. Prices for many issues of high-grade American bonds have been adversely affected by this foreign liquidation. While this can be taken in good part inasmuch as the selling reflects no uncertainty concerning our securities, but the necessities of a country whose subjects hold them in very large amount, at the same time it is clearly to the advantage of the investment position generally that this selling from abroad should be done in a way to affect prices as little as possible. Or, at least as little as is consistent with the amount which this market may be called upon to take over from foreign holders. The selling is not being done in that way now.

It is a matter of comment in high banking circles that European sellers of our securities have been competing with each other for a market in a way which in some instances has caused altogether unnecessary depression in prices. Not that we have any interest in preventing the working in normal fashion of the law of supply and demand as applied to this particular movement of our securities, but we have an interest in preventing undue difficulties in the placing of securities here through excessive competition among European holders. A question which is of practical importance at this time is whether or not some means can be found to minimize the effect which continued liquidation of American securities may have upon our bond market, for it is the bond market which is bearing the brunt of European liquidation. There are some practical difficulties of no mean proportion in the way of co-operation in the shifting of these securities from European hands to the hands of American investors, but it can hardly be true that the difficulties in the way of co-operation are insurmountable. Whether or not co-operation is worth while depends, of course, upon the extent to which this foreign liquidation may run and upon the extent to which it may depress prices of our bonds below the level called for by the change which is now going on in interest rates. Our market has, of course, to adjust itself to that change, and any effort to stand in the way of a normal reflection of the rising cost of money would in all probability work a great deal more harm than good. It is well recognized, however, that when selling becomes urgent prices are controlled for the time being not by intrinsic value, but by the necessities of sellers.

If we assume that European selling of our securities will not continue for any length of time, nor in anything like the present volume, there is, of course, no need of any steps to facilitate what has already become an extraordinary international movement of securities; but is it fair to assume that? We cannot assume that all the surprises of the war are in the past, and this market would not want to be taken by surprise in case the European demand for funds should become so great and so pressing as to force still heavier and still more urgent liquidation of our securities. It may well be, therefore, that practical good would come from some scheme of co-operation by which the prime American securities which Europe is selling and which our investors are perfectly willing to buy can change hands without undue competition among sellers. From some points of view our own interests would be served by inconsiderate selling of our securities at prices far below their real worth, but selling such as that would have awkward consequences, not alone for those foreign investors who now hold our securities, but for ourselves as well.

We can afford to look at the matter dispassionately, for the experience of recent months has demonstrated beyond all doubt that European confidence in American securities, instead of growing less, has grown steadily stronger, and nothing is clearer than that the securities which Europe is now selling are being sold only to meet insistent home demands for funds with which to carry on the war. It is even being talked of in banking circles as a possibility that England will resort to measures to stimulate the sale of foreign investments, it being suggested that the machinery of the income tax might be employed to this end. In any case the war's future is uncertain, and there is no present way of telling to what lengths Europe may have to go to gather in the funds with which to conduct the most costly war that the world has ever known.

At first thought bankers, no doubt, will be inclined to the view that co-operation in the transfer of American securities from the European market to our own is hardly feasible. The difficulties in the way of it might well disappear, however, upon more careful consideration of the question. For one thing none of those differences of opinion in banking circles, which already have interfered to some extent with the flotation here of war loans, would stand in the way of united action by our bankers in the handling of European sales of our own securities. If this banking cooperation did nothing more than apply to this liquidation the principle of a clearing house for buying and selling orders across the international counter it might well serve a useful purpose. The market is familiar with the difference between placing a large block of bonds through a single channel and placing them through a dozen or twenty brokers each competing with the other for the best obtainable market. If the plan of concentration of selling works well in the flotation of new issues why could it not also be made to work well in the shifting of securities from old hands to new? It would not be desirable to take any measures which would establish artificial market conditions, nor would it be feasible to tie the hands of either buyer or seller. At the same time, some sort of banking machinery for the easiest possible transfer from Europe to the United States of so much of the large amount of American securities which Europe still holds as it may find it necessary to sell could be placed at the disposal of both buyers and sellers.

While the bond market last week was influenced more by European selling than by any other single factor it was also made notable by the sale of the largest amount of bonds which New York City has put out at any one time. The price realized by the city was closely in keeping with expectations in the best-informed banking circles, where it was realized that the city bond sale should not escape the influence of the previous large selling of American securities, including quite large sales of New York City bonds themselves. The public response to the subsequent offering of the bonds by the bankers indicated clearly a satisfactory demand at the higher level of yield to which city bonds have been brought by recent events. Incidentally, it was made plain that foreign borrowing here, even by nations in the very highest credit, would necessarily have to be done at a rate which would take full count of the competition of favored home securities. It is not likely that any foreign Government could borrow in this country as favorably as New York City can borrow. It is believed, however, in banking circles that at an appropriate rate a goodly sum could be raised here, and negotiations are now under way looking to the sale of $100,000,000, or more, of British bonds. The condition of the exchange market supplies a constant reminder of the handicap under which European buyers of American supplies are working and furnishes an incentive for the establishment of credits here to be used in lieu of remittances from the other side. We may be on the eve of the conclusion of such negotiations but it is hardly likely, as is being suggested in some quarters in London, that enough money can be borrowed here to turn the exchanges in favor of Great Britain. At the rate at which our exports are exceeding our imports it would probably take a great deal more to do that than could possibly be borrowed here in any short period of time. In looking to this market Europe has not only to compete with our own borrowers, but also with the American securities which Europe is now selling.

The stock market last week carried a suggestion of Summer weariness. It was noted for sharp declines in two issues each prominent in its field, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and United States Rubber common. The course of prices was irregular and the volume of business transacted relatively small. The market had to contend with the uncertainty which was felt regarding the German response to our note, which is expected some time before this week is out. It had to breast the adverse influence of the sharp breaks in prices just referred to, and it had to take its course in the face of suggestions possibly more seasonable than well founded of extensive damage to the crops. It had also at the end of the week to meet the shock of the news of the murderous attack on Mr. Morgan. The fact that the week ran into a double holiday was also a restrictive influence, though that was so only from the point of view of the trader. Under such handicaps prices might well have yielded more than they did without causing surprise.

WAR LOAN THE ONE INTEREST.

With That Out of the Way, London Will Take Up Exchange Problem.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 4.—Subscriptions to the new war loan have been coming in well, particularly in the last few days, but naturally many large applicants are delaying until the last moment to save interest on their application deposits. The small applicants are very numerous, but the success of the loan depends on Lombard Street. All estimates of the total subscription are premature, and vary from four to seven hundred millions sterling.

When the lists close on July 10 no immediate announcement is looked for as to the result of the offering. On July 20 the first installment of 10 per cent. falls due, and applicants may pay in full under the 4½ per cent. discount.

Chancellor McKenna saw the city bankers on Thursday to talk over the situation that will arise when the payments are made. It is understood, however, that when the large cash turnover occurs on the 20th the Government will obviate a dislocation of credit by temporary relending. Nevertheless, higher money rates are likely here, which is important in view of our payments to the United States. With all efforts here concentrated on making the war loan successful, the American exchange problem has been temporarily ignored, but after the loan is out of the way we expect to see the exchange question taken up in earnest. The ultimate offer will be tax free British securities for American investors or the establishment of a credit in New York.

Of course, with the actual shipment of war orders from the United States setting in, the maintenance of sterling exchange at near normal rates should prove harder. Sales of American bonds and stocks continue steadily. Despite the temporary insurance difficulties, which indicate the extent of the selling, the sales should decrease at least for a time, once the war loan is floated.

The stock market ended the week steadier, with the sales to provide funds for the war loan subsiding. Leading banks have begun their dividend declarations, which so far are equal to those of a year ago, or to the slightly reduced payments made in January.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended July 3, 1915.

	Last Week.		Year to Date.	
Total sales	$13,645,500		$401,935,700	
Same period last year	9,222,500		378,772,000	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	82.97	82.43	84.48	81.51
Same period last year	86.71	86.56	89.42	86.40

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	75	74½	74½	3
Albany & Sus. 3½s	85	84⅝	84⅝	32
Am. Ag. Chem. deb. 5s	93	93	93	5
Am. Ag. Chem. cv. 5s	100⅜	100½	100⅜	2
Am. Cotton Oil 4½s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	21
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	15
Am. Hide & L. 6s	102	102	102	7
Am. Ice Sec. 6s	85	85	85	2
Am. Smelters Sec. 6s	106	105½	105½	8½
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	101½	100½	101½	260½
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	88	86⅝	87	31
Am. Writing Paper 5s	55¼	53	55¼	66
Ann Arbor 4s	56	55½	55½	7
Armour & Co. 4½s	92¼	91½	91⅜	56
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	91⅞	90¼	90¾	336
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	82½	82½	82½	6½
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, sta.	82¾	82	82½	24½
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1960	100⅜	99½	99½	112
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1955	99¾	99¾	99¾	24
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
A., T. & S. F., E. Okla. 4s	93	93	93	2
A., T. & S. F., Tr. S. L. 4s	86½	86½	86½	1
At. Coast Line 4s	90½	90	90	18
At. C. L., L. & N. col. 4s	84	83½	83½	6
Balt. & O. pr. l'n 3½s	90⅞	89¼	89¾	77
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	87½	85⅞	86	289½
Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s	87	85¼	85⅜	130½
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. V. 4s	78½	78½	78½	11
B. & O. Southwest Div. 3½s	87¾	87½	87½	40
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	101	100½	101	89
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	95½	95	95¼	200
B'way & 7th Av. 5s	97½	97½	97½	3
B. R. T. ref. cv. 4s	81	81	81	1
B. R. T. 5s, 1918	100	100	100	46
B'klyn Union El. 5s	100	99⅞	99⅞	2
B'klyn Union Gas 5s	103¼	103	103	5
Bush Terminal 4s	84	84	84	1
Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s	94	93¾	94	7
Cent. of Ga. 1st 5s	107	107	107	3
Cent. of Ga. cn. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	1
Cent. Leather 5s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	34
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	113	113	113	1
Cent. Pac. 1st 4s	87¼	85⅝	85½	339
Cent. Pac. gtd. 3½s	86	86	86	26
Ches. & Ohio cn. 5s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	12
C. & O. gen. 4½s	84	84	84	2
C. & O. cv. 4½s	73½	72¼	72¾	52
Chi. & Alton 3s	54⅝	54¼	54¼	12
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s	96⅛	95¼	95½	414
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s	83¼	83¼	83¼	3
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾	2
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	91¼	89⅝	89¾	63
C., B. & Q., Denver Div. 4s	99½	99½	99½	1
C., B. & Q., Iowa Div. 5s	102½	102½	102½	1
C., B. & Q., Neb. ext. 4s	95¼	95⅛	95⅛	20
C. & E. Ill. cn. 6s	96	96	96	7
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	67¼	60	60	49
Chi. & Erie 1st 5s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	3
Chicago G. W. 4s	67¼	66¾	66¾	40
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	97	95	95	92
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s, full paid	103⅝	102	102¼	408
C., M. & St. P. g. 4s, Series A	89	89	89	8
C., M. & St. P. 4s, 1934	88	87	87⅜	30
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	90	89¼	89¼	18
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s	100¼	99½	99½	11
C., M. & St. P. gen. 3½s, Series B	77½	77½	77½	6
C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s	102¾	102½	102½	32
C., M. & St. P., Dak. & Great South. 5s	100¼	100	100¼	2
Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s	93¼	93	93	15
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	81	80	80¼	22
Chicago Railways 5s	95	95	95	1
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	83¼	83¼	83¼	10
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	64½	62¼	62½	139
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	42½	41½	42	74
C., S.P., M. & O. deb. 5s	101	100	100	16
Chile Copper 7s	117¼	116⅝	116¾	134
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	68	68	68	6
Col. & South. 1st 4s	89½	88½	88½	16
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	82¾	82¼	82¼	5
Con. Gas deb. 6s	116¾	116½	116½	30
Corn Prod. Ref. s. f. 5s, '34	93	92½	93	2
Cuban-Am. Sugar col. tr. 6s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	1
Cumberland Tel. 5s	97	96½	97	16
D. & H. deb. 4s, '16	100¼	100⅛	100⅛	9
Del. & Hud. ref 4s	92	92	92	5
Den. & Rio G. r. 5s	44	42¾	43	13
Den. & Rio G. c. 4s	73	72	72	48
Detroit Edison 5s	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	1
Distillers Secur. 5s	66½	63	63	40
Du Pont Pow. 4½s	97	92	95½	430
E. T., V. & G. c. 5s	103½	103½	103½	3
Erie 1st con. 7s	109½	109½	109½	54
Erie 1st fund 7s	109	109	109	2
Erie 1st con. 4s	79½	79	79½	7
Erie 1st con. 4s, reg	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	3
Erie 1st cv. 4s, S. B.	68	66½	67	25
Erie gen. 4s	67⅛	66¾	66¾	16
Fla. C. & P. 1st 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	103	101⅝	102¼	9
Ga., Car. & N. 1st 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	2
Granby Con. cv. 6s	104¾	104¾	104¾	7
Great Nor. ref. 4¼s	97½	97½	97½	10
Gulf & Ship Isl. 5s	84	84	84	1
Henderson Bdg. 6s	105	105	105	1
Hous. & T. gen. 4s	93½	93½	93½	1
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	72½	72	72	39
Hud. & Man. a. n. 5s	26¼	25½	25½	49
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1951	97½	96½	96½	4
Ill. Central 4s, 1952	82	82	82	4
I. C.-C., St. L. & N. O. jt. 5s	99	99	99	10
Ill. Central ref. 4s	86½	86½	86½	2
Illinois Steel 4½s	86¾	85⅝	86½	117
Indiana Steel 5s	100¾	100½	100½	42
Insp. Copper 6s, 1919	129⅛	128	128	18
Insp. Copper 6s, 1922	131½	128½	128½	83½
Inter.-Met. 4½s	76⅞	75¼	75½	206
Int. R. T. 1st ref. 5s	97½	97⅛	97⅛	103
Int. Mer. Marine 4½s	57	51	57	188
Int. M. M. 4½s, tr. r.	57	51	56¾	117
Inter. Navigation 5s	53	52	53	5
Int. Steam Pump 5s	58	58	58	5
Internatl. Paper 6s	100	100	100	2
Inter. Paper cv. 5s	79	79	79	1
Iowa Central ref. 4s	50½	50½	50½	1
K. & H. C. & C. 5s	90	90	90	1
Kanawha & M. 2d 5s	94	94	94	1
Kansas City So. 3s	67½	67½	67½	5
Kansas City Term. 4	89¼	89¼	89¼	36
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	99½	99½	99½	10
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	11
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	72½	71¾	72	107
Lack. Steel 5s, 1923	91½	90¾	90¾	4
Lake Shore 3½s	82	81⅞	81⅞	6
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	90¼	90	90	93
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	90½	89½	89⅝	17
Lehigh Val. con. 4½s	99	99	99	5
Lehigh V. of N. Y. gtd. 4½s	100	100	100	7
Lehigh Coal & N. 4½s	99	99	99	5
Liggett & Myers 5s	101	100⅝	101	11½
Liggett & Myers 7s	123½	122	122	5
Long Dock 6s	121	121	121	1
Long Island con. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	1
L. I., North Shore 5s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	3
Lorillard 7s	120½	120½	120½	1
Lorillard 5s	99⅞	99½	99⅞	7½
Lorillard 5s, reg	99	99	99	½
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	91¾	90¼	90¼	110
L. & N. col. tr. 5s	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	15
Manhattan con. 4s, tax ex.	88½	88½	88½	8
Mich. State Tel. 5s	98	98	98	1
Minn. & St. L. 1st ref. 4s	53½	53	53	8
M., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s	91	91	91	25
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	76	76	76	1½
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	56	55⅛	55⅛	35
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	57	57	57	10
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1917	90¼	90	90	14
Missouri Pacific 4s	40	38⅛	40	20
Mo. Pacific cv. 5s	40	37	39	72½
Mon. Power 5s, Ser. A	91⅝	90⅞	91	20
Nash., C. & St. L. con. 5s	105	105	105	18
National Tube 5s	98⅛	98	98⅛	13
N.Y. Air Brake cv. 6s	98	97¾	98	2½
N. Y. C. deb. 6s, 1st inst. paid	102¾	102¾	102¾	16
N. Y. C. deb. 6s, full paid	103⅞	102½	103¼	660
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	88½	86⅜	86¾	14
N. Y. C. gen. 3½s	79¼	79	79	87
N. Y. Cent. ref. and imp. 4½s	88½	87½	88	24
N. Y. C.-M. C. col. 3½s	70	70	70	15
N. Y. C.-M. C. col. 3½s, reg.	69	69	69	5
N. Y. C.-L. S. col. 3½s, reg.	71	71	71	1
N.Y.C. & St. L. 1st 4s	91¼	91¼	91¼	2
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 4s	82¾	82½	82¾	2
N. Y., L. E. & W., D. & I. 5s	103½	103½	103½	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s	111	110¾	110⅞	25
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 3½s	68	67⅝	68	24
N. Y. & Q. El. L. & P. 5s	101	101	101	1
N. Y., O. & W. gn. 4s	76	76	76	5
N. Y., O. & W. rf. 4s	77	77	77	7
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	71½	71	71	28
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	52½	50¼	50¼	57
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	95⅝	94⅜	95⅛	60
Norfolk & W. con. 4s	89½	88½	88½	10
Norf. & W. dev. 4s	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	9
Norf. & W. cv. 4½s	103½	102⅝	103½	19
Norf. & W., Poca. C. & C. 4s	88¼	88	88	2
Northern Pacific 4s	90⅝	89¾	90¼	542½
Northern Pacific 3s	63⅝	62¾	63	291
North. Pac. Term. 6s	111	111	111	3
Ont. P. 1st s. f. 5s	91¼	91¼	91¼	10
Oregon & Cal. 5s	100½	100½	100½	10
Ore. R. R. & Nav. 4s	88⅜	88	88	41
Ore. Short L. 1st 6s	108	108	108	6
Ore. Short L. con. 5s	104½	104½	104½	1
Ore. Short L. ref. 4s	88⅜	87½	88⅜	19
Pac. of Mo. 1st 4s	85⅞	85¾	85¾	16
Pacific T. & T. 5s	97⅝	97¼	97½	42
Penn. 4s, 1943	95	95	95	1
Penn. 4s, 1948	97½	97	97	9
Penn. gtd. 4½s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	8
Penn. cv. 3½s, 1915	100¼	100⅛	100¼	54
Penn. gtd. 4s	94½	94½	94½	1
Penn. gen. 3½s, ctfs.	98¼	97¼	97⅜	304
Penn. con. 4½s, ctfs. full paid	103¼	102¼	102½	131
Peo. Gas, Chi., rf. 4s	100½	100½	100½	1
Peoria & East. 1st 4s	60¼	60¼	60¼	1
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd. 3½s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	7
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd. 4s, Series D	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	10
Public Service 5s	87	87	87	1
Ray Con. Cop. cv. 6s	124½	118	118	18
Reading gen. 4s	92½	91	91	169
Rep. I. & S. 5s, 1940	93½	93	93	13
Rio G. W. 1st 4s	69½	69½	69½	6
St. L., I. M. & S. gen. 5s	96⅜	95⅛	96	37
St. L., I. M. & S. unif. & ref. 4s	63	63	63	4
St. L., I. M. & S., R. & G. 4s	59½	59	59½	23
St. L., R. M. & P. 5s, tr. r.	82	82	82	5
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 6s	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	6
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼	1
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s	47	46½	47	10
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s, t. r.	46½	45	45	14
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s, t. r., sta	42½	42½	42½	6
St. L. & S. F. R. R. ref. 4s	66⅝	66½	66⅝	61
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	74⅛	73¾	73¾	21
St. P., M. & M. con. 4½s	100½	100½	100½	4
St. P., M. & M., M. ext. 4s	89¼	89¼	89¼	2
S. A. & A. P. 4s	72	72	72	4
Seab. A. L. adj. 5s	65¾	65	65¾	34
S. A. L. gen. 4s, sta.	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜	1
S. A. L. ref. 4s	67¼	67⅛	67⅛	50
Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	89	89	89	1
Southern Bell Tel. 5s	97⅞	97½	97½	11
Southern Pac. col. 4s	82⅝	82	82	16
Southern Pac. cv. 4s	81¾	80½	80½	206
Southern Pac. cv. 5s	99¼	98	99	327½
Southern Pac. ref. 4s	85	84½	84½	218½
So. Pac., S. F. T. 4s	80	79¾	79¾	112
Southern Ry. 1st 5s	100	99½	99½	63
Southern Ry. gen. 4s	64½	62	62½	67
Standard Mill. 1st 5s	90¼	89½	89½	4
Texas Co cv. 6s	100	99½	99⅜	55
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	93	93	93	1
Third Avenue ref. 4s	80½	80	80	19
Third Avenue adj. 5s	77	75⅞	75⅞	25½
Tol. & O. C. 1st 5s	101	99¼	99¼	2
Ulster & Del. 5s	100½	100½	100½	1
Union Pacific 1st 4s	95¼	94½	94¾	178
Union Pacific con. 4s	89¾	88½	89¼	121½
Union Pacific ref. 4s	87¼	86½	87	63
U. S. R. & Imp. 5s	72	72	72	2
U. R. Rs. of S. F. 4s	42⅝	41	41	68
U. S. Rubber 6s	102½	102½	102½	48
U. S. Steel 5s	102	101½	101¾	498
U. S. Steel 5s, reg	102	101½	101½	2½
Va.-Car. Chem. 5s	96⅜	96¼	96¼	3
Va. Iron C. & C. 5s	85	85	85	4
Va. Midland gen. 5s	103⅛	103	103	6
Va. Southwest. 1st 5s	100	100	100	2
Virginian Ry. 1st 5s	95½	94⅞	94⅞	9
Wabash 1st 5s	100½	100	100¼	54
Wabash 2d 5s	92¾	91½	91½	22
Wabash ref. 4s	21	20	21	73
Wab. ref. 4s, eq. tr. r.	20¾	20	20	6
W. ref. 4s, eq.tr.r., sta	18½	18	18	19
Wab., P. Term. 1st 4s	5	5	5	6
W., P. Term. 1st 4s, Cent. t. r.	5	1⅞	2⅛	131
W., P. Term. 1st 4s, col. tr. r.	2	2	2	11
W., P. Term. 1st 4s, col. tr. r. for C. t. r.	2	1⅜	1¾	29
W., P. Term. 2d 4s	¼	¼	¼	5
Westchester Light 5s	102	102	102	5
Western Electric 5s	101½	101¼	101¼	13
W. N. Y. & P. 1st 5s	102⅜	102	102	11
W. N. Y. & P. gn. 4s	76	76	76	3
Western Maryland 4s	69	69	69	4
West. U. T. r. e. 4½s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	14
West Shore 4s	89¾	89¼	89¼	11
West Shore 4s, reg	86	86	86	8½
West. E. & M. cv. 5s	104¾	103⅞	104¾	445
Westh. E. & M. cv. 5s, ctfs. of deposit	104¼	103⅞	104	63
Westh. E. & M. 5 p. c. notes	100⅜	100¼	100⅜	13
Wheel. & L. E. cn. 4s	50	49	49	14
Will. & S. F. 1st 5s	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	2
Total sales				$12,890,000

Government Bonds.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
U. S. 2s, registered	96¾	96¾	96¾	50
U. S. 3s, registered	100¾	100¾	100¾	½
U. S. 4s, registered	104¾	104¾	104¾	1
Japanese 4½s	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	7
Jap. 4½s, 2d series	74½	73⅞	74½	3
Jap. 4½s, 2d ser., G. s.	73⅞	73	73¼	49
Rep. of Cuba 5s, '04	96½	96½	96½	11
Rep. of Cuba 5s, 1914	92¼	92	92	8
Rep. of Cuba 4½s	83	83	83	1
Total sales				$130,500

State Bonds.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
N. Y. State 4½s, 1965	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	10
N. Y. State 4½s	109½	109	109¼	21
N. Y. Canal 4¼s, '65	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	3
N. Y. Canal 4½s	109	108⅞	109	2
Total sales				$90,000
Va. def. 6s, B. B. & Co. ctfs.	61	58	60	54

New York City Issues.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
3½s, Nov., 1954	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	1
4s, 1957	94½	94½	94½	1
4s, 1959	95	94	94½	9
4¼s, 1960	98½	98	98½	18
4¼s, 1960, reg	97¼	97¼	97¼	1
4¼s, 1964	98⅝	98	98	28
4½s, 1963	101½	101½	101½	10
4½s, Nov., 1917	100½	100½	100½	3
4½s, May, 1957	102½	102¼	102¼	5
4½s, Nov., 1957	102	102	102	1
4½s, 1965, t. r., w. i.	101⅞	101¾	101⅞	458
Total sales				$535,000
Grand total				13,645,500

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Week Ended July 3, 1915.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
160	Alaska G. M.	37⅞	38	37¼	37¼
170	Allis-Chalm	17½	17½	16⅝	17⅜
7,080	Amal. Copper	75	76¼	73	74
150	Am. Beet Sug.	50	50	48¼	48¼
16,510	Am. Can	45⅝	47¾	44¾	46
160	Am. Car & Fy.	56⅛	56⅛	53⅜	54⅛
240	Am. Ice Secur.	29⅜	29⅝	28½	28½
670	Am. Locomo.	51	51⅛	47½	48½
5,730	Am. Sm. & Ref.	79⅞	81¼	78	78⅞
580	Anaconda Cop.	36⅜	36¾	34¾	35⅜
80	A., T., & S. Fe.	100¼	100½	99⅞	99⅞
1,590	Baldwin Loco.	67	67⅞	64¼	66⅜
110	Balt. & Ohio	77⅛	77⅛	76	76¼
40	B'klyn R. T.	88½	88½	87½	87½
10	Cal. Pet	14	14	14	14
5,830	Can. Pacific	147½	147½	141¾	143⅝
1,110	C. Leath. Co.	40⅝	41½	40	40¾
50	Ches. & Ohio	39	39	38½	38⅝
4,960	C., M. & St. P	90⅜	90⅜	82⅜	83⅜
760	C., R. I. & P.	16¼	17	15¼	16⅛
220	Chino Copper	46½	46½	45	45
410	Col. F. & I	32¼	32¼	30¼	31
10	Cons. Gas	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼
100	Corn P. Ref.	14⅜	14⅜	14	14
4,050	Cruc. Steel	29⅜	32⅜	29⅜	30⅝
40	D. & R. G. pf	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
470	Dis. Securi	27	27	24	24½
580	Erie	26⅜	26⅜	25½	25⅞
220	Erie 1st pf.	41⅝	41⅝	39⅜	39⅜
14,600	Goodrich, (B. F.) Co.	52½	55⅛	51⅛	58
50	Gt. North. pf.	119	119	117	117
100	Gt. Nor. Ctfs. for Ore Prop	36½	36½	34⅝	34⅝
110	Gug. Explora.	64⅛	64⅜	62⅝	63
570	Insp. Copper	31½	31½	31½	31½
790	Int.-Met. V. Tr. ctfs	22⅝	22⅞	21¼	21¾
50	Int.-Met. pf.	76⅛	76⅛	75	75
20	Leh. Valley	143⅜	143⅜	143¾	143¾
50	Max. Motors	41	41	34¾	34⅞
370	Mexican Pet.	74⅜	76⅝	73½	73⅞
1,150	Miami Copper	26	28⅜	26	27⅜
210	M., K. & T.	10⅛	10⅛	8⅞	8⅞
2,850	Mo. Pacific	7⅞	7⅞	5⅜	6
90	Nat. E. & S. Co	17½	17⅞	17	17
50	Nat. Lead Co.	63½	64	63½	64
10	Nev. C. Cop.	15	15	15	15
1,140	N. Y. Central	89⅛	89¼	87¾	88⅛
120	N. Y., N. H. & H	65⅛	65⅛	63⅜	63⅝
420	Nor. Pacific	107¼	107¼	103⅞	105
610	Pacific Mail	34¼	35⅜	32¼	33
800	Penn. R. R.	106½	106½	105⅞	106
370	Pittsb. Coal	23⅛	24	23⅜	23⅜
120	Pressed S. Car	47½	48⅛	47½	48⅛
170	Ray Con. Cop.	23⅞	24	23⅞	24
39,220	Reading	150⅜	151⅛	145⅞	148⅞
160	R., (M.,) Co.	4	4	2	2
[illegible]	South. Pac.	85½	86¼	85⅞	86
80	Southern Rwy.	16½	16½	15⅝	15⅝
300	St'debaker Co.	79⅜	79⅜	76½	77¼
170	Tenn. Copper	36⅜	37¼	36⅜	37
90	Third Av.	52⅝	52⅞	52⅛	52⅞
6,490	Union Pac.	128½	128⅝	126	127¼
9,130	U. S. Rubber	51¾	53½	44⅝	46⅜
37,260	U. S. Steel	61¼	61¼	59⅛	59⅜
110	U. S. Steel pf.	109⅝	109⅝	109½	109½
1,240	Utah Copper	68	69⅜	67¼	67¼
40	W. U. Tel.	67	67	66¼	66¼
4,920	W'h'se E. & M.	100½	100⅝	97¼	98½
174,550					

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, Week Ended July 3, 1915.

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Monday	265,174	69,325	183,848
Tuesday	305,673	261,146	221,496
Wednesday	224,077	129,717	159,447
Thursday	253,579	88,337	103,144
Friday	336,601	151,670	......
Saturday	189,411	......	......
Total, week	1,574,515	700,195	667,935
Year to date	63,039,246	38,468,283	46,555,078

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Monday	$1,944,500	$1,524,500	$1,393,500
Tuesday	2,203,500	2,290,000	1,348,000
Wednesday	2,762,500	1,915,500	1,125,000
Thursday	2,610,500	1,503,000	1,110,000
Friday	2,871,000	1,989,500	....
Saturday	1,253,500	....	....
Total, week	$13,645,500	$9,222,500	$4,976,500
Yr. to date	401,935,700	378,772,000	286,424,700

In detail last week's dealings compare as follows:

STOCKS.

	July 3, '15.	*July 4, 14.		Ch'ge.
R. R. and mis.	1,568,993	670,045	+	898,948
Banks	122	50	+	72
Mining	5,400	100	+	5,300

BONDS.

	July 3, '15.	*July 4, 14.		Ch'ge.
R. R. and mis.	$12,890,000	$8,557,000	+	$4,333,000
Govt.	130,000	54,500	+	86,000
State	90,000	173,000	−	83,000
City	535,000	438,000	+	97,000
Total, all	$13,645,500	$9,222,500	+	$4,423,000

*Five days.

BROKERS WIN IN SUIT TO GET QUOTATIONS

Injunction Against the Western Union Co. Is Continued Pending Trial.

EXCHANGE'S RIGHTS CURBED

Forbidden to Cut Off News Service Which Is Sent Broadcast by Wire for Public Use.

For the privilege of distributing quotations bearing the O. K. of the New York Stock Exchange, the Western Union Telegraph Company pays the Exchange $50,000 a year. The Exchange has always reserved the right to strike from the list of subscribers the names of those persons whom it did not wish to have served. This privilege was exercised to the disadvantage of Henry C. Tucker and several other brokers in Buffalo.

A temporary injunction was obtained restraining the company from discriminating against them, and after argument Justice Pooley of the Supreme Court of Buffalo continued the injunction pending trial. Ex-Senator Myer Nussbaum and Simon Fleischmann appeared for the plaintiffs; Hoyt & Spratt and John G. Milburn for the Stock Exchange, and Rush Taggart for the Western Union Company. In a 5,000-word opinion Justice Pooley refused to vacate the temporary injunction.

The quotations are sent throughout the country by direct wire and also by ticker service, at the rate to the subscribers in Buffalo of $35 a week for the direct service, and $6 a week for the ticker service. These payments were promptly made by the plaintiffs. It was admitted by the defendants that "all applicants for continuous quotations of the New York Stock Exchange must be approved by the Exchange before the Western Union Company can furnish the quotations desired by said applicants."

Quotations are Public News.

The court decided that the issues were confined to the question whether the Exchange had an absolute property right in the quotations, and if so, whether an order compelling the Western Union Company to distribute them to a restricted list of subscribers only would not be a violation of the penal law. The court found that the quotations really belonged to the Exchange and that the Western Union Company had no right to distribute for public use any property right without the consent of the owner, but that this contention was sound only so far as it related to private news and not to news sent broadcast and for public use. The court said:

"The value is not in its secrecy, but in the publication of the information as soon as it is available. The office of a broker, who has the service, is practically a public one, and once the quotation is received it is practically open to any one who desires it. It cannot be said, therefore, that the penal law is violated by such publication."

Then the court pointed out that a large part of the business of members of the Exchange came from brokers at remote points, whose patrons were obliged to depend upon market conditions by actual dealings upon the floor of the Exchange.

"The province of the Exchange," said Justice Pooley, "is that of affording facilities to buy and sell, and it is manifestly to its own interests that the buying and selling public know the market conditions. The nature of the business is such that operators prefer to deal with responsible brokers at their home cities rather than to attempt to trade with members of the Exchange direct, and in order to do this they must have the information necessary to the determination of their orders.

Tickers and Blackboards.

"So this system has grown to its present proportions, and requires the co-operation of the Exchange, the Telegraph Company and the brokers in furnishing to patrons the facilities required. In the nature of things the business cannot be private and secret, but must be public and instantly available to all.

"The evolution of the business resulted in the ticker, and the telegraphic equipment was so improved and enlarged that any number of tickers could be operated at the same time wherever located. The growth of the business and the facility of communication caused the establishment in remote cities of offices where correspondents or customers of members of the Exchange received immediate information on blackboards so that any person might be informed of transactions occurring on the floor of the Exchange, practically as soon as known there."

Then the court said that this growth of instant publicity all over the country increased the business on the floor of the Exchange to large proportions, and that it even permitted employes of the Telegraph Company the privileges of the floor, in order that the information obtained by them in actual contact with the business might be sent to all parts of the country. Then it became apparent that the news so collected was valuable and that the Exchange, owning the property, should reap a profit from it. A contract was made with the Telegraph Company which paid for the service, the only difference being that instead of collecting the information for itself, the Exchange collected it and turned it over to the Telegraph Company.

No Charge Against Brokers.

"A broker," said the court, "who received quotations that he was bound not to publish, would of necessity be obliged to do business with each individual customer, disclosing to him information required in the particular case. It is a matter of common knowledge that this is not, and cannot be, the method of doing business. The persons desiring to trade want all the information available and at once. It is not generally the case of an individual going to his broker's office intent upon buying or selling a predetermined commodity, as he would go to the market to buy his household supplies. It is rather that of a trader ascertaining general conditions, and by reason of shrewdness, sizing up the business situation, and availing himself of an opportunity to make a profit."

The court said that no charge had been proffered that the plaintiffs had made any improper use of the service they had received and that nothing was presented to furnish a substantial reason why they should be deprived of it.

$233,700

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New York Central 1st Mtge. 3½s	Last year	84	Now	77½
Central Pacific 1st Mtge. 4s	"	94½	"	85
Louisville & Nashville Unif. Mtge. 4s	"	96½	"	90
Northern Pacific 1st 4s	"	96	"	90
Atchison 1st 4s	"	96¼	"	90¼

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SAVINGS BANKS.

INCORPORATED 1827
THE BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK
PIERREPONT & CLINTON STS.
New Entrance-300 Fulton St.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF
4 Per Cent. Per Annum
will be credited to depositors July 1, 1915, (payable on and after July 20) on all sums entitled thereto. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
CROWELL HADDEN, President.
LAURUS E. SUTTON, Comptroller.
ARTHUR C. HARE, Cashier.
CHAS. C. PUTNAM, Asst. Comptroller.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK
The trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws on July 1, 1915, at the rate of **4% Per Annum** on all sums of $5 and upward to $3,000 payable on and after July 19, 1915.
Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1915.
Accounts can be opened by mail.
Booklet, "Banking by Mail," sent free.
WILLIAM J. ROOME, President.
JOHN C. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

23RD ST. N.E. COR. 6TH AVE
GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK
(Incorporated 1833.)
S. E. Cor. 6th Av. and 16th St., New York.
TWO-RATE INTEREST DIVIDEND SIX MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1915.
On all sums from $5 to $3,000 to depositors entitled to interest under the by-laws at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, on so much of every account as shall not exceed $1,000; and at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on so much of every account as shall exceed $1,000, payable on and after July 19, 1915.
Deposits made on or before JULY 10, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1915.
JAMES QUINLAN, President.
CHARLES M. DUTCHER, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. BACON, JR., B. OGDEN CHISOLM, } Secretaries.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
56 AND 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
110TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Trustees have ordered interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum to be paid to depositors on and after July 19th on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending June 30th, 1915, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
HENRY HASLER, President.
HENRY SAYLER, Secretary.
EMIL A. HUBER, Assistant Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 CHAMBERS ST., N. Y.
The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30, 1915, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable on and after July 19, 1915.
Deposits made on or before July 10, will draw interest from July 1, 1915.
H. E. TENER, President.
GEORGE B. DUNNING, Secretary.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

The Franklin Society
The Franklin Society announces its semi-annual cash dividend at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum on all savings share accounts of $10 to $5,000. This is the Society's 53rd Consecutive Dividend.
SECURITIES—First Mortgages in small amounts, on dwellings in New York City and vicinity, non-speculative.
Bank Department Supervision.
Even a dollar starts an account. Thousands of investors, large & small. SIMPLE MAILING SYSTEM. Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before July 12 earn from date opened. Begin now or write for Booklet A.
THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS, 38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.
4 PER CENT

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 5% BONDS of the COLUMBIA GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY, due January 1st, 1927:

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of bonds of the above mentioned Company under the mortgage from said Company to the undersigned as successor trustee, for redemption by means of part of the proceeds of the release of the stock of the East Ohio Gas Company paid into the Sinking Fund to the extent of One Million Seven Hundred Fifty Thousand Dollars ($1,750,000) will be received at the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, No. 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before August 3rd, 1915, at twelve o'clock noon, in accordance with the terms of said mortgage. No proposals will be accepted at a price greater than par and accrued interest, and the right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all proposals.

Bonds accepted must be delivered on August 4, or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days.

Dated New York, June 28, 1915.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Successor Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Trust Officer.

COMPENSATION FUND SHOWS LARGE GAINS

State Has Surplus of $307,452 in First Six Months of Workmen's Insurance Act.

BIG CONCERNS PARTICIPATE

Estimated That First Year Will Show Saving of $500,000 to Employers.

The first year of the Workmen's Compensation act came to an end on July 1, the act having gone into effect on that date one year ago. As most of the insurance policies under the act were written to take effect July 1, 1914, the corresponding date this year marked the expiration of these policies. There is considerable interest in insurance circles as to the outcome of the struggle for the business of the second year between the State Fund and the casualty companies.

The outcome of this first annual round-up of compensation insurance is not definitely known as yet, but the State Fund has undoubtedly made substantial gains. The Standard Oil Company and the American Locomotive Company have placed their insurance with the State Fund for the coming term. These two transfers of insurance undoubtedly represent the largest single deals in the compensation field. Several other large concerns, including the General Electric Company and the Edison Company, are negotiating with the State Fund.

The financial statement of the State Fund for the first nine months ending March 31, 1915, which has just been made public, shows a total surplus accrued to policy holders of $307,452.44, amounting to 30 per cent. of the earned premiums. This surplus, which will be distributed in dividends, was earned after paying all losses to date and setting up loss reserves $477,592.47, and a catastrophe fund of $94,314.53. The loss ratio of the State Fund for the nine months was 60 per cent., and if the State Fund had collected premiums on the same rate basis as the casualty companies, the loss ratio would have been about 53 per cent.

The present rates of the State Fund average 20 per cent. lower than the rates of the stock companies. Notwithstanding its lower rates, the State Fund declared dividends averaging 20 per cent. on the first six months' business, and it is expected that the dividends for the second six months will be as large. It is estimated that employers insured in the State Fund saved $500,000 on their insurance for the first year as compared with what it would have cost them in the casualty companies.

The number of employers insured in the State Fund on June 30 was over 7,800, representing semi-annual premiums of $750,000. The fund had cash on deposit of $148,151.65 and investments of $834,381.88. The financial strength of the fund appears from the fact that it has nearly $1,000,000 in cash and investments after the payment of all losses to date.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK.

Transactions in the leading securities on the Curb for the week ended Saturday, July 3:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
325	Alliance Film.	¾	¾	⅞	..
19,150	Am. Zinc	57¼	55⅜	56⅞	+ ⅛
140	Burns Bros	75½	75½	75½	+ 4¾
5,935	Can. Nat. Gas	2¼	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
10,600	Car. Lt. & P.	7⅜	5⅜	6¼	− 1
8,075	Cramp Shipb'g	62½	57½	61⅛	..
75	Del., L. & Coal	305	291	305	..
1,295	Electric Boat	123	115	121	− 1
865	Elec. Boat pf.	120	116	120	− 3
3,658	Emer. Phono.	14½	13⅝	14⅝	+ ⅝
2,100	Hendee Mfg.	43⅝	39½	39½	..
7,500	Int. M. Mar. ctfs.	2½	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
6,750	I. M. Mar. pf. ctfs.	8¼	6⅝	8	+ ⅜
840	Inter. Motors	14	13	13	− 1
3,150	Inter. Petrol.	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	− ⅛
195	Kelly Sp'f'd	163	159	161	+ 1
7,450	Mar. of Am.	8¼	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
4,600	Man. Transit.	⅞	¾	⅞	+ ⅛
200	Mu. Pr. Shar.	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ 1
900	N. Y. Transp.	15¼	14½	15⅛	+ ⅝
825	Pyr. Mfg. Co.	12	11	12	+ 1¼
2,650	R. & H. Corp.	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛
17,900	Stand. Motors	7⅛	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅜
1,600	St. Gum. w. i.	3	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
16,300	St. Jo. Ld.	13½	11½	12½	+ ⅜
300	U. C. S. Co. of Am.	104	102	102	− 3
7,700	U. C. S. new	10½	9⅞	10	− ⅝
100	U. C. S. pf. new	12	12	12	− ½
14,000	U. P. S. new	3¼	2⅝	3	− ⅛
6,500	World Film	4½	4¼	4½	..

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
11	Atlanta Refg.	555	553	553	− 2
11	Buckeye P. L.	103	101	101	..
2	Contin'tal Oil	230	230	230	+ 5
1	Crescent P. L.	42	42	42	..
15	Galena S. Oil	148	148	148	..
10	Gal. S. O. pf.	138	138	138	− 1
369	Ill. P. L. w. i.	139	134	138¼	+ ½
50	Ind. Pipe Line	98	97	97	− 2
210	Natl. Transit	30¼	30	30¼	+ ⅛
10	Nor. Pipe Line	93	93	93	..
52	Ohio Oil	135	133	135	..
2	Penn Mex F.	61	61	61	− 1
1,810	Pierce Oil new	12	9⅝	9⅞	− ⅜
1,702	Pr'ie P. L.	166	147	158	+ 12
160	Pr'ie O. & G.	318	310	311	− 8
81	South Penn L.	281	273	280	+ 7
28	So'w. P. P. L.	111	108	108	− 2
12	St. O. of Cal.	278	276	277	− 1
12	St. O. of Ind.	413	410	413	+ 5
292	St. O. of N. J.	402	394	400	+ 1
195	St. O. of N. Y.	185	181	181¼	− 3½
50	Union Tank.	80	80	80	..
15	Vacuum Oil	199	199	199	+ 1

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
100	Mo. Pac. w. i.	20	20	20	..
100	M. P. pf. w. i.	50	50	50	..
250	Wabash w. i.	12	10½	12	− ⅛
400	Wabash pf (a)	46½	45	45	− 1
300	Wabash pf (b)	22	21½	21½	− 1

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
18,100	Atlanta	32	30½	30½	− ½
9,600	*Alta Con. M.	72	65	65	− 7
10,000	Alaska Juanita, when issued.	15	13⅛	13⅞	− 1
14,000	*Big Cot'nw'd	6	5	5½	− ½
7,250	Bid L. D. Co.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
9,800	Braden Cop.	7¼	7	7⅛	− ⅛
12,900	*Booth	51	48	49	− 2
261	Butte-N. Y.	1⅜	1¼	1¼	− ⅛
6,500	Can. Copper	1¼	1	1	− ¼
20,200	Cashboy	7	6	7	..
8,200	Chile Cop., w.i.	20⅝	20¼	20¼	− ⅛
12,900	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1	⅝	⅞	+ ⅛
69,400	Con. N.-Utah	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
6,250	*D. B. B., a.p.	4	3	3	− 1
10,500	*Emma Cop.	25	18	21	− 6
5,300	*Florence	54	50	53	..
850	Genesee	43	43	43	+ 1
1,100	Goldfield Con.	1⅞	1⅝	1½	..
17,000	*Goldf'ld Mer.	23	21	22½	+ ½
845	Greene-C., new	40½	37	38⅜	− 2
225	Howe Sd., w.i.	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅝
12,700	Iron Blossom	86	84	86	..
17,970	Jumbo Ext.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
2,400	Kerr Lake	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅛
11,450	*Kewanas	15½	12½	13	− 2
101,500	Kennec't Cop.	33⅜	32¼	32⅝	− ½
3,750	*Lone Star	6½	5	5½	− 1
26,700	Majestic M.	1⅛	*95	99	+ 4
9,800	*McKin.-Dar	26	19	24	..
2,590	*Nev. Hills	22	21	22	+ 1
4,600	N. Utah Bing.	4	3½	3⅜	− ⅛
840	Nipissing Mines	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	− ¼
10,500	*Oro	10	9	9	..
5,500	*Sells	26	25	26	− 1
10,190	*Silver Pick.	12	9½	11	..
5,200	Std. Sil.-Lead	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
23,800	Stewart	1⅛	1	1	− ⅛
128,800	*Success Min.	95	87	89	− 2
19,400	*Superstitious	24½	24	24	..
16,300	*Tono. Merger	42	40	41	+ 1
4,960	Tonopah Ext.	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	− ⅛
65	Tono. C. of Nev.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
3,500	Tularosa	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
6,850	Tri-Bullion	⅛	⅛	⅛	− ⅛
175	Utah Con	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	..
5,400	Wasatch	1⅜	1	1	− ⅛
1,020	*W. End Con.	85	78	83	+ 3
340	White Knob Copper pf	2½	2½	2½	+ 1

*Cents per share.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
$132,500	Knct. Cop. 6s.	119	117½	118	..
2,069,000	N. Y. City 4½s, 1965	103	101⅞	101⅞	− 1
19,500	Pierce Oil 6s.	77	74	76	+ 1
437,000	W. El. cv. 5s.	107¼	105⅞	106½	− ½
22,500	W. Elec. rts.	⅝	⅝	⅝	..

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended July 3, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	1,574,515	63,039,246
Same period last year	700,195	38,468,283

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	71.27	69.25	73.36	58.99
Same period last year	68.73	67.35	73.30	65.24

Range Year 1915. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
96	Apr. 13	80	Jan. 22	ADAMS EXPRESS	..	..	89	..	....
40¼	Apr. 22	26½	Jan. 7	Alaska Gold M.††	38⅛	37	37⅛	− 1¼	8,450
20	Apr. 19	7¾	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	18	16¾	17	− 1¼	2,750
57	Apr. 24	*33	Feb. 10	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	54¼	52½	53¼	− ¾	2,470
79¼	Apr. 22	50⅝	Feb. 24	Amalgamated Cop.	76⅝	73¾	73⅞	− 1⅜	33,460
59⅞	May 5	48	Jan. 4	Am. Agr. Chemical	52	51	51	− 1	500
95	June 4	90	Mar. 27	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	..	..	94½	..	....
53⅜	June 14	33¼	Jan. 6	Am. Beet Sugar	50	48	48⅞	− 1⅞	4,325
86⅜	Mar. 22	83	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	..	..	85	..	....
105¼	June 30	67½	Feb. 25	Am. Brake S. & F.	105¼	106¼	104	+ 1	600
157½	June 25	132½	Mar. 25	Am. Brake S. & F. pf	..	..	157½	..	....
47⅞	July 2	25	Feb. 24	Am. Can	47⅞	44⅛	46	+ ½	146,550
103⅞	June 16	91½	Jan. 5	Am. Can pf.	102⅞	100¼	102⅛	+ 1⅝	610
59¼	Apr. 16	40	Feb. 23	Am. Car & Foundry	56	53⅜	54	− 1⅜	4,500
116	Apr. 30	111½	May 25	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	113⅜	113½	113⅜	+ ⅝	250
60	Jan. 12	46¼	Apr. 7	Am. Cities pf.	..	..	48½	..	....
127	July 2	82	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Products	127	105⅛	124½	+ 19½	14,669
113	June 12	107½	Apr. 23	Am. Coal Prod. pf.	..	..	109½	..	....
54¼	Apr. 26	39	Jan. 4	Am. Cotton Oil	46⅜	45	46¼	+ ¼	800
98	Apr. 22	91	June 25	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	91	91	91	..	400
97	Apr. 19	83	Mar. 1	Am. Express	85	85	85	..	42
8	Apr. 19	4⅜	Feb. 19	Am. Hide & Leather	7⅛	6⅜	7	..	2,200
42½	Apr. 19	19⅞	Jan. 5	Am. Hide & L. pf.	35⅞	34⅛	34½	+ ½	4,800
35	Apr. 30	20⅝	Jan. 4	Am. Ice Securities	29½	28¾	28¾	− 1	2,200
14	Apr. 19	7¼	Jan. 2	Am. Linseed	..	..	12	..	....
34¼	Apr. 16	24	Jan. 5	Am. Linseed pf.	29⅞	29¼	29½	+ ¼	470
68	Apr. 16	19	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive	52	48	48	− 3⅞	8,950
100¼	Apr. 16	75	Mar. 5	Am. Locomotive pf.	98⅜	98	98⅜	+ ⅞	631
6⅜	Apr. 23	3⅞	Apr. 14	Am. Malt	..	..	5	..	....
32½	Mar. 31	21½	May 27	Am. Malt pf.	25½	25½	25½	− ⅞	100
84½	June 14	56	Jan. 2	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	81¼	78⅞	79	− 1¼	20,100
108⅛	May 6	100	Jan. 4	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf.	107	106½	106½	− ⅛	300
83⅜	May 5	78	Jan. 19	Am. Smelters pf. B.	80	80	80	− 1	150
165	Apr. 22	144	Jan. 16	Am. Snuff	..	..	150	..	....
106½	Apr. 26	103	Jan. 19	Am. Snuff pf.	..	..	106½	..	....
43½	June 22	24⅛	Mar. 5	Am. Steel Foundries	38⅜	37	37	− 3	700
114¼	Apr. 23	99⅛	Feb. 24	Am. Sugar Refining	109⅞	107½	109⅛	+ 2⅛	1,500
115½	June 10	109	Feb. 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	..	..	114½	..	....
61	May 3	58	Mar. 18	Am. Tel. & Cable	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	..	25
124¼	June 17	116	Jan. 4	Am. Tel. & Tel.	123⅜	120	121½	− 2½	2,310
252½	Apr. 22	218	May 14	Am. Tobacco	226⅞	226⅞	226⅞	+ ⅞	220
109	May 6	103¼	Jan. 4	Am. Tob. pf., new	107	106⅞	106⅞	− ½	234
32¼	May 3	15⅜	Mar. 6	Am. Woolen	..	..	30⅜	..	....
90½	June 16	77¼	Feb. 27	Am. Woolen pf.	..	..	89⅜	..	....
15	Apr. 20	5	July 3	Am. Writing P. pf.	7	5	5	− 2½	1,100
89	Apr. 26	24⅝	Feb. 24	Anaconda Copper†	36⅜	34⅞	35⅛	− 1⅛	25,675
9	Apr. 10	5	Jan. 4	Assets Realization	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅜	135
105	Apr. 19	92½	Feb. 24	Atch., T. & S. F.	101⅜	99⅞	100	− 1⅜	8,810
101⅜	June 17	96	Jan. 5	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	101	97½	97½	− 1	1,900
113½	Apr. 30	98	Mar. 1	Atlantic Coast Line	106	104	104	− 1	300
69⅜	June 21	26⅝	Mar. 3	BALDWIN LOCO.	68	64	66½	− 1	40,450
105⅛	June 10	92	Mar. 9	Baldwin Loco. pf.	102	102	102	− ½	300
79⅛	Apr. 19	63⅜	Feb. 25	Baltimore & Ohio	77½	76	76¼	− 1	8,030
73¼	Jan. 20	67	Feb. 23	Baltimore & Ohio pf	71½	70⅝	70⅝	− 1⅛	414
2	Apr. 17	½	Feb. 5	Batopilas Mining††	1¼	1⅛	1¼	..	600
172⅜	June 21	46¼	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel	171	166	166½	− 4	7,150
120⅛	June 12	91	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel pf.	116	116	116	− ½	100
93	Apr. 21	84½	Jan. 6	Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	88⅜	87¼	87½	− ½	1,950
132½	Apr. 30	118	Jan. 5	Brooklyn Union Gas	127	127	127	..	100
27	May 1	23	May 14	Brown Shoe	..	..	24	..	....
82	Apr. 29	70	May 19	Brown Shoe pf.	66	66	66	..	50
7	Apr. 22	4¼	Mar. 12	Brunswick Term.	..	..	5½	..	....
*90	Apr. 1	*85	Apr. 28	Buff., R. & Pitts.	..	..	*90	..	....
32¼	Apr. 15	27	Feb. 4	Butterick Co.	..	..	28¼	..	....
79⅞	June 4	53	May 10	Butte & Superior	73	70	71¼	− 1¼	10,000
21⅜	Feb. 8	12⅜	Apr. 1	CAL. PETROLEUM	14½	14⅛	14⅛	− ⅜	600
54⅜	Feb. 8	35	June 5	Cal. Petroleum pf.	36	35½	36	− 1	200
*60	May 6	*56	Apr. 21	Canada Southern	..	..	*56	..	....
174	Apr. 19	141⅜	June 29	Canadian Pacific	147½	141⅜	143¼	− 4½	56,850
83¼	Apr. 16	74½	June 5	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	..	..	74½	..	....
44⅝	Apr. 19	32⅝	Feb. 20	Cent. Leather Co.	41½	40	40⅞	+ ½	20,915
104¼	May 5	100⅝	Jan. 7	Cent. Leath. Co. pf.	103¼	103¼	103¼	− ¾	170
325	Jan. 22	300	May 8	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	..	..	300	..	....
*121½	June 24	*110	Jan. 6	Cent. & S. A. Tel.	..	..	*121½	..	....
49⅝	Apr. 19	37⅞	June 21	Chesapeake & Ohio	39¼	38⅜	38½	− ½	1,500
9⅝	Jan. 27	8½	Apr. 28	Chicago & Alton	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¾	116
11⅛	Feb. 27	11⅛	Feb. 27	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	..	11⅛	..	....
14⅛	Apr. 19	10¼	Jan. 4	Chicago Great West.	11⅞	11½	11½	− ⅛	400
36⅜	Apr. 19	25½	May 14	Chi. Gt. West pf.	30	29	29	− 1¼	2,050
98¼	Apr. 19	82	July 3	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	91	82	83⅝	− 7⅞	26,800
130	Jan. 22	123	Feb. 25	C., M. & St. P. pf.	126	124	124	− 3	300
132	Apr. 15	121	Mar. 3	Chi. & Northwest	125	124⅞	124⅞	− ⅜	600
*175	Jan. 30	*166	Feb. 10	Chi. & Northwest pf	..	..	*170	..	....
39	Apr. 10	15	June 29	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	17	15	16	− ¼	24,550
*114	Apr. 8	*114	Apr. 8	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	..	..	*114	..	....
49⅝	Apr. 26	32⅝	Jan. 6	Chino Copper†††	46⅞	44⅞	45	− 1	12,200
34½	Apr. 19	25	Feb. 23	C., C., C. & St. L.	..	..	32	..	....
65	Apr. 1	58⅛	Feb. 17	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	60	58¼	60	+ 2⅛	600
*159	Apr. 15	*159	Apr. 15	Cleve. & Pittsburgh†	..	..	*159	..	....
*55	Apr. 28	*55	Apr. 28	Cluett, Pea. & Co.	..	..	*55	..	....
103	June 29	98	Jan. 20	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	103	101¼	101¼	− 1¼	200
36½	Apr. 16	21⅜	Jan. 5	Colorado Fuel & I.	32	30¾	30¾	− 1⅝	3,400
32	Apr. 8	24	Mar. 15	Col. & Southern	..	..	30	..	....
54¼	Apr. 5	45	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 1st pf.	..	..	51½	..	....
49½	Apr. 3	37	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 2d pf.	..	..	48	..	....
131⅜	Apr. 30	113⅜	Jan. 4	Consolidated Gas	127	125½	125½	− 1	950
69½	June 22	40¼	Jan. 4	Continental Can	67	67	67	− 1	200
100	June 17	88⅛	Jan. 5	Continental Can pf.	98½	98	98	− 1	2,000
17	June 4	8	Jan. 2	Corn Products Ref.	15	14⅛	14⅜	− ⅜	3,050
81	Apr. 19	65	Jan. 5	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	79½	78½	78½	− 1¼	1,000
49	May 7	48	May 7	Crex Carpet	..	..	48	..	....
34¾	May 24	18¼	May 10	Crucible Steel	32⅝	29¼	30½	+ ½	68,590
93	May 24	84	May 10	Crucible Steel pf.	90⅞	89¾	90¼	− 1⅜	400
91	June 18	38	Jan. 25	Cuban-Am. Sugar	89	86½	88	..	1,600
101½	June 11	93	Mar. 10	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf	..	..	101½	..	....
90½	Apr. 30	86	Apr. 8	DEERE & CO. pf.	..	..	90¼	..	....
158	Apr. 19	142	Jan. 4	Del. & Hudson	147⅞	147⅞	147⅞	..	100
429¾	Apr. 10	399⅞	Jan. 6	Del., Lack. & West.†	422	421	422	− 3	200
9¼	Apr. 20	4	Jan. 12	Den. & Rio Grande	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	− 1¼	200
18¼	Apr. 19	6½	Jan. 7	Den. & Rio G. pf.	9½	8⅞	9	− ½	800
7¼	Apr. 9	4	Feb. 3	Des M. & Ft. Dodge	..	..	7¼	..	....
29½	Mar. 4	29½	Mar. 4	Des. M. & Ft. D. pf.	..	..	29½	..	....
115½	June 28	112	Feb. 2	Detroit Edison	115½	115	115	− ¼	250
61	Apr. 15	52¼	Apr. 1	Detroit United Ry.	60	60	60	− 1	100
28½	June 19	5½	Mar. 2	Distillers' Securities	27	23⅜	24	− 3	12,500
19	June 29	16	June 25	Dome Mines	19	16⅞	17½	..	15,323
5	Jan. 11	4	Feb. 5	Dul., S. S. & Atl.	4	4	4	− ½	100
10	Jan. 18	7	Jan. 18	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	..	..	8½	..	....
96	June 21	90¼	Apr. 29	Du Pont Powder pf.	..	..	96	..	....
30	Apr. 19	19⅞	Feb. 24	ERIE	26⅞	25½	26	− ¾	15,050
46⅝	Apr. 19	32¼	Feb. 24	Erie 1st pf.	41½	39⅜	39⅜	− 2⅛	2,435
37¼	Apr. 19	27	Feb. 25	Erie 2d pf.	31⅛	30⅞	30⅞	− 3⅞	1,100
60	June 12	8	Mar. 24	FED. MIN. & SM.	..	..	34	..	....
65	June 12	20	Mar. 13	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	..	..	49	..	....
250	July 3	165	Jan. 26	GEN. CHEMICAL	250	216	250	+ 85	910
110	June 8	106	Mar. 1	Gen. Chemical pf.	110¼	110¼	110¼	..	40
175⅛	June 17	138	Mar. 3	General Electric	171⅜	167¼	167¾	− 3¼	8,320
159	June 29	82	Jan. 2	General Motors	159	152½	156¼	+ 3½	9,625
105⅜	Apr. 13	90⅝	Jan. 4	General Motors pf.	103¼	101½	101½	− 1	2,050
55⅝	June 29	24½	Jan. 7	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	55⅝	51¼	53⅜	+ 1½	66,289
104	July 1	95	Jan. 14	Goodrich (B. F.) Co. pf	104	101¼	104	+ 2	1,955
91	June 14	79¼	Apr. 19	Granby Consol.	..	..	88	..	....
122¾	Apr. 19	112⅜	Jan. 2	Great Northern pf.	119¼	117¼	117¾	− ¼	6,715
41⅜	Apr. 13	25¼	Jan. 2	Gt. N. cfs. for ore prop	36½	34⅝	35¼	− 1⅛	6,400
67½	June 12	45⅛	Jan. 7	Guggenheim Expl'n†	64⅝	62½	62¾	− ⅞	9,875
81⅝	May 12	80	May 15	HAV. EL. RY., L. & P.	..	..	81¼	..	....
97¾	May 6	95	Apr. 29	Hav. El. Ry., L. & P. pf.	..	..	97½	..	....
175	Apr. 22	175	Apr. 22	Helme (G. W.)	..	..	175	..	....
112	Jan. 20	112	Jan. 20	Helme (G. W.) pf.	..	..	112	..	....
118	Apr. 10	112	Apr. 15	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
119	June 21	116	Feb. 24	Homestake Mining	120	120	120	..	10
113	Apr. 19	102½	Mar. 11	ILLINOIS CENT.	106	106	106	− ⅝	200
35⅝	Apr. 26	16⅝	Jan. 2	Inspiration Copper††	32	30⅝	31	− ½	10,900
24¾	Apr. 29	10⅝	Jan. 16	Inter.-Met. vot. t. c.	22⅞	21½	21⅝	− ⅝	12,200
77⅞	June 22	49	Jan. 19	Inter.-Met. pf.	76	74½	74½	− 1⅝	2,700
76½	June 24	73	July 3	Inter. Con. Cor. pf.	75⅝	73	73	− 1½	600
10⅞	June 18	5½	Mar. 31	Int. Agricultural	6	6	6	− 2	100
30	June 18	8	Mar. 15	Int. Agricultural pf.	25	22	25	− 3	300
114	June 4	90	May 10	Int. Harv., N. J.	100	98¼	98¼	− 3¾	200
117	Jan. 9	109⅞	May 28	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	..	..	109¾	..	....
80	Apr. 10	55	Feb. 20	Int. Harv. Corp.	..	..	63½	..	....
114	Jan. 14	90½	Mar. 6	Int. Harv. Corp. pf.	99	99	99	+ 2	100
12	Apr. 19	8	Jan. 6	International Paper	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅜	100
43	Apr. 19	33	Feb. 24	Internat. Paper pf.	37	37	37	− 1	100
10	Feb. 16	6	Feb. 4	Iowa Central	..	..	6⅝	..	....
18	Feb. 13	18	Feb. 13	Iowa Central pf.	..	..	18	..	....
68½	May 5	65	Feb. 4	K. C., FT. S. & M. pf	..	..	68½	..	....
29⅝	May 6	20⅝	Feb. 24	Kan. City Southern	24¾	24¼	24¼	− 1¼	650
60½	Apr. 20	54⅞	Feb. 24	Kansas City So. pf.	59⅛	58	58	− 1	300
88	Apr. 26	77½	Feb. 20	Kayser (Julius) & Co	..	..	84¾	..	....
109	Apr. 19	107	Jan. 13	Kayser (Julius) 1st pf.	..	..	109	..	....
*6½	Feb. 15	*6½	Feb. 15	Keokuk & Des M.	..	..	*6½	..	....
128	Apr. 30	122⅝	May 24	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	124½	124	124	..	16
139	May 12	99	Jan. 18	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	130	130	130	..	50
110	June 12	105¼	Feb. 15	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	..	..	110	..	....
50⅛	June 15	28	Jan. 7	LACK. STEEL	46	44	45½	+ 1½	700
106	Apr. 13	92⅞	Jan. 15	Laclede Gas	..	..	102	..	....
9⅝	Apr. 21	5	Jan. 5	Lake Erie & West.	..	..	8	..	....
23¼	Apr. 22	19	May 27	Lake Erie & W. pf.	..	..	19	..	....
146½	Apr. 19	129¼	Feb. 24	Lehigh Valley†	144	141½	142¼	− 1⅝	4,000
231	Apr. 22	207	Jan. 9	Liggett & Myers	225	225	225	+ 2	500
119½	Jan. 21	113⅜	Jan. 5	Liggett & Myers pf.	117	117	117	− 1⅛	125
39	Jan. 20	30	Jan. 11	Long Island†	..	..	25¾	..	....
31	Jan. 11	16	Feb. 17	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	19	19	19	+ ½	100
105⅛	Jan. 13	86	Feb. 20	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	..	..	90¼	..	....
65	Mar. 11	60	June 15	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	60	60	60	..	100
184	Mar. 8	165½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co.	..	..	168	..	....
118	Jan. 19	112¼	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	116	116	116	..	11
125¼	Apr. 20	110	Mar. 1	Louis. & Nashville	117½	114½	114⅝	− 2¾	1,000
82⅝	May 6	72⅜	Jan. 11	MACKAY COS.	79	79	79	− 2	100
69⅜	Jan. 19	65	Feb. 25	Mackay Cos. pf.	66	66	66	− 1½	300
2	Feb. 9	2	Feb. 9	Manhattan Beach	..	..	2	..	....
129	Apr. 23	125	June 25	Manhattan El. gtd.	126	126	126	+ 1	300
69¼	Apr. 23	50	Jan. 28	Manhattan Shirt	52	52	52	− 2	100
103⅜	June 10	101	Apr. 27	Manhattan Shirt pf.	..	..	103⅜	..	....
58	Apr. 14	15¼	Jan. 6	Maxwell Motors	41	35	35⅞	− 5	6,500
89	June 7	43¼	Jan. 6	Max. Motors 1st pf.	86	82½	82½	− 2½	1,000
44	May 5	18	Jan. 6	Max. Motors 2d pf.	36¼	31½	31⅞	− 2⅜	1,525
56	Mar. 2	38	June 15	May Dept. Stores	39	38	38	− 1	300
98½	Mar. 15	94⅞	Apr. 27	May Dept. Stores pf.	..	..	97	..	....
97	Apr. 27	51	Jan. 9	Mexican Petroleum	76½	73½	73⅞	− 1¼	16,500
94	Apr. 26	67	Jan. 15	Mex. Petroleum pf.	..	..	84	..	....
29¼	Apr. 26	17¼	Jan. 6	Miami Copper†††	28⅝	23⅞	28	+ 2¼	30,661
*100	Feb. 8	*100	Feb. 8	Michigan Central	..	..	*100	..	....
19⅝	Feb. 15	10½	Jan. 11	Minn. & St. Louis	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	..	10
49	Feb. 15	25	Jan. 18	Minn. & St. L. pf.	..	..	41	..	....
122½	Apr. 19	106	Jan. 4	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	115⅝	110	110	− 6	900
132	Apr. 19	123	June 8	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	123	123	123	..	313
75	Mar. 3	75	Mar. 3	M., St. P. & S. S. M. l. l.	75	75	75	..	100
15¼	Apr. 19	7⅛	Jan. 4	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10¼	8½	8½	− 2	10,610
40	Apr. 5	24	June 30	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	28	24	25½	− 2½	3,100
18¼	Apr. 19	5⅞	July 2	Missouri Pacific	7⅝	5⅞	6⅛	− 1⅝	37,000
55⅝	Apr. 23	42	Jan. 4	Montana Power	49¼	49	49	− 1¼	400
103	Apr. 15	99	Jan. 29	Montana Power pf.	103	102	103	+ 1	700
112½	Apr. 6	112	Apr. 16	Montgom. W. & Co. pf	..	..	112	..	....
176½	Apr. 30	167½	Mar. 16	Morris & Essex†	170	165	170	..	39
126	Jan. 27	120	June 23	NASH., C. & ST. L.	..	..	120	..	....
132	Jan. 22	116	Apr. 3	National Biscuit	..	..	120	..	....
126	Jan. 28	119	May 25	National Biscuit pf.	..	..	124	..	....
80½	Mar. 31	68	Mar. 25	Nat. Cloak & Suit	69½	69½	69½	− ½	200
106⅛	Apr. 16	100¼	Mar. 27	Nat. C. & S. pf.	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	..	101
18½	June 23	9½	Jan. 4	Nat. Enamel. & S.	18⅝	17	17	− 1¼	2,550
85	Apr. 22	79	Apr. 1	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	85	85	85	..	100
70⅜	May 1	44	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead	65	62¼	62¼	− 2⅜	2,000
111	June 10	104⅜	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead pf.	..	..	110⅝	..	....
23	Jan. 5	19	May 12	Nat. Ry. of M. 1st pf	..	..	19	..	....
7½	June 4	4⅞	Jan. 23	Nat. Ry. of M. 2d pf	6	5¼	5¼	..	200
16⅛	Apr. 27	11⅞	Feb. 24	Nevada Con. Cop.†††	15	14⅝	14⅝	− ⅛	1,688
100	Apr. 30	56½	Feb. 26	New York Air Brake	94⅞	90	92	..	3,700
92½	Jan. 22	81½	Mar. 1	New York Central	89½	87⅝	88⅛	− 1	7,850
36½	Apr. 9	30	June 29	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	30	30	30	− 1½	100
*116	Apr. 5	*112	Feb. 2	N. Y., Lack. & W.	..	..	*116	..	....
71¼	Apr. 21	43	Feb. 25	N. Y., N. H. & H.	65½	63¼	64	− ¼	2,906
35	Apr. 20	21¾	Jan. 6	N. Y., O. & West.	30⅛	26⅛	26⅛	− 3⅞	2,400
25	Feb. 15	15½	May 5	Norfolk Southern	..	..	15½	..	....
106⅛	Apr. 19	99½	Jan. 4	Norf. & West.	103½	103	103	− ½	400
90	June 15	85	Jan. 27	Norf. & West. pf.	..	..	90	..	....
81	Apr. 21	64	Jan. 19	North American	..	..	72¾	..	....
*84¾	Jan. 27	*84¾	Jan. 27	Northern Central	..	..	*84¾	..	....
112⅝	Apr. 19	99⅛	Feb. 24	Northern Pacific	107⅛	103¼	105	− 2	10,400
4⅝	June 12	2	Feb. 23	ONTARIO SIL. M.	3¼	3¼	3¼	..	100
67	Apr. 1	63	Apr. 16	PACIFIC COAST	..	..	63	..	....
36¾	June 23	18	Mar. 17	Pacific Mail	35⅝	32¼	34	..	8,800
39½	Apr. 16	26⅛	Feb. 11	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	33	30½	30½	− 1½	200
91	May 11	90½	May 8	Pacific T. & T. pf.	..	..	91	..	....
111⅜	Apr. 21	103⅝	Feb. 24	Penn. R. R.†	106½	105⅞	106⅛	− ¼	11,449
123½	Apr. 3	112½	May 10	People's Gas, Chi.	..	..	115	..	....
11	Apr. 15	4	Jan. 5	Peoria & Eastern	..	..	9¾	..	....
40⅝	June 25	15	Mar. 5	Pettibone-Mulliken	40¼	34¾	40¼	..	1,090
89	May 6	83	May 14	Pettibone-Mul. 1st pf	..	..	83	..	....
81	Apr. 10	71	Apr. 7	Philadelphia Co.†	..	..	75¼	..	....
72	Jan. 18	65	May 17	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	..	..	66	..	....
98½	June 5	90	June 19	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	..	..	90	..	....
24¾	Apr. 19	15¼	Jan. 4	Pittsburgh Coal	23⅞	22⅛	22⅝	+ ⅛	5,200
98	Feb. 10	81⅛	Jan. 4	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	95	94	94¼	+ ⅝	2,300
*158	Jan. 22	*158	Jan. 22	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	..	..	*158	..	....
89⅜	July 3	74	May 12	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	+ 4⅜	100
59⅞	Apr. 30	25	Mar. 6	Pressed Steel Car	48½	47½	48	− 1½	2,600
102¼	Jan. 25	86	Mar. 10	Pressed Steel Car pf	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	+ 1¼	100
110¾	Apr. 22	104	Apr. 13	Pub. S. Corp., N. J.	..	..	104½	..	....
167	June 14	150⅛	Mar. 12	Pullman Co.	157½	157½	157½	− 2½	200
4	June 15	¼	Mar. 15	QUICKSILVER	2½	2	2	− ½	1,200
6⅛	June 15	¾	Mar. 29	Quicksilver pf.	3½	3	3	+ ⅛	400
40	May 1	19	Mar. 6	RY. STEEL SP'G.	30½	30⅛	30⅜	− 1⅞	800
95	Apr. 10	86½	Apr. 12	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	..	..	92	..	....
26⅛	Apr. 26	15¼	Jan. 2	Ray Con. Copper‡‡	24⅜	23½	23¾	− ⅜	6,200
157⅞	Apr. 19	138⅜	May 10	Reading†	151	146⅛	147	− 3	106,000
90	June 12	85	Mar. 8	Reading 1st pf†	..	..	85	..	....
86½	Apr. 19	80	Feb. 23	Reading 2d pf†	85	85	85	− ½	100
34½	Apr. 16	19	Feb. 1	Rep. Iron & Steel	29¾	29	29	− ¾	2,050
89	May 25	72	Jan. 30	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	87⅝	87⅛	87⅛	− 1⅛	410
1⅛	Apr. 9	¼	June 28	Rock Island Co.	⅜	¼	¼	− ⅛	1,500
2½	Apr. 9	¼	June 21	Rock Island Co. pf.	⅝	¼	⅜	..	1,700
6⅝	May 12	⅞	Jan. 22	Rumely (M.) Co.	4⅞	1⅞	2¼	− 2½	13,260
18	May 6	2½	Jan. 20	Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	11⅝	5¼	6¾	− 5	4,450
7¼	June 26	1¾	Mar. 22	ST. LOUIS & S. F.	7¼	5½	6¾	− ¼	4,600
12½	June 28	8	June 16	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	12½	11	12½	+ ½	400
8	Mar. 31	3	Jan. 18	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	7⅞	6½	7½	− ½	1,500
19	Apr. 23	15	Feb. 15	St. Louis Southw'n.	..	..	16	..	....
37	Jan. 21	33	Mar. 23	St. L. Southw'n pf.	..	..	37	..	....
17	Apr. 21	11¼	Jan. 4	Seaboard Air Line	15	14	14	− ¾	500
42⅜	Apr. 21	32	Feb. 25	Seaboard Air L. pf.	36	34	34	− 1½	1,260
209½	Feb. 1	131⅜	Mar. 17	Sears, Roe. & Co.	143	139	142	+ 4	8,710
125½	Feb. 19	121⅜	Jan. 4	Sears, Roe. & Co. pf	..	..	124¾	..	....
42	Apr. 16	24	Jan. 6	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. Co	..	..	35½	..	....
85	May 6	85	May 6	Sloss-S. S. & I. pf.	..	..	85	..	....
70	June 21	44	Apr. 7	So. Porto R. Sugar	..	..	70	..	....
93½	Apr. 12	89⅜	Feb. 4	So. Porto R. Sug. pf	..	..	93½	..	....
95	Apr. 21	81¼	Feb. 5	Southern Pacific	88¼	85¾	86⅜	− 2⅛	18,900
106¼	Apr. 19	94⅞	Feb. 20	Southern Pac. t. c.	102¼	102¼	102¼	− 1⅜	100
19⅝	Apr. 9	12¾	Feb. 24	Southern Ry.	16¾	15⅝	15⅝	− 1	5,100
68	Jan. 26	43	Feb. 25	Southern Ry. pf.	52¼	49	50	− 2⅛	2,200
55⅝	Apr. 6	43½	Feb. 23	Standard Milling	55⅝	54	55⅝	+ 1⅞	600
73	Mar. 22	66	Feb. 17	Standard Milling pf.	70½	70	70½	+ ⅝	300
80¾	June 22	35¾	Jan. 2	Studebaker Co.	79⅝	76⅛	77	− 2	11,010
102⅝	Apr. 8	91	Jan. 2	Studebaker Co. pf.	100⅛	98½	100⅛	+ ⅜	500
39¼	June 12	25½	Feb. 24	TENN. COPPER‡	38	36½	36¾	− 1⅛	9,200
144½	Apr. 19	120	May 14	Texas Co.	128	127	127	+ ⅛	700
123	June 14	123	June 14	Tex. Co. sub. rec. f. pd	123	123	123	..	100
17⅞	Apr. 19	11	Jan. 11	Texas & Pacific	14	14	14	..	100
101½	Apr. 30	101½	Apr. 30	Texas Pac. Land tr.	..	..	101½	..	....
58	Apr. 15	35	Jan. 2	Third Avenue	53½	52	53½	− ⅝	2,700
102½	Apr. 16	95	May 14	Tobacco Products pf.	98½	98½	98½	..	192
2½	Mar. 31	1	Jan. 6	Toledo, St. L. & W.	1½	1½	1½	− ½	100
9⅝	Jan. 23	5½	May 25	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	..	..	7	..	....
7⅛	June 15	7	June 14	T., St. L. & W. pf. cfs	..	..	7⅛	..	....
100	Apr. 19	93¼	June 29	Twin City R. T.	93¼	93¼	93¼	− 1⅜	210
69⅝	Apr. 20	55	Feb. 18	UNDER. TYPE.	63	63	63	..	150
103	Apr. 20	98¼	May 22	Underwood Type. pf.	..	..	98¼	..	....
7¼	Apr. 6	4⅜	Jan. 4	Union Bag & Paper	5⅝	5½	5½	..	500
30⅞	Apr. 6	25¼	Mar. 27	Union Bag & P. pf.	..	..	26	..	....
134⅝	Apr. 19	115⅝	Jan. 2	Union Pacific	128¼	126⅝	127*	− 1⅝	29,300
82	June 12	79	Mar. 1	Union Pacific pf.	80⅞	80¼	80¼	− ¼	2,870
31¼	Apr. 21	27¼	Feb. 24	Union Pacific war.	..	..	29⅜	..	....
51½	Apr. 19	42	Jan. 25	United Cigar Mfrs.	45	44⅝	45	+ 2	275
105	Feb. 11	100	June 19	United Cigar Mfrs. pf	101¼	101¼	101¼	..	100
66¼	Apr. 15	48½	Jan. 12	United Dry Goods pf	56	56	56	..	1
21	Apr. 26	8	Jan. 5	United Rys. Invest.	17	16	16	..	300
40¼	Apr. 26	21¼	Mar. 15	United Rys. Inv. pf.	33	32	32½	+ 1½	400
18¼	May 24	8	Jan. 8	U. S. Cast I. P. & F	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	− ⅝	200
46½	Apr. 19	32½	Mar. 3	U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf.	37	37	37	− 3	100
73¼	Mar. 9	62¼	May 15	U. S. Express	63	63	63	..	5
59½	June 26	15	Jan. 27	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	58½	55	55	− 4	600
94⅝	June 7	70	Jan. 26	U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf	94½	94⅜	94½	+ ¼	315
50	Jan. 12	35	June 30	U. S. Realty & Imp.	35	35	35	..	100
10¾	June 14	1¼	Apr. 26	U. S. Red. & Ref.	3⅛	1⅜	2	− 1	2,300
10¼	June 14	1	Apr. 9	U. S. Red. & Ref. pf	3⅜	2½	2½	− 2⅜	500
74¾	Apr. 14	44¼	July 2	U. S. Rubber	53⅜	44½	46⅛	− 5½	113,215
110	Apr. 9	101⅝	Feb. 24	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	106⅝	105⅛	105½	− 1	989
76½	Feb. 1	76½	Feb. 1	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	..	..	76½	..	....
64	June 4	38	Feb. 1	U. S. Steel	61¼	59	59⅝	− 1¼	153,217
112⅝	June 4	102	Feb. 1	U. S. Steel pf.	109⅝	109¼	109⅝	− ⅛	2,555
73	Apr. 26	48½	Jan. 6	Utah Copper‡‡	69½	67	67	− ⅝	27,200
37	May 5	15	Jan. 4	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	32½	32¼	32½	− ½	400
101	May 5	80	Jan. 6	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	100	97½	97½	+ 1⅝	400
46	June 14	36	June 9	Va.-Iron, Coal & C.	40	40	40	..	100
15	June 14	5	Jan. 21	Vulcan Detinning	..	..	15	..	....
35	June 14	21	Jan. 22	Vulcan Detinning pf	..	..	35	..	....
2¼	Apr. 30	⅛	May 26	WABASH	¼	⅛	⅛	− ⅛	1,400
6½	Apr. 29	⅛	June 28	Wabash pf.	⅜	⅛	¼	..	2,640
100	Apr. 14	77⅛	Jan. 6	Wells Fargo Exp.	99⅜	97	99	+ 4⅜	450
27	June 12	9¼	Jan. 4	Western Maryland	24	24	24	..	100
40	Mar. 30	25	Jan. 5	West. Maryland pf.	..	..	36	..	....
70⅞	Apr. 28	57	Jan. 2	Western Union Tel.	67	65⅞	66	− ½	1,606
108	Apr. 30	64	Feb. 24	Westing. E. & M.†	100½	97½	98¼	− 2	62,350
130	May 5	117	Mar. 12	Westinghouse 1st pf†	..	..	127⅛	..	....
255	May 10	232½	Apr. 6	Weyman-Bruton	..	..	255	..	....
3¾	Jan. 18	¾	June 29	Wheel. & Lake Erie	1⅛	¾	1	− 1	1,400
16	Jan. 18	4	June 28	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	6	4	4	− 3¼	700
6	Jan. 18	1	June 29	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	1½	1	1	− 1⅜	1,250
135	Apr. 8	87	Feb. 23	Willys Overland	131	126	127	− 1½	2,000
105	June 22	95⅛	Feb. 17	Willys Overland pf.	..	..	105	..	....
39⅞	Jan. 21	30⅝	Feb. 24	Wisconsin Central	31½	31	31	− 1	300
111½	Apr. 14	90¼	Jan. 6	Woolw'h (F. W.) Co.	108⅝	108⅜	108⅜	− ⅞	150
120¾	June 30	115	Jan. 8	Woolworth pf.	120¾	120¾	120¾	+ ¼	140
				MINING.					
.21	June 3	.07	May 29	Comstock Tunnel‡‡‡	.15	.13	.13	+ .01	5,400

Note.—Highest and lowest prices of the year are based usually on sales of not less than 100 shares, but where exceptions are made the prices are marked with an asterisk (*.) †Par $50. ‡Par $25. ††Par $20. ‡‡Par $10. †††Par $5. ‡‡‡Par $2.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

On Call.	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
June 28	2	1¾	1¾	1¾
June 29	2	1¾	1¾	1¾
June 30	2	1¾	1¾	1¾
July 1	2	1¾	1¾	1¾
July 2	2	1½	1½	1¾
July 3	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾

	On Call.	Renewal Rates.
Week's range—		
High	2	1¾
Low	1½	1¾
Same week last year—		
High	2½	2
Low	1½	1¾
Year to date—		
High	3	2¾
Low	1	1½
Same period last year—		
High	10	4½
Low	1	1½

On Time.	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
June 28	2¼@2½	2½@2¾	3
June 29	2¼@2½	2½@2¾	3
June 30	2¼@2½	2½@2¾	3
July 1	2¼@2½	2½@2¾	3
July 2	2¼@2½	2½@2¾	3
July 3	2¼@2½	2½@2¾	3
Week's range—			
High	2½	2¾	3
Low	2¼	2½	3
Same week last year—			
High	2¾	3	4
Low	2½	2½	3¼
Year's range to date—			
High	4½	4½	4½
Low	2¼	2½	2¾
Same period last year—			
High	4	4	4½
Low	2	2½	2¾

RESERVE BANKS' DISCOUNT RATES.

Days.	30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	3	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	
Richmond	4½	4	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.
June 28	$4.77	$4.75¾	$4.76¼
June 29	4.76⅜	4.75⅞	4.75⅞
June 30	4.76⅛	4.75¾	4.76⅛
July 1	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
July 2	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
July 3	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅜

	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
June 28	$4.78	$4.76⅞	$4.77¼
June 29	4.77⅛	4.76⅜	4.76⅜
June 30	4.77½	4.76⅜	4.77¼
July 1	4.77⅛	4.77⅛	4.77⅛
July 2	4.77⅜	4.77⅛	4.77⅛
July 3	4.77⅜	4.77⅛	4.77⅛

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—		
High	$4.77	$4.78
Low	4.75¾	4.76¾
Same week last year—		
High	4.8785	4.8825
Low	4.8750	4.8795
Year's range to date—		
High	4.85¼	4.85¾
Low	4.75¾	4.76¾
Same period last year—		
High	4.8910	4.8975
Low	4.8535	4.8555

	Paris. Dmd.	Paris. Cab.	Berlin. Dmd.	Berlin. Cab.	Switzerland. Dmd.	Switzerland. Cab.
June 28	5.61	5.60	.81⅝	.81⅞	5.39½	5.39
June 29	5.66¼	5.65½	.81¼	.81⅜	5.44	5.43
June 30	5.70	5.69	.81⅛	.81¼	5.45	5.44
July 1	5.65	5.64	.81⅛	.81⅜	5.45	5.44
July 2	5.65	5.64	.81⅜	.81⅞	5.40	5.39
July 3	5.65⅜	5.65	.81⅜	.81⅞	5.39	5.38

	Holland. Dmd.	Holland. Cab.	Italy. Dmd.	Italy. Cab.	Russia. Cab.	Austria. Cab.
June 28	.39⅝	.39¾	6.08	6.07	39.78	15.20
June 29	.39⅝	.39¾	6.16	6.15	39.50	15.20
June 30	.39⅝	.39¾	6.18	6.17	37.50	15.15
July 1	.39⅝	.40	6.15	6.14	38.00	15.15
July 2	.39⅝	.40	6.12	6.11	38.00	15.15
July 3	.39¾	.40	6.07	6.06	38.00	15.15

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	S. L.	San F.
June 28	Par	†5c	*5c	*40c
June 29	Par	†5c	*5c	*40c
June 30	Par	†5c	*5c	*40c
July 1	Par	†5c	*5c	*40c
July 2	Par	†10c	*5c	*40c
July 3	Par	†10c	*5c	40c

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Discounts. Short Bills.	Discounts. 3 Mos.	Paris. Ex. on Lon.
June 28	1¾	4¼	4¼	26f 90c
June 29	1¾	4¼	4¼	27f 22½c
June 30	1¾	4¼	4¼	27f 22½c
July 1	1¾	4¼	4¼	26f 95c
July 2	1¾	4¼	4¼	27f 15c
July 3	1¾	4¼	4¼	27f 15c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	Rentes, Paris.
June 28	65⅛	70f 75c
June 29	65⅛	70f 45c
June 30	65⅛	70f 45c
July 1	65	70f 25c
July 2	65	70f
July 3	65	70f

BAR SILVER AND GOLD PREMIUMS.

	Bar Silver. London.	Bar Silver. N. Y.	Gold Premiums. Lisbon.
June 28	23d	48⅝c	48.00
June 29	23⅛d	48c	49.00
June 30	22⅞d	48c	49.00
July 1	22⅞d	48⅛c	49.00
July 2	22⅞d	48¼c	49.00
July 3	22⅞d	48¼c	49.00

TO FREE OUR SHIPPING.

National Sales Managers to Ask Wilson for New Laws.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 4.—A committee to draft resolutions calling upon President Wilson and Congress to repeal the La Follette Seamen's Bill was named at yesterday's session of the National Sales Managers' Association of America.

It was decided to ask President Wilson to name a commission of shippers to prepare a bill for Congress "which will wipe out obsolete laws that hamper commercial development, and regulate American shipping, at least on a par with the rules governing the commerce of competing maritime countries."

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

	Rate.	When Fixed.
Bank of England	5	Aug. 8, 1914
Bank of France	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Bank of Germany	5	Dec. 23, 1914
Bank of Belgium	5	Aug. 27, 1914
Bank of Austria	5	Apr. 10, 1915
Bank of Italy	6	Aug. 3, 1914
Bank of Switzerland	4½	Jan. 2, 1915
Bank of Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Bank of Spain	4½	Oct. 27, 1914
Bank of Portugal	5½	Jan. 15, 1914
Bank of Sweden	5½	Jan. 5, 1915
Bank of Norway	5½	Aug. 20, 1914
Bank of Denmark	5½	Jan. 5, 1915

PICTORIAL HISTORY.

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, printed by rotogravure process, presents vivid pictures of passing events. Illustrations of war actualities. 10c a copy by mail. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

FAKE AGENTS DELAY ALLIES' DEALS HERE

Men Said to be in Germany's Pay Try to Balk the War Buyers with Bogus Offers.

MUCH TIME LOST THEREBY

Tricksters Reported as Infesting Hotels, Looking for Contractors of Teutons' Enemies.

A war buyer for a foreign government was found yesterday reading one of those printed petitions sent out by German propagandists to influence President Wilson to call a special session of Congress to lay an embargo on the exportation of arms and ammunition.

"This has just came in my mail," he said. "I wonder what they thought I would do with it. Somebody is directing this German campaign over here with a vigor that would do credit to old Hindenburg. One of the queerest ways in which they work now is steering war buyers and contractors up against men with dreams. You have heard about the extraordinary number of 'commissioners' there are hanging about hotel lobbies these days? Well, I have discovered that many of them are in the pay of the Germans. Their business is, apparently, to frustrate legitimate dealing in arms and supplies by gaining the confidence of the man who wants to buy or the man who really has something to sell, and wearing them out by bringing him into contact with fakers.

"The method pursued is first to get hold of a buyer and persuade him that they know of a firm which is ready to supply just what he wants. There is always a third party. Sometimes there is a fourth or fifth party. Appointments are made that are never kept. If you have one firm on your lists that you are about to close a deal with, these industrious 'commissioners' know of a concern that can deliver goods a few dollars or a few cents cheaper per gun or per shell, as the case may be. I have known as much as three weeks to be consumed in these delayed negotiations, which invariably end in the fading away of the man who was going to 'produce.' Then somebody else gets on your trail, and after a short time you find you are in the hands of the same crowd.

"There is one man who claims to be an expert in arms and ammunition. He has diplomas from a lot of arms concerns in Austria and Germany and has been employed in some similar factories here. He claims to be a naturalized American citizen. I don't know how many times he has been put up against me by persons who wanted to sell me arms. Lately he has taken to trying to draw me out on a plea of wanting me to help him get a job with one of the real firearms companies I know. Being well acquainted with a member of a leading arms factory in this country, I asked him the other day about this 'expert.' The reply was that while the man had once been in the employ of that company he was never considered to have anything like expert knowledge of weapons.

"Now, as for this petition that is being circulated, let me tell you some facts about the German output of arms. At the beginning of the war Germany was able to turn out 30,000 rifles a day, and that was before she took over the factories in Belgium, which themselves had a capacity of between 2,500 and 3,000 rifles a day, or more than the American capacity at the beginning of the war. For a long time before the war all the large electrical concerns in Germany that used copper bought tremendous stocks on the plea of taking advantage of a low market.

"A German artillery officer told me in 1912 that Germany had enough copper stored away or buried to supply the wants of the German Army at full strength for a period of five years. Also, he said she had enough provisions and other supplies laid in to carry her through the same period, to provide against her being hemmed in. Those figures, mind you, take no account of Germany's production since the war began, which must have been very largely increased."

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Showers Mon.; Tues. fair, somewhat cooler; fresh s. winds, with squalls.

Fla.—Showers Mon. and Tues., except probably fair in s.; moderate variable winds.

Ala.—Showers Mon.; Tues. probably fair; moderate variable winds.

Miss., La., and East. Tex.—Fair in n., probably showers in s. Mon.; Tues. fair; moderate variable winds.

Okla.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; moderate temperature.

West. Tex., Ark., Tenn., and Ky.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; moderate temperature.

Ohio—Fair Mon.; cooler in e.; Tues. fair; fresh w. winds.

Ind., Lower Mich., and Upper Mich.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; moderate temperature; fresh w. winds.

PROPOSALS.

City of Montreal Refuse Matters

The City of Montreal will receive until the 30th of July, 1915, proposals for the transportation and the treatment of carrions, refuse of meat, etc.

Proposals may be made also for kitchen refuse and rubbish of all sorts, either together or separately.

For all information, apply to Dr. S. Boucher, City Health Officer, City Hall, Montreal.

(By order)
L. N. SENECAL,
Secretary Board of Commissioners.
City Hall, Montreal,
26th June, 1915.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y. H.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing forage and straw required in Eastern Department during nine months commencing Oct. 1, 1915, will be received here until 11 A. M., Aug. 2, 1915. Information furnished on application to Department Quartermaster.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, CUSTOM House, Norfolk, Va.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 M. Aug. 4, 1915, and then opened, for dredging in inland waterway from Norfolk, Va., to Beaufort, N. C. Further information on application.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of GOTTFRIED & STECKLER, before at 530-538 East 72nd Street, and at 175 East 2nd Street, has this day been dissolved; and that Elias Gottfried will continue in business at 530-538 East 72nd Street, and that David Steckler will continue in business at 175 East 2nd Street, New York City.
(Signed) ELIAS GOTTFRIED.
(Signed) DAVID STECKLER.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE 4% BONDS DUE AUGUST 1, 1990, OF THE KANSAS CITY AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY:

Your attention is called to the INDORSEMENT on each FIRST MORTGAGE 4% BOND of The Kansas City and Pacific Railroad Company, due August 1, 1990, calling for the delivery, ON OR AFTER THE 1ST DAY OF AUGUST, 1915, at its office in the City of New York, of a sheet of FIFTY COUPONS, for interest to become payable semi-annually thereafter to and including August 1, 1940.

The coupon sheet will be delivered to bondholders upon presentation of their bonds at the office of Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, 71 Broadway, New York City, ON AND AFTER THE DATE NAMED. The sheet of coupons will be attached to the bonds, in accordance with the recommendation of the New York Stock Exchange, and delivery made to the owners thereof with as little delay as possible.

J. B. BARNES, Assistant Treasurer.
May 15, 1915.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE 4% BONDS DUE JUNE 1, 1990, OF MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY:

Your attention is called to the WARRANT attached to each SECOND MORTGAGE 4% BOND of this Company, due June 1, 1990, calling for the delivery, ON AND AFTER AUGUST 1, 1915, at its office in the City of New York, of sheets of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY COUPONS, for interest to become payable semi-annually thereafter to and including June 1, 1990.

Coupon sheets will be delivered to bondholders upon presentation of their bonds at the office of the Company, 71 Broadway, New York City, ON AND AFTER THE DATE NAMED, with the warrant attached. The sheets of coupons will be attached to the bonds, in accordance with recommendation of the New York Stock Exchange, and delivery made to the owners thereof with as little delay as possible.

J. B. BARNES, Assistant Treasurer.
May 15, 1915.

EDISON ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY OF ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA. Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds Due January 1st, 1943.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to Article Tenth of the Mortgage given to New York Security & Trust Company as Trustee, to secure the issue of bonds above described, the said Trustee has drawn by lot the following numbered bonds:

9 56 102 113 132

for payment forthwith at its office, No. 26 Broad Street, in the City of New York, at 103 per centum of the par value thereof ex the July, 1915, coupon.

Interest on the said bonds so drawn ceased on July 1st, 1915.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, formerly New York Security & Trust Co.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, July 2d, 1915.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CERTIFICATE No. F1392, dated April 28, 1915, standing in the name of Ernest Burt, for five shares, and Certificate No. F1393, dated April 28, 1915, standing in the names of Ernest Burt and Anna Burt, for one share of the capital stock of the Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., have been lost and the registered holders thereof have applied to the company to issue new certificates in place thereof.

DIVIDENDS.

FOUNDED 1803

224th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend
THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York,
42 Wall Street.
June 24th, 1915.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of four per cent. (4%), free of tax, payable July 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business this day.

JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 64.

A quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable July 15th, 1915, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business June 19th, 1915.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
No. 25 Broad St., New York, June 15, 1915.

A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. (1%) has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, from surplus earnings of the current fiscal year, payable July 15, 1915, to stockholders of record at 3:00 o'clock P. M., June 30, 1915. Checks in payment of the dividend will be mailed to stockholders at the addresses last furnished to the Transfer Agent.

G. C. HAND, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

TO WHOM THIS MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that Lewis W. Hirsch of the firm of Hirsch & McFarlane and the Hirmac Waist Co., 137 N. 7th St., Phila., Pa., has withdrawn from the said firms. Said firm will continue trading as The Hirmac Co. John T. McFarlane and Martin J. Weinstein successors. Said John T. McFarlane and Martin J. Weinstein will assume all assets and liabilities of the firms heretofore trading as Hirsch & McFarlane and The Hirmac Waist Co.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre, and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Wednesday, July 7, 1915, for Contract 149, for furnishing, delivering, and installing racks, shutters, screens, lifters, and other apparatus in gate chambers at Ashokan, Kensico, and Hill View reservoirs, in the town of Olive, Ulster County, and town of Mt. Pleasant and City of Yonkers, Westchester County, New York.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent, for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre, and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Wednesday, July 7, 1915, for Contract 140, for furnishing, delivering, and erecting at Shafts 11 and 21 of the city tunnel of the Catskill Aqueduct, in the City of New York, drainage equipment for unwatering the tunnel and its shafts.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

In The Annalist

On news stands this morning, President Frederick D. Underwood of the Erie Railroad writes interestingly of the effect of the law which compels the divorce of the railroads from their steamship lines. It shows how those who have built up steamship transportation on the Great Lakes feel about this law.

There is much else worth reading in this issue of

THE ANNALIST
10c on news stands $4.00 a year
Times Square, New York

PROSPERITY REPORT BY COUNTY CLERK

All Branches of His Work Show Increase in Year Except Judgments Filed.

MORE UNHAPPY MARRIAGES

27,692 Declare Intention to be Citizens, Against 18,882 in the Preceding Year.

In preparing figures showing the business done by his office during the first six months of the current year, as compared with the corresponding period last year, County Clerk Schneider was surprised to find that in every one of the departments there had been a substantial increase. He thought that the war would have the same depressing effect on his office as it had on some lines of private enterprises, and that it would increase greatly the number of suits against delinquent debtors and decrease the receipts in those departments that show the rise and fall of business activity.

During the last six months 3,461 new business corporations have filed articles in this country, an increase of 241 over the first half of last year when the world was at peace. The notarial and certificate fees amounted to $43,859.40, a substantial increase.

One of the signs of sound business conditions attracted the attention of Mr. Schneider because it resulted in a falling off in the receipts of one department. He traced the loss to the desk, where judgments against debtors were docketed. During the first half of last year 32,241 judgments were filed here against unfortunate business men, which was 1,317 more than the number filed so far this year.

"That means," said Mr. Schneider, "that business has reached a more stable condition. If business men are not earning as much money as they did a year ago they are also not indulging in ventures that lead to judgments against them."

There have been 18,460 new actions begun this year, an increase of only forty over last year. The increase was largely in marital troubles. A large percentage of suits for separation and divorce is not contested, and many of the others are contested only in cases where the wife is seeking liberal alimony and the husband is fighting to save his money and not to keep his wife.

In the Naturalization Bureau, from July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914, there were 18,882 declarations of intention and 11,162 petitions for final papers, as against 27,692 declarations and 9,700 petitions in the last fiscal year.

"More persons visit this office than any other office in the United States," said Mr. Schneider, "with the exception of the Post Office. The average daily attendance is 3,500. And my office has received less help from the politicians. The only mandatory salaries are mine, my counsel's and those of the two clerks who look after the records of the old Court of Common Pleas and the Superior Court, that were supplanted by the Supreme Court.

"All of the rest of the salaries are at the mercy of the Board of Estimate, to raise or lower, as the board pleases. The total amount of fixed salaries, including my own, is $25,000 out of a budget of $183,088. In Kings the fixed salaries amount to $90,808.75 out of a budget of $106,573.75. In Queens, the fixed salaries are $16,000 and the budget is $125,110, and in the Bronx the fixed salaries are $32,500 and the budget is $67,680.

"The County Clerk in New York County has the most important county office in the city, and yet he is subject to the whims and fancies of any man or men who can get into the confidence of the members of the Board of Estimate, and who might take it into their heads to show a reason for their existence by making a reduction in the salaries paid my subordinates. All of the county offices ought to be placed on the same level so far as control of them by the Estimate Board or any other set of officials is concerned."

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
June 28	$1.05¾	$1.03⅜	$1.03⅜	$1.01⅛
June 29	1.07	1.04⅞	1.04	1.01½
June 30	1.06⅞	1.04½	1.02⅞	1.01¼
July 1	1.08½	1.06¼	1.03⅜	1.01¾
July 2	1.12	1.07¼	1.04⅛	1.02
July 3	1.12¼	1.08⅞	1.04⅛	1.02½
Week's range	1.12¼	1.03⅜	1.04⅛	1.01¼

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Cash, 2 Red. High.	Cash, 2 Red. Low.
June 28	$1.06¼	$1.04¾	..	$1.22
June 29	1.06½	1.04⅝	..	1.25
June 30	1.05⅞	1.04¾	$1.28	1.26½
July 1	1.06¼	1.05	..	..
July 2	1.07	1.05	..	..
July 3	1.07⅛	1.05¾	..	..
Week's range	1.07⅛	1.04⅝	1.28	1.22

CORN.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
June 28	75⅝	73	72¾	71¾
June 29	74	72¾	72⅝	71½
June 30	73⅝	72⅝	72⅝	71½
July 1	74⅛	73½	72⅝	72
July 2	75	74	73⅜	72⅜
July 3	74⅞	74	73¼	72⅝
Week's range	75	72¾	73⅜	71½

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Cash No. 3 White. High.	Cash No. 3 White. Low.
June 28	64⅝	63¾	75⅝	75
June 29	64⅝	63⅝	75¼	75
July 30	64	63⅝	..	75½
July 1	64⅛	63⅝	76	75¾
July 2	64½	63⅞	77¼	77
July 3	64¼	63½	76	..
Week's range	64⅝	63⅝	77¼	75

OATS.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
June 28	43¾	43	38	37⅝
June 29	43⅞	43¼	37⅞	37¼
June 30	44½	43¼	37¾	37⅛
July 1	45¼	44⅝	37⅞	37⅞
July 2	47⅞	45⅝	38	37¾
July 3	47⅞	46⅝	38⅝	37⅝
Week's range	47⅞	43	38⅝	37⅛

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Cash Standards. High.	Cash Standards. Low.
June 28	39½	39¼	48	47½
June 29	39½	38⅞	48½	48
June 30	39¼	38¾	49½	49
July 1	39½	39	50½	50
July 2	39⅞	39¼	53	51½
July 3	39⅞	39¼	52	51½
Week's range	39⅞	38¾	53	47½

Provisions.

LARD.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
June 28	$9.22	$9.12	$9.47	$9.40
June 29	9.22	9.12	9.50	9.40
June 30	9.42	9.25	9.67	9.50
July 1	9.47	9.40	9.67	9.60
July 2	9.35	9.32	9.55	9.52
July 3	9.25	9.25	9.50	9.45
Week's range	9.47	9.12	9.67	9.40

RIBS.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
June 28	$10.27	$10.17	$10.57	$10.47
June 29	10.32	10.25	10.62	10.55
June 30	10.42	10.35	10.70	10.65
July 1	10.42	10.35	10.72	10.65
July 2	10.32	10.30	10.62	10.57
July 3	10.32	10.30	10.60	10.60
Week's range	10.42	10.17	10.72	10.47

PORK.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
June 28	$16.67	$16.50	$17.12	$16.95
June 29	16.70	16.55	17.17	17.05
June 30	16.80	16.65	17.25	17.17
July 1	16.82	16.72	17.30	17.20
July 2	16.72	16.67	17.20	17.12
July 3	16.75	16.75	17.17	17.02
Week's range	16.82	16.50	17.30	16.95

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
June 28	9.30	9.21	9.76	9.64	9.98	9.91
June 29	9.40	9.32	9.85	9.75	10.11	9.99
June 30	9.35	9.34	9.82	9.75	10.07	10.01
July 1	9.39	9.35	9.86	9.74	10.08	9.97
July 2	9.34	9.20	9.76	9.64	9.98	9.87
W'k's re.	9.40	9.32	9.86	9.64	10.11	9.91

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
June 28	10.06	9.98	10.30	10.22	10.47	10.47
June 29	10.16	10.06	10.40	10.31	..	..
June 30	10.13	10.08	10.34	10.32	10.55	10.53
July 1	10.15	10.04	10.38	10.30	10.52	10.52
July 2	10.05	9.94	10.25	10.18	10.41	10.40
W'k's re.	10.16	9.94	10.40	10.18	10.55	10.40

AIDS IN PARK CONCERTS.

Music League Will Furnish Artists from Its Members.

The Music League of America, of which Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, and Mrs. Willard Straight are Directors, intends to make the park concerts attractive this year, even though the appropriation for park music has been cut down. The league will co-operate with the Park Commissioner and the Park and Playgrounds Committee. The first league concert will be held in Bushwick Park, Brooklyn, on Thursday evening at 8:30 o'clock. The soloists will be Alfred Ilma, an Arabian baritone, who recently returned after a season with the Buenos Aires Opera.

"These innovation concerts," said Miss Marie Kieckhoefer, an officer of the league, "will consist of vocal and instrumental music in the parks, given by artists who are members of our organization. Hitherto there have been only band concerts in the parks. Now New York will hear artists of note.

"This move is the result of agitation started by the Music League Committee when it was announced that the appropriation for park music had been cut from $75,000 to $25,000 this year. This economy directly affected the amusement of hundreds of thousands of people, and the league protested. The giving of this series of concerts is due as much to the co-operation of the Park Department as it is to the public spirit of the artists who are giving their time to the concerts."

The committee that protested the cut in appropriations was made up of Olive Fremstad, Margarete Matzenauer of the Metropolitan Company, Ernest Schelling, the pianist; Joseph Stransky, and others.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 3, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.	$9,500,000	..	..	....	14¼	15½
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..		52½	56
Alb. So. 5s, '39	1,400,000	2½	S	M. & S.	80	90
A.G.& E.($50)	3,500,000	‡2	Q	July 1, 15	91	93
Do pf. ($50)	1,669,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	47	49
Am. L. & Tr.	15,355,141	2½b	Q	May 1, 15	321	325
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	May 1, 15	109	111
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	Jun 1, 15	61	62½
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	79½	82
Am. Pub.Ut.	2,995,000	¾	Q	July 1, 14	33	36
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	62	65
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	....	6½	7½
Do. 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	....	57	63
Do 6%pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	....	16	18
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33	1,900,000	3	S	M. & N.	83	88
Ashev. L.&P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	92½	95
Au. & Syr.El. 1st rf.5s,'42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Au.-Aik. Ry. & El. 5s, '35	3,284,000	2½	S	J. & D.	60	70
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	96
Bal. Co. Wat. & El.5s,'46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	94
Bir. R., L. & P.C. 4½s,'54	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	87	89
B'f.C.1st5s,'32	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	102
Buf. G. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	102
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Cal. El. G.pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	71	76
Cal. R. & P.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	85	90
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 15	88½	89
Capital Tr. 1st 5s, '47	5,683,500	2½	S	J. & D.	105½	106
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	95
Chas. Con.R., G. & E.($50)	2,523,900	..	..	....	45	50
Do 5s, '99	1,762,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	95
C.L.H.&P.5s.	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
Cl.R.1st5s,'31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99½	101
Colo. Power	11,000,000	..	..	....	17½	19
Do 7% pf.	425,000	1¾	Q	Jun 15,15	90	92½
Do 5s, '53	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	87
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	92
C. R., G. & E. pf.	831,600	1½	Q	July 1, 15	80	..
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	May 1, 15	50	53
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	79	82
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96½	99
C.G.,E.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s.	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	88	89
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jan 15, 15	72	74
Do 1st 5s,'33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	102
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s,'36	12,936,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s '29	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	91
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22	3,431,480	2½	S	A. & O.	92	96
Dt. Ed. Co.	13,487,100	1¾	Q	Apr 15,15	115	116
East. P. & L. 1st 5s, '18	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96
Ec.L.& P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	98
El. Bd. D. pf	1,500,000	..	..	....	61	67
El. B. & S. pf	5,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	98½	100
Emp. District Elec. pf.	1,003,900	..	..	....	60	75
Do 5s	3,000,000	..	..	....	72½	76½
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	87	89
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '32	1,230,000	2½	S	J. & D.	91	95
Ex. Sg. W. G. & E. 6s	297,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	....	13	17
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	56	60
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s.	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	96½
G.G. & E. 1st 5s, 1932	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	75	80
Gr. Rap. Ed. 1st 5s, '16	734,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	100½
Gd. Rap. Ry. 1st 5s, '16	3,023,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99¾	100¼
G. Wn. Pow. 1st 5s, '46	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	79	80
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	104
Int. R. of B. B. Div.5s,'31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101	102
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	..
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	..	62
Int. El. Corp. 1st ln. 6s, '33	1,391,000	3	S	M. & S.	95	97½
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	96
J. C., H. & P. 4s, '49	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	74	75
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	92½
K. C., R. & L	9,543,080	..	..	....	18	20
Do pf	9,407,500	1¼	..	Mar 1, 11	38	40
Do 1st ref.5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	78	80
K. C. B. L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100½	101½
K. C. E.4s,'22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	75	76
K. C.Met.S.R. cn. 1st 5s,'13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	90
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	88
K. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	95	100
Do. 5s of '22	3,210,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	97
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	96
Lincoln Gas & Elec.	2,250,000	..	..	....	12	24
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s,'21	547,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102¾	..
Do. ext, 1st & ref. 5s	324,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	96
Mobile Elect. 1st 5s, '46	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	90½
Mobile E. pf.	852,500	1¾	Q	My 15, 15	88	91
Musk's G. & E. pf	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 15	85	90
Do. 1st & ref 5s, '26	1,035,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	95
Nashville R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Jun 30,15	59	62
Do.con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	98
Do ref.5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	80	84
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	79
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	83	88
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	....	5	15
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jan 15,15	45	55
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	....	28	29½
Do pf	3,386,700	1¾	Q	Apr 15,15	82	83½
N.T.Tr.5s,'33	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
N. Y., West'r LGM4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	78	79½
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	87½
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	96½
O. & C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s,'28	1,869,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	96½
Ont. Power	10,000,000	1¼	Q	Jun 1, 15	60	63
Do deb.6s,'21	2,935,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	94
O.E.Ry.5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97
Ozark P.&W.	1,500,000	..	..	....	15	25
Pot. El. Pwr. 1st 5s, '29	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	104¾	..
Do con.5s,'36	5,300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	101
Port.(Ore.)R. 1st mtg.5s,'30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
P.G.El.5s,'35	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Pub. S. C.cfs	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	103	104
Rep. R. & L.	6,206,000	..	..	....	15	19
Do pf	5,191,400	1½	Q	Apr 15,15	62	66
Roch. R & L 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Rock. L. & P 5s, '38	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	97
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	86	90
St.Jo.(Mo.)R. L., H. & P. 5s, '37	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	98
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	..
Salt. L.&Ogd. 1st 5s, '34	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	96
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	96
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	96
Scrant. Elect. 5s, '32	1,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97½	98¾
Scrn. Ry($50)	2,060,200	..	..	....	60	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	62	70
Scran.E.5s,'37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	96
Seattle L'ting 5s, '49	4,525,500	1½	Q	Apr 15,15	90	91½
Sierra & S.F. Pr. 1st5s,'49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	82½	85½
So. Cal. Ed.	10,400,000	1½	Q	My 15, 15	72½	74
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 15,15	91	93
Do gen.5s,'39	12,809,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
S.W.P.& L.pf	1,565,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 15	95	100
So. Pwr.5s,'30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	....	$6	$7
Do pf. ($50)	11,784,950	†1	Q	Jun 15,15	$23½	$25
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	83
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,479,490	2½	S	J. & J.	78	81
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33	846,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	..
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	....	5¼	7
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	26	30
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Un. E.L.& P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	4,428,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	91½	93
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	81	83
U. L. & Rys.	6,899,300	..	..	....	40	45
Do 1st pf	7,713,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	67	69
Do 2d pf	2,108,700	¾	Q	July 1, 15	65	68
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	91	94
Utah Sec.Cor.	27,500,000	..	..	....	14½	15
Do 6s, '22	16,927,000	3	S	M. & S.	78½	79½
Wash. R.& E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 15	90	91½
Do pf	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Jun 1, 15	83½	84
Do cn. 4s,'51	11,642,350	2	S	J. & D.	81	81½
West'n Pow.	14,670,000	..	..	....	15	16½
Do 6% cm.pf	6,000,000	..	..	....	54	56½
Wh'l. Tr. Co. 1st con.5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87	91
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000h	1.75	S	Jun 1, 15	$45	$48
Do db. 6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	93	95

*Ex dividend. †In scrip. ‡Also 2% in common stock.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Aub. G. 1st 5s	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Cities Serv.	14,718,380	½	..	July 1, 14	46	49
Do pf.	26,168,426	½	..	July 1, 14	54	57
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	..
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	101
Do db.5s,'30	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & J.	81	86
Day. Gas 5s	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	97½
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Jun 1, 15	128	130
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37	350,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	100
Ka'mazoo G. 1st 5s, '20	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	....	10	12
Do 1st 6s,'16	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	96	100
Do 2d 6s,'18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	45	55
Kings Co. Lt 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	94
N. Am. 5s,'48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100½
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34	840,000	2½	S	Mar 1, 15	92	96
Okla G. & E. 5s, '29	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	96
Pac. G. & E.	32,109,300	¼	..	Apr 13,15	40	42
Old pf.	9,621,300	1½	Q	My 15, 15	84	86
New pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	My 15, 15	84	86
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	102	104
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40	5,388,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98
Sag. City G. 1st 5s, '16	857,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	100
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '33	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103
Do deb. 5s	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	102½
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102	103
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash.G. ($20)	2,600,000	6	Q	May, 1915	73¾	74
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	104½	105

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explo.	$4,800,000	..	..	....	128½	129½
Do pf.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Apr 25,15	83½	85½
Am. B. Note Co. ($50)	4,495,738	1	..	Aug 15,14	32	37
Do pf. ($50)	4,495,760	1½	Q	July 1, 15	48	49½
Am. Brass	15,000,000	1½	Q	May, '15	170½	171½
Am. Chicle	8,000,000	1	M	Jun 21,15	135	140
Do pf.	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	90	93
Am. Dist.Tel. Co. of N. J.	9,965,351	1	Q	Apr 29,15	59	62
Am. Graph's.	2,627,550	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	68	69
Do. pf.	2,096,630	1¾	Q	My 15, 15	82	83
Atlas Powder	3,000,000	1¾	Q	Jun 10,15	220	225
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J,A,J,O	96	97
Bliss, EW,Co	1,500,000	‡2½	Q	July 1, 15	395	400
Do pf.	1,500,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	135	142
Bord. C. M.	21,264,400	4	S	Feb 15,15	109½	110¼
Do pf.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 15,15	106	108
Braden Cop.	6,000,000	..	..	....	7	7⅛
Bush Term.	5,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	62	..
Can C. & Fy	3,975,000	..	..	....	62	65
Can. Explos.	3,404,300	1	Q	Jan 30,15	330	335
Do pf.	4,650,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15,15	102	108
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,15	138	140
Childs	3,000,000	1¼	..	Dec 10,14	51	54
Do pf.	2,499,900	1¾	Q	Jun 16,15	91	95
Colt's Arms	2,500,000	$4	Q	July 1, 15	453	460
C.-Tab.&Rec.	10,457,200	..	..	....	28	31
Do s.f. 6s,'41	5,983,000	3	S	J. & J.	74	78
Du P.Powder	29,428,708	†2	Q	Jun 15,15	670	675
Gen. Baking	3,400,000	..	..	....	7	10
Do pf.	5,925,000	1	Q	July 1, 15	37	40
Herc. Powd. Co. pf.	5,200,000	1¾	Q	My 15, 15	111½	113
Int. Nickel	38,031,500	5	Q	Jun 1, 15	150	151
Do pf.	8,912,600	1½	Q	May 1, 15	103½	105
Int. Silver pf.	6,028,588	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	104	108
Int. Textb'k.	8,500,000	..	..	....	48	53
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	..	..	....	60	64
L. V.C.S($50)	7,525,225	2½	Q	Apr 17,15	160	165
Lima Loco C 5s, '39	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	95
Marc. of A., (new)	10,000,000	..	..	....	2⅞	3⅛
Merg. Lino.	12,799,600	2½	Q	Jun 30,15	180	182
Otis Elevator	6,375,300	1½	Q	Apr 15,15	72	73
Do pf.	6,500,000	1¼	Q	Apr 15,15	95	96
Pierce Oil C.	10,500,000	..	..	....	9¾	10
Rem. Type.	10,000,000	..	..	....	10	10½
Do 1st pf.	4,000,000	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	49	51
Do 2d pf.	5,000,000	2	..	Oct 7, 14	32	35
Royal Bak.P.	10,000,000	2	Q	Jun 30,15	152	157
Do 6s cum.pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,15	101	102
Saf.C.H.& L.	10,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	103	105
Savage Arms	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 15,15	250	260
Singer Mfg.	60,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	230	231
Sterling Gum	6,000,000	..	..	....	2⅛	3
Sulz. & S. pf	10,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	89½	91
Temple C. 1st col. tr. 5s	2,320,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¼	101¼
Tem. Coal pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Apr 12,15	105	107
Win. R. Arms	1,000,000	..	..	....	1725	1750

*Ex div. †Also 2% extra in cash and 5% extra in Atlas Powder preferred stock. ‡Incl. 1¼% extra. §Incl. 2½% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am.-Nwk($5)	$1,000,000	7	Q	J,A,J,O	520	..
Am. Surety	5,000,000	1¼	Q	Jun 30,15	120	130
Bd.& Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	My 15, 15	270	285
City of N. Y.	580,000	2½	Q	July 1, 15	130	160
Commer. Cas.	375,000	2½	S	M. & S.	180	200
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	July 1, 15	275	325
Continental	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	890	905
Eagle F. I.	200,000	..	..	....	132	140
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	20	..	....	425	475
Fidel.-Ph'nix.	2,500,000	5	S	J. & J.	280	300
Firemen's In. ($50)	1,000,000	6	Q	J,A,J,O	460	470
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	240	255
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	480	490
Germ'a ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 15	290	..
Globe & Rut.	400,000	20	S	J. & J.	525	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 15	150	165
Home Fire	6,000,000	10	S	Jan 15,15	385	390
Lawyers Mtg.	6,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	177	180
Mfrs. Liabil.	200,000	10	A	....	115	150
Mtg. Bond Co.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	112	118
Nat. Surety	2,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	164	167
Nwk. F.I.($5)	500,000	7	S	J. & J.	270	280
N. Brun. F.I.	400,000	3	Q	J,A,J,O	180	200
N.J.F. & P.G.	300,000	3½	S	J. & J.	135	..
N. J. Fire In.	1,000,000	..	..	....	110	112
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co.	1,500,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	105	120
N.Y.Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¾	..	July 1, 15	42	52
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 15	290	305
No.River($25)	500,000	5	S	Apr 10,15	140	150
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,15	95	105
Stuyv't ($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	100	125
U. S. (Fire)	400,000	3	S	Feb 1, 15	80	90
Westc'r ($10)	300,000	10	Q	May 1, 15	470	510
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Feb 1, 15	140	175

TOBACCO STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Cigar	10,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	105	110
Do pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	98	100
A. M. & Fy.	1,200,000	1¼	Q	My 10, 15	80	90
Conley Foil	825,000	5	Q	Jun 15,15	300	325
John. T. & M.	300,000	1½	Q	Jun 15,15	130	150
J. S. Young	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 15	165	175
Do pf.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,15	106	109
McAnd. & F.	3,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 15,15	170	178
Do pf.	2,965,600	1½	Q	Apr 15,15	99	100
P., R.-A. T.	1,999,400	4	Q	Jun 3, 15	180	190
R. J. Rey'lds.	10,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	330	340
Do pf.	2,500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	118	120

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bl'k'r St. &F Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	15	25
Do 1st 4s,'50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	60	70
B'way&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	Apr 15,15	160	175
B'l'nC.R.($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 15,15	172	176
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J,A,J,O	120	135
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J,A,J,O	250	300
42d St.&Gr.St	748,000	4½	Q	F,M,A,N	225	250
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	..	....	125	160
2d Av. stock	1,862,000	..	..	....	..	3
2d Av.Ry.1st con. 5s, '48	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 08	10	20
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F,M,A,N	115	120

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 1, 15	550	560
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 15	200	206
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	‡4	S	July 1, 15	117	135
Bowery	250,000	*6	Q	May 1, 15	400	..
Bronx Boro.	150,000	10	S	July 1, 15	215	..
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	10	S	July 1, 15	118	..
Century	500,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	162	168
Chase Nat'l.	5,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 15	565	575
Ch.-P. N.($25)	2,250,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	180	185
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Apr 1, 15	117	125
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	July 1, 15	395	..
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	161	..
City (Nat'l)	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 15	385	390
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	170	..
Colonial	400,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	July 1, 15	300	325
Com. Nat	25,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	160	162
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	May 1, 15	300	308
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	2	S	July 2, 15	70	90
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	May 1, 15	150	160
Fifth Av	100,000	$25	Q	July 1, 15	4100	..
Fifth Nat	250,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	..	300
First Nat	10,000,000	†7	Q	July 1, 15	865	..
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30,15	175	..
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb 1, 15	135	..
German Ex.	200,000	[illegible]	Q	July 1, 15	360	..
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 1, 15	400	450
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	185	..
Greenwich	500,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	270	280
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 15	605	630
Harriman N.	500,000	..	..	....	305	315
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	July 2, 15	490	505
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	170	175
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 15	615	660
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	May 1, 15	310	330
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	7	S	July 1, 15	300	320
Mar. & Ful. Nat	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	238	250
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	My 11, 15	245	250
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 15	180	185
Mer. Ex. Nat ($50)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 15	165	..
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 15	300	340
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	170	190
Mutual	200,000	7	S	July 1, 15	320	..
New Netherland	200,000	4	S	July 1, 15	210	225
N.Y.(N.B.A.)	2,000,000	8	S	July 1, 15	370	380
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	July 1, 15	725	..
N.Y.Prod.Ex.	1,000,000	4	S	Apr 15,15	150	..
Pacific ($50)	500,000	2	Q	May 1, 15	200	210
Park Nat.	5,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 15	395	403
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 15	220	230
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	405	430
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	390	410
Security,new	1,000,000	3	S	Feb 1, 15	..	80
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	....	125	135
State	1,500,000	5	S	July 1, 15	125	140
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Feb 1, 15	100	125
United States	200,000	..	..		500	..
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jun 30,15	130	140
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	300	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 15	400	425
Yorkville	100,000	10	S	Jun 30,15	530	570

*Including 3% extra. †Quarterly dividend 3% paid on First Security Co. same date. ‡Including 1% extra. §Also a special dividend of 100%.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Astor Trust	$1,250,000	2	Q	May 1, 15	345	360
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 15	418	424
B'way Trust	1,500,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	140	146
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	July 1, 15	470	480
Columbia	2,000,000	*7	Q	Jun 30,15	480	490
Central	3,000,000	10	Q	July 1, 15	990	1005
Commercial	500,000	..	..	....	80	..
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Jun 30,15	300	305
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,15	410	415
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25)	1,000,000	12½	Q	May 1, 15	1100	1125
Fidelity	1,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	195	205
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Jun 30,15	250	260
Fulton	500,000	5	S	July 1, 15	275	..
Guaranty	10,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,15	570	575
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	May 1, 15	265	275
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 15	125	130
Kings Co.	5,000,000	5	Q	May 1, 15	605	..
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 15	115	116
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30,07	100	105
Mfrs.-Citiz'ns	1,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	135	142
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,15	400	410
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Jun 30,15	575	590
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Jun 10,15	940	965
People's Tr.	1,000,000	1	M	July 1, 15	275	300
T. Guar. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jun 30,15	370	380
Union	3,000,000	‡5	Q	July 1, 15	315	335
U. S. M & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,15	385	395
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 15	1020	1050

*Including 2% extra. ‡Including 1% extra.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Ang.-Am. Oil	$9,733,000	10	..	Jan 1, 15	15½	16
Atlantic Ref.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jun 15,15	550	555
Bourne-Scry.	200,000	$20	A	Oct 15,14	265	275
Buck. P. L.	10,000,000	$2	Q	Jun 19,15	101	103
Chese. Mfg.	500,000	$10g	Q	Jun 21,15	700	715
Colonial Oil	250,000	..	..	....	125	135
Contin. Oil	3,000,000	3	Q	Jun 16,15	225	230
Crescent P.L.	3,000,000	75c	Q	Jun 15,15	40	42
Cumb. P. L	1,000,000	$5	A	Dec 15,13	45	48
Eureka P. L.	5,000,000	6	Q	May 1, 15	225	228
Gal.-Sig. Oil	12,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30,15	135	140
Gal.-S. O. pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Jun 30,15	147	149
Ill. Pipe Line	20,000,000	..	..	....	134	136
Ind. P. Lines	5,000,000	2	Q	My 15, 15	97	99
Nat. Transit	12,737,575	50c	Q	Jun 15,15	30	31
N. Y. Tran.	5,000,000	4	Q	Apr 15,15	205	210
Nor. Pipe L.	4,000,000	$5	S	July 1, 15	92	94
Ohio Oil	15,000,000	$2b	Q	Jun 1, 15	134	136
Prai. O. & G.	18,000,000	$6	..	Feb 28,13	310	313
Prairie P. L.	27,000,000	..	..	....	157	159
Solar Ref'g.	2,000,000	$5	S	Jun 21,15	220	230
So. Pipe Line	10,000,000	$6	Q	Jun 1, 15	207	211
So. Penn. Oil	12,500,000	3	Q	Jun 30,15	278	282
S.W. P. P. L.	3,500,000	$3	Q	Jun 30,15	108	112
St. Oil (Cal.)	49,102,400	2.50	Q	Jun 15,15	275	278
St. Oil (Ind.)	30,000,000	3	Q	My 29, 15	407	412
St. Oil (Kan.)	2,000,000	3	Q	Jun 27,15	340	350
St. Oil (Ky.)	3,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 15	245	250
St. Oil (Neb.)	1,000,000	10	S	Jun 20,15	305	315
St. Oil (N.J.)	98,338,300	$5	Q	Jun 15,15	398	400
St. Oil (N.Y.)	75,000,000	2	Q	Jun 15,15	181	183
St. Oil (Ohio)	3,500,000	6f	Q	July 1, 15	425	430
Swan & F'ch	500,000	5	..	Mar 31,15	110	115
Union T. L.	12,000,000	2½	S	Mar 25,15	79	81
Vacuum Oil	15,000,000	5h	Q	My 15, 15	193	197
Wash'ton Oil	100,000	$3	A	Dec 1, 14	33	35

b—Including 75c extra. f—Including 3% extra. g—Including $4 extra. h—Including 2% extra.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Name.	Rate.	Maturity.	Bid.	Ask.	Yld.
GOVERNMENT ISSUES—					
Argentine Government	6	Dec., 1915	101¼	101½	2.90
Argentine Government	6	Dec., 1916	100⅝	100¾	5.35
Argentine Government	6	Dec., 1917	100	100⅜	5.75
Argentine Government	6	May, 1920	98⅝	98⅞	6.35
City of Montreal	5	Dec., 1917	99	100	5.00
City of Quebec	5	Apr., 1920	98½	99½	5.20
French Government	5	Apr., 1916	98⅝	99	6.35
German Government	5	Jan., 1916	96¼	97½	10.00
New York City	6	Sept., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.00
New York City	6	Sept., 1916	102½	102¾	3.55
New York City	6	Sept., 1917	103⅞	104⅛	4.00
Norway Government	6	Oct., 1916	99½	100	6.00
Norway Government	6	Oct., 1917	99½	100	6.00
Switz. Government	5	Mar., 1916	99⅝	100	5.00
Switz. Government	5	Mar., 1918	96⅝	96⅞	6.30
Switz. Government	5	Mar., 1920	96	97	5.73
Swedish Government	6	Dec., 1916	99⅝	100	6.00
COMPANY ISSUES—					
Am. Bank Note Co.	5	Mar., 1916	100¼	100½	4.50
American Locomotive	5	July, 1916	100½	101	4.00
Am. Power & Light	6	Aug., 1921	97	98	..
Am. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100¾	101	3.70
Am. Tobacco scrip	6	Sept., 1915	100⅝	101⅛	2.65
Anaconda Copper	5	Mar., 1217	100¼	100¾	4.50
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1917	99⅜	99½	4.75
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1918	98½	98⅞	4.95
B'klyn Rap. Transit	5	July, 1918	99⅞	100⅛	4.95
Canadian Pacific Ry.	6	Mar., 1924	101½	102½	5.70
Chesapeake & Ohio	5	June, 1919	91	91½	7.45
Chicago & West. Ind.	5	Sept., 1915	100	100¼	3.50
Chicago Elevated	5	July, 1916	94	96	9.25
Com. P., R. & Lt. Co.	6	Nov., 1918	98	99	6.30
Con. Gas, Balt.	5	Mar., 1917	100	100¼	4.98
Cons. Power (Minn.)	5½	May, 1917	97½	99	6.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1917	99	99⅜	5.90
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100¼	100¾	2.00
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	99⅝	99⅞	5.15
General Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	97¼	97⅝	5.70
Havana Elec. Ry.	6	Sept., 1916	98½	99½	6.25
Hocking Valley Ry.	6	Nov., 1915	100⅝	101½	2.25
Int. Harvester	5	Feb 15,'18	99½	99¾	5.10
Lackawanna Steel	5	Mar., 1117	98	98½	7.20
L. S. & Mich. So.	5	Sept., 1915	100¼	100⅝	1.25
L. S. & Mich. So.	5	Dec., 1915	100½	101	2.60
Louisville Gas & Elec.	6	Oct., 1918	97	98½	6.55
Michigan Railway	6	1919	98½	100	6.00
Minneap. Gen. El. Co.	6	June, 1917	100	101	5.50
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	97	99	6.65
N. E. Navigation	5	May, 1917	96¼	97	7.40
N. Y. Central & Hud.	5	Sept., 1915	100⅝	100¾	1.75
N. Y. Central & Hud.	5	Oct., 1915	100½	100¾	2.00
New York, N. H. & H.	6	May, 1916	100½	100¾	4.00
North St. P.	3½	June, 1917	99¼	100	6.00
P. R. R. cv	5	Oct., 1915	100	100⅜	2.15
Pub. Ser. Corp. N. J.	5	Mar 19, 16	100⅛	100⅜	4.45
Seaboard Air Line	5	Mar., 1916	99⅞	100⅛	4.65
Southern Railway	5	Feb., 1916	99⅞	100¼	4.60
Southern Railway	5	Mar., 1917	98	98½	6.10
Sulzberger & S.	6	June, 1916	100	100½	5.50
U. S. S. R. M.	5	June, 1918	96¼	97½	6.00
Union Typewriter	6	Jan., 1916	94¼	95½	14.80
United Fruit	6	May, 1917	101¼	101¾	5.00
United Fruit	6	May, 1918	98⅝	98⅞	5.35
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	98¼	100	6.00
Western Power	6	July, 1915	100	100¼	3.00
Western Power	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50
West. States G. & El.	6	1917	97	98¼	6.75

FINDS NEW YORK IS A CITY OF SUNSHINE

Merchants' Association Offers Records of the Last Thirty-eight Years to Prove It.

HAS 240 CLEAR DAYS IN 365

Weather Bureau Reports the Sun Visible on More Than 55 Per Cent. of Daylight Hours.

An investigation by the Merchants' Association of the climatic conditions of New York City during the last thirty-eight years shows that its residents enjoy a better average climate than the dwellers in any other large city of the country.

The Bulletin suggests that these favorable conditions contribute to the city's advantages in many ways. They are not only a daily help to workers in every line of activity, but add to the comfort and attractiveness of New York for visitors. Its pleasant climate, therefore, is a strong asset for the city. The Weather Bureau makes this statement in support of the Merchants' Association report:

"The maximum temperature seldom rises above 95 degrees, and a temperature of 100 degrees has been observed only once in thirty-eight years. During the Winter season the temperature rarely falls below zero, although a record of six degrees below zero has been recorded."

The fact that the city is situated nearly in the centre of the Temperate Zone is the reason cited for its favorable weather conditions, which are characteristic neither of a maritime nor of an inland continental region. It has fewer extremes of heat and cold than many other parts of the continent in the same latitude. This is attributed in a large degree to the nearness to the sea, which acts as the balancer of conditions.

The records of the Weather Bureau since 1877 show a mean annual temperature of about 51 degrees. In comparison the Bulletin cites the weather records of these American cities: Chicago, 20 degrees below zero in each of the three Winter months, and 106 degrees in July; St. Louis, variations between 22 degrees below zero and 107 degrees above, and Boston, 10 degrees or more below zero for the three Winter months. The mean relative humidity of this city, the association finds, is less than that of many other cities, particularly Chicago, Cleveland, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati.

"A large percentage of clear sunshiny days is a vital factor in the health of any city," says the Bulletin. "According to the Weather Bureau, over 55 per cent. of the total number of daylight hours in New York are sunshiny. The average number of cloudy days here is only 125, as compared with 151 such days in Pittsburgh, 156 in Cleveland, 165 in Boston, and 187 in Seattle."

NEW FERRY LINE CROWDED.

10-Cent Route to Atlantic Highlands Does Big Initial Business.

The opening of the new ten-cent ferry service to Atlantic Highlands yesterday caused the waiting room of the Thirty-ninth Street ferry at the Battery to be crowded to such an extent that two policemen were called in to keep order.

The Castleton was at the slip at 8:30 o'clock, and at nine o'clock she left with 950 people on board for the Highlands and several automobiles. She was scheduled to make her second trip at one o'clock, but she didn't get away until nearly two o'clock on account of the crowd struggling to get through the narrow turnstile. After 1,250 had passed the customs inspectors stopped the sale of tickets.

There were 1,500 people waiting for the third trip, but as the steamboat did not return to the Battery until 5:30 o'clock many of them left the pier, and only 1,000 were on board when she got away at ten minutes after six. It was said by the Superintendent of the Delaware and Hudson Steam Navigation Company of 32 Broadway, owners of the Castleton, that an extra trip would be necessary last night to bring all the people back.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., July 4.—When the Castleton made her last trip from here this evening there were 2,000 persons eager to get aboard the boat, as they did not want to be left here all night. The crowds were so dense at about the time the Castleton was about to leave that extra policemen were called for, but they could not handle the big crowd. Women and children were trampled upon in the mad rush to get aboard the boat and 200 persons were left behind when she sailed.

BELL'S LONGEST JOURNEY.

Sixty Cities Will See It on Way from Philadelphia to Coast.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—The bell which on July 4, 1776, just 139 years ago today, rang for more than two hours from the steeple of the old State House here in joyful announcement of the fact that the representatives of the thirteen colonies had proclaimed the independence of the United States is ready for the longest trip it has ever taken, not excepting the journey it made from England in Colonial days. By special train it will start from Philadelphia at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon on its first journey across the continent, to be exhibited at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco, and for a brief time at more than sixty cities and towns en route.

The itinerary of the Liberty Bell trip has been carefully arranged to afford the best possible exhibition at all places where the train will stop, and, it is expected that great throngs of persons will catch a glimpse of it before it reaches the Exposition. On the way West Harrisburg and Pittsburgh, Penn.; Chicago, Ill.; Des Moines, Iowa; Topeka, Kan.; Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo.; Omaha and Lincoln, Neb.; Denver, Col.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Walla Walla, Spokane, Everett, Seattle, and Olympia, Wash., and Portland, Ore., are places which will have an hour or more for viewing the bell.

NAVY CONFERENCE TUESDAY

Newport College Recognized of Great Value to Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 4.—On Tuesday Admiral Frank Fletcher, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic fleet, and as many officers as will be detailed will attend the conference at the Naval War College, while the other officers engage in torpedo practice and landing parties until July 17.

Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, President of the college, will outline the war game, and officers of the fleet and college will discuss the lessons. During this period Admiral Knight will tell just what took place in the recent war game.

The fleet and college will demonstrate the co-operation which Admiral Knight has brought about under Secretary Daniels. Manoeuvres for the coming Fall will be taken up and discussed.

Five years ago the course at the college became obligatory, and all officers now call it an absolute necessity for their training. In fact, an officer remarked today it was as necessary to the navy as the battleship.

Captain A. F. Fechteler, who becomes a Rear Admiral July 11, and who is taking the course at the Naval War College, expects to hoist his flag on the Florida as commander of the Second Division of the Atlantic fleet the following day.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

TRADE OFFERINGS.

Tuesday.

L. Singer, 782 Broadway, Brooklyn—Sporting goods, bicycles, &c., 10:30 A. M.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St.—Stock of up-to-date women's wearing apparel.

B. R. S. Company, 32 Greene St.—Women's wearing apparel.

Samuel Marx, 277 Seventh Av.—Assignee sale of plumbing supplies.

D. Greenwald & Co., 23 Lispenard St.—Fixtures, 10:30 A. M.; office furniture and fixtures, &c., 11 A. M.

D. Greenwald & Co., 101 Delancey St.—Fixtures, lease, and good will, 10:30 A. M.

D. Greenwald & Co., 110 W. 40th St.—Typewriters, office furniture, fixtures, &c., 10:30 A. M.

Wednesday.

David W. Biow Co., 520 Broadway—Special sale of women's, misses', and children's wearing apparel.

Van Praag & Co., 523 8th Av.—Dry goods, piece goods, embroideries, laces, furnishings, and women's wear, 10:30 A. M.

H. Perelmuter, 208 Canal St.—Cloaks and suits, 11 A. M.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 19 Willoughby St., Brooklyn—750 suitcases, 10:30 A. M.

Henry Lilly Co., 88 Reade St.—Shoes.

Gross, Franzblau Company, 29 Greene St.—Women's wearing apparel.

J. H. Mayers, assignee sales: 773 8th Av., 10:30 A. M., dresses, waists, millinery, fixtures, &c.; 41-43 Pine St., soda water and candy fixtures, &c., 10:30 A. M.

D. Greenwald & Co., 162 Lexington Av.—Linens, rugs, cushions, settees, &c., 12 o'clock.

Thursday.

Van Praag & Co., 2,100 Third Av.—Entire contents of Harlem House, 10:30 A. M.

J. H. Mayers, 621 Amsterdam Av.—Assignee sale of plate glass, fixtures, &c., 11 A. M.

D. Hartman, 15 Mercer St.—Silk tidies, scarfs, lambrequins, &c.; also raw materials, including silks, velvets, plushes, &c., entire stock of manufacturer, 10:30 A. M.

Friday.

J. Weisz, 7 Lispenard St.—Dry goods, cloaks and suits, women's wearing apparel, &c., 10:30 A. M.

Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene St.—Men's and boy's clothing.

J. H. Mayers.—Assignee sale, 270 Rivington St., woolens, silks, dress goods, cotton goods, shirtings, fixtures, etc., 10:30 A. M.

Henry Lilly Co., 88 Reade St.—Shoes.

Gross, Franzblau Co., 29 Greene St.—Women's wearing apparel.

David W. Biow Co., 520 Broadway.—Dry goods, women's and men's furnishings, cloaks, and suits.

D. Greenwald & Co., 521 West 23d St.—Objects of art, fixtures, &c., 10:30 A. M.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St.—Women's wearing apparel.

B. R. S. Co., 32 Greene St.—Women's wearing apparel.

ART AND RETAIL.

Tuesday.

Flattau's Auction Rooms, 115 University Place—Useful and ornamental household effects. Also Wednesday.

Wednesday.

Old Galleries, 43 Liberty St.—Office furniture of every description.

Thursday.

A. Kaliski, 88 University Place—Household furniture and furnishings. Also Friday.

Old Galleries, 43 Liberty St.—Oriental rugs, sterling silver, &c.

Samuel Marx, at Alwyn Court, 182 West 58th St.—Executor's sale, elaborate house furnishings, paintings, bric-a-brac, &c., property of late Ermine J. Proal. Sale afternoon and evening.

Friday.

Silo's Art Galleries, 546 5th Av.—Miscellaneous furniture, art objects, &c.

Old Galleries, 43 Liberty St.—General sale of household furniture, rugs, bric-a-brac, &c. Also Saturday.

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CHELSEA WAIST CO. have for delivery heavy Milanese silk jersey sport coats, 28 inches long, in all colors, at $3.75 each. Terms 8-10. 152-156 West 25th St. Phone Farragut 9745.

SALESMAN.—ONE OF THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF WOMEN'S NECKWEAR IS OPEN TO ENGAGE FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN FOR THE SOUTH, THE COAST, AND SMALL TOWNS IN MIDDLE WEST, STATE EPERIENCE AND REFERENCES; SALARY OR COMMISSION. ADDRESS B 234 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN, EXPERIENCED, WANTED to handle high grade, hand blocked ladies' hats; one who has traveled East and in city on commission. Address Box B 235 Times Downtown.

Headquarters on WAX of all kinds. Beeswax, white and yellow. Stearic Acid, Bayberry Wax. Ceresine, Carnauba, Paraffine. Water-White Mineral Oil. Spermaceti, Japan Wax. Pearl Floor Wax Polish. We solicit your inquiries. E. A. BROMUND CO., 356 West Broadway, New York City.

Burroughs Adding Machine COST $375. $150 NET CASH. Guaranteed 1 Year. Equal to New. First Telephone Call Takes It! JOHN E. RANSON, Auctioneer, 187 Greenwich St. Cor. Dey. Phone Cort. 3465.

We Are Ready with a High-Grade Line of Suits for Jobbers at Reasonable Prices. FISCHER, WEISKOPF & CO., 40 East 12th Street.

BEADING BRAIDING CORDING — THE FASHION THIS FALL ON COSTUMES & DRESSES. CORNELY EMBROIDERY MACHINE. O. J. AHLSTROM, 711 Broadway, N. Y.

ADVERTISING. CIRCULAR LETTERS That "Turn the Trick." Write Bailey Scott Co., Inc., 303 5th Ave.

APRONS. 1,000 Styles. Send for Catalog. Dean's Lockstitched, 45 East 17th St.

AEROPLANE TOYS. FLYING TOYS that FLY, 10c to $20. Ideal Aeroplane & Supply Co., 84 W. B'way.

BARGAIN BASEMENT SPECIALTIES. Headquarters for 5, 10 & 25c goods. N. Y. MERCHANDISE CO., 540 Broadway.

BELTS. Ladies' Belts and Gate Bags at Popular Prices. BIENENZUCHT BROS., 109-111 Spring St.

BUSINESS SYSTEMS. Card Index. We make a specialty of the Card Index business and its accessories. U. S. Card Index Co., Phone 5579 Rector. 112 Liberty St.

CURTAINS (Novelty.) Lace and Novelty Curtains, popular prices. EUGENE NEUMAIER & CO., 3 West 18th St.

DRESSES. WASH DRESSES. Wonderful values. PH. MARK & CO., 71 W. 23d St. Gram. 4414.

DYESTUFFS Sold, Bought, Exchanged. N. Y. ANILINE EXCHANGE, Telephone Spring 1291. 117 Spring Street.

FAVORS & PAPER HATS. Novelties for all occasions, wholesale & retail. Mrs. I. Davidsohn, 201 W. 145th St.

FURS. Peltries of all kinds at Jos. Steiner & Bros., 115-25 West 30th St.

GIRDLES. Newest Novelties at Slote & Schaffer, "The Belt House of N. Y.," 49 East 21st St.

HATS. PANAMAS & LEGHORNS, PANAMAS & LEGHORNS. Milton S. Sommerich, 40 W. 32d St.

MILANESE SILK SPORT COATS. For the Coat and Sweater Depts. Leo. F. Sturm's Business Builders, 48 W. 35. Grly.876.

NOVELTIES. 10,000 Seasonable Favors and Novelties. B. Shackman & Co., 900 Broadway, N. Y.

SHOW CARDS. Hand-made, printed, and lithographed show cards. Salzer & Co., 100 Nassau St.

SILK SWEATERS. ALBERTSON, BECKHARD & ALLEN, Inc., The Keetch Line, 140 Fifth Av. Chelsea 1858.

TAFFETAS. Phone 2666 Madison Sq. for The New 40" Fabric DAHLIA. Alfred Sohland, 19 Madison Ave.

WAISTS. BLOOM & MILLMAN, Waldorf Bldg., 2-18 West 33d St. $9.00 Waists and Middies.

5c., 10c., AND 25c. GOODS. The Five and Ten Cent Exchange, 10-12 West 20th St.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, house furn. goods, hardware; 354 4th Av.

BINGHAMTON—Mitchell & Church Co.; H. P. Church, flannels, white goods, linens, hosiery; Sherman Square.

ERIE, Pa.—Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.; H. J. Strueber, laces, embroideries, neckwear, hdkfs., toilet goods; 320 Church.

NASHVILLE—L. Jones & Co.; S. Marks, fancy goods, flowers, feathers; 581 B'way.

NEW ORLEANS—Shushan Bros. & Co.; J. Shushan, notions, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.

PHILADELPHIA—W. Grant & Co.; W. S. Harrison, furniture, carpets; Empire.

PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; J. H. Robertson, silks, dress, wash goods; 23 E. 26th.

PROVIDENCE—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; W. Zeimer, millinery; 621 B'way.

PROVIDENCE—Shepard Co.; H. E. Nye, pianos; 220 5th Av., Hermitage.

ST. JOSEPH—J. S. Brittain D. G. Co.; R. W. Powell, linens, white goods, laces, ribbons; 320 B'way.

WASHINGTON—S. N. Meyer Military Shop; S. N. Meyer, military goods, regalia; Marseilles.

DETROIT—Crowley, Milner Co.; Miss E. Miller, corsets, waists; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Mr. Murphy, sporting goods, toys; 1,133 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—Lewin-Neiman Co.; B. Neiman, coats, suits; Miss Gottlieb, jobs dresses; 470 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; S. Solomon, shoes; 15 East 22d.

KANSAS CITY—Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; W. M. Himsel, toys; 25 Madison Av.

SCRANTON—Clarke Bros. Stores; P. M. Jennings, misses', juniors', children's coats, suits, furs, wearing apparel; 1,270 Broadway.

WILKES-BARRE—Clarke Bros. Stores; P. M. Jennings, misses', juniors', children's coats, suits, furs, wearing apparel; 1,270 Broadway.

BOSTON—W. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Jensen, toilet goods; 116 West 32d.

CASH for dresses, suits, coats, skirts, waists. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4343.

WE ARE open to buy anything you have to sell. B. R. S. CO., 32 Greene St. Spg. 358.

FELLOWS, 31 Union Square, looking at Fall lines suits and cloth dresses.

Auctioneers

whose announcements of sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

Merchandise.

DAVID W. BIOW & CO., 520-522 BROADWAY.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise. 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4299.

HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer & Appraiser, 189 Broadway. Cortlandt 1233.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene, largest cash buyers; mdse., fixtures, machinery. Sp. 1050.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

HENRY LILLY CO., 88-90 Reade St. Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wed. & Fri.

Gross, Frauzblau & Co., 29 Greene, Actn. & Com. Merch's. Cash buyers mchny., mdse. Fixtures.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St., F'n 4343. Largest Cash Buyers Mdse. & Fixtures.

In BROOKLYN, It's L. SINGER, 582 Broadway. Buys mdse., all descriptions, cash.

CASH for stores, plants, mdse., &c. B. R. S. Co., 32 Greene St. Spring 358.

Dan'l Greenwald, Act'r. to Sheriff, N. Y. County, 23 Lispenard St. Tel Frank. 1780.

LEOPOLD GANS CO., SALVAGE MDSE. 95 William St., Tel. John 325.

H. PERELMUTER, 208 Canal, pays liberal prices for cloaks, suits, and miscel. mdse.

William Livingston, Auct'r, 456 B'way. Tel. 9467 Spring. Com'n, cash; liberal advances.

Samuel Marx—Auctioneer & Appraiser, Woolworth Bldg. Telephones: 6911-12 Barclay.

Retail.

Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

Highest prices furniture, pianos, antiques, &c. A. Kaliski, 88 Univ. Pl. 'Phone 2377 Stuyv.

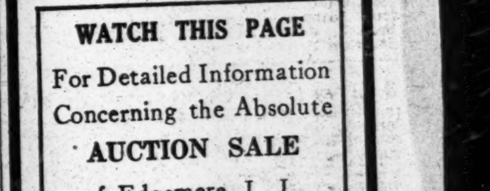
WISE, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices, furniture, &c.

J. GORDON NOAKES, Auctioneer and Appraiser, 715 6th Av. Tel. Bryant 4343.

Works of art, pianos, bric-a-brac, paintings bought, any quantity. Broadway Galleries, 1,362 B'way.

AUCTION SALES.

REAL ESTATE.



WATCH THIS PAGE For Detailed Information Concerning the Absolute AUCTION SALE of Edgemere, L. I., Property. *Write us today For Illustrated Booklet*

MORGENTHAU JR Co 111 BROADWAY

MERCHANDISE.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Will Sell ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 7TH, 1915, At 10:30 A. M., on Premises, 523 Eighth Ave., N. Y. C., near 37th St. $25,000 Extraordinary Staple Stock of DRY GOODS, DOMESTICS, FURNISHINGS. Women's and Children's Wear, 200,000 yards Domestics and Flannels in original pieces, all staple goods, as muslins, cambrics, ginghams; 500 original pieces Outing and Dress Flannels, 2,000 Ladies' Up-to-date Corsets, 1,000 doz. Men's, Women's and Children's Underwear, 1,000 doz. Linen Handkerchiefs, 200 doz. Ladies' Kayser Silk Gloves, Hosiery, Muslin Underwear, Notions, Laces, Embroideries, Ladies' Silk Waists, Cloth and Linen Suits, Silk and Cloth Dresses, Infants' Wear, etc. Dealers, attend this sale, as merchandise is all original, clean and staple.

DAVID W. BIOW CO., 520-522 Broadway. Phone 6680-6681 Spring. Near Spring St. ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 10:30 A. M., Special Peremptory Auction Sale Without Limit or Reserve To Close Out All Summer Accounts 10,000 Ladies' 10,000 Children's DRESSES 2,500 DOZEN SHIRTWAISTS LARGE LINES OF MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, Skirts, Taffeta and Sateen Petticoats, Underwear, etc. ALSO A SELECT RETAIL STOCK.

Entire High-Grade Stock, Inventoried $10,000. Positively the largest and finest up-to-the-minute LADIES', MISSES' & CHILDREN'S CLOAKS and SUITS. Dresses and Skirts, Summer Wearing Apparel. C. Kornblum, Auct'r, by Ordover & Singer, sells tomorrow, Tuesday, 10:30 A. M., 45-47 Lispenard St., near Broadway. Telephone 600 Franklin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SALE IN BANKRUPTCY OF COLLAR, SHIRT AND BATHROBE BUSINESS OF SEARLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY at public auction, July 8, 1915, at 10 A. M., at the Court House in Troy, N. Y.

Private bids may be submitted before public sale.

Property consists of a large and modern factory at Troy, N. Y., for the manufacture of collars, cuffs and shirts, and another factory at Watervliet, N. Y., for the manufacture of bathrobes, etc.; also of a large stock of raw materials and of goods manufactured and in process of manufacture; and also of book accounts. Offices and stock of goods also in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and Cleveland. To be sold in bulk as a going concern, or in parcels.

For further particulars apply to James W. Fleming, Henry Colvin, and Charles M. Friend, trustees in bankruptcy, or to Edwin A. King, referee in bankruptcy, or to Edward Murphy, 2nd, and Henry J. Speck, attorneys, all of Troy, N. Y.

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OFFICES and small lofts; monthly rents $15 up. 149 West 35th Street.

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Prices and terms are much lower now than they will be 90 days hence. Our Home Buyers' and Investors' Book No. 1 (free) tells the complete story.

ALCO BUILDING CO.,
60 Liberty St., N. Y.
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Property Office.
Phone 1118-1119 Bath Beach.

Select Sacrifice Bargains

Beautiful, up-to-date, detached, 6-room Flatbush cottage..........$3,700
Another detached, 6 rooms..........$2,900
Semi-detached, 7 rooms..........$3,400
2-family detached, 11 rooms..........$3,300

Some of these worth $2,000 more under normal conditions. UNITED REALTY ALLIANCE, 4,616 Av. L, Flatbush Av. car to Flatlands Av., walk east 4 blocks. Phone 6546 Main.

CRAFTSMAN HOMES in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250. Send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, E. 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Av. J Station, Brighton Beach L.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

New Colonial Dwelling

Just completed, stucco construction, 9 rooms and 2 baths; up to date in every respect; on valuable corner plot 60x100 ft. For sale at an attractive price and on convenient terms.

15 Minutes From Herald Square

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Kew Gardens

Surrounding Kew Gardens Station
In the Beautiful Hills of Kew

Many other new houses ready for occupancy, from $8,500 to $22,500. We offer also villa plots of exceptional beauty on reasonable terms. Information on request from JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., N. Y. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251. Representative at Kew Gardens office at Kew Gardens Station every day. Convenient trains for inspecting Kew Gardens leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., via L. I. R. R., Week Days—8:17, 9:00, 10:02, 11:05 A. M.; 12:00 noon; 12:30, 12:47, (1:15 Sat. only,) 1:24, (1:52 Sat. only,) 2:06, 2:45, 3:00, 3:43, 4:02, 4:29, 5:00, 5:13, 5:33 P. M., etc. Sundays—8:25, 9:05, 9:57, 10:40, 11:17, 11:36 A. M.; 12:35, 1:08, 1:56, 2:29, 3:03, 3:30, 4:04, 4:45, 5:27 P. M., etc. Returning at frequent intervals.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEW ROCHELLE 15 Fairview Place.
Ideal suburban Home; garage, garden, fruit, grapes; plot 108x150; 30 min. 42d St., N. Y.; 5 min. Sound, station, schools, stores & churches; very fine neighborhood; open; $14,000; ½ m't'g—½ terms. Tel. 4051—New Rochelle, or 3844—South Brooklyn, or address OWNER, Box 219 Times Downtown.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Long Term Leases

for industrial sites on remarkably advantageous terms in Long Island City, the very heart of New York's industrial centre; 8 minutes to Times Square; great transit facilities; the Barge Canal Terminal adjoining property. Ravenswood Holding Co., 1 Madison Ave. Tel. 730 Gramercy.

SMALL FARM

Fairly good house; needs few repairs; near trolley and station; good bathing and boating nearby; $100 cash; balance $12 per month; one hour from city. Small Farm 197 Times Downtown.

A SPLENDID CHANCE.

Must dispose of my pretty bungalow; easy commuting distance; also four water-front lots; bathing, boating, fishing, &c.; no brokers. Address H. Aufforth, 243 West 34th St., New York. Tel. 1760 Greeley.

3 Acres Good Farm Land, $750

in farming country within commuting distance to N. Y. C.; you can pay for it at the rate of $30 cash; balance $5 per month; title guaranteed. Acreage, 167 Times Downtown.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE AT LITTLE SILVER,

New Jersey, Long Branch Division, next to Red Bank; first-class train service, convenient to ocean front, five minutes' walk to the Shrewsbury River, four minutes' walk to depot; about three acres of land, ten-room cottage with all improvements, city water. Will be sold at a bargain to close an estate. Address W. H. SMOCK, Attorney, 10 East Front Street, Red Bank, N. J.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14TH,
ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE
at 14 Vesey St., at 12 noon.
N. S. of 158th St., bet. Riverside Drive and Hudson River, 142 x 231.49 x irreg.
Full particulars from auctioneers.

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111 BROADWAY

Loans on Furniture

2% per month on unpaid balances; monthly installments; confidential; call in person. CHATTEL LOAN SOCIETY, (A Personal Loan Company) Under State Supervision 50 UNION SQUARE.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

Sacrifice beautiful Long Branch property. Plot 50x175, with garage, 18 furnished rooms with bath and extra toilet; in fine condition, ready for occupancy. Two blocks from beach, one block from station. Address Wm. Lane & Son, Long Branch, N. J., or owner, F. V. Guterl, 95 Cooper Ave., Long Branch, N. J.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

DOCTOR'S OFFICE.

125 West 58th St., 5 rooms and bath; elevator building, all modern improvements; $1,200.
BROADWAY, REMCO 98TH STREET.
'Phone, 1300—Riverside.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

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NEW 12-STORY
FIREPROOF BUILDING.
35 MANHATTAN SQUARE PARK
NORTH
81st St., Bet. Central Park & Columbus Av.
Southern Exposure;
Overlooking Park.
MOST EXCLUSIVE AND REFINED SECTION
8 and 9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE.
RENTS MODERATE
Under Owner's Management.
Apply to Resident Supt.

33 West 51st St.
CLOSE TO FIFTH AVE.
NEW 12-STORY HOTEL
Suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 rooms with baths.
WRITE, CALL OR PHONE
Raymond W. Jones, Mgr. 'Phone, 8264—Plaza.

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Central Park West
N. W. CORNER 86TH ST.
9 Room Aparts. $2,000 Up
First Class Fireproof

738 West End

96TH.—Large, airy rooms and kitchen; complete housekeeping; gas, electricity included; telephone Riverside; subway; moderate.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient Subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th
Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

SPECIAL

Apartment of 8 Rooms and Bath, all in white, (2 toilets); entirely renovated and occupied only 2 weeks; unexpectedly called away, must give it up. Elevator house, all improvements. See Supt. 9 West 91st St.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE With Broadway entrance and conveniences, elevator.
All Outside, 5 to 8 Room Apartments, $50 TO $70.
3609 Broadway, S. W. Cor. 149th Street

ST. NICHOLAS AV.,
Southwest Cor. 178th St.
4 to 6 Large, Beautiful Rooms in Elevator Apartment, $33 to $55.

SOUTHERN EXPOSURE
7 LARGE OUTSIDE ROOMS, TWO BATHS, ELEVATOR APARTMENT, $59
4 Rooms, $34. 5 Rooms, $42.
219 Audubon Av., S. E. Cor. 176th Street

THE HILLCREST
430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
8-9 Large Sunny Rooms & Baths

Rents	Parlors	18x23
$1,500 to $1,800	Dining Rooms	19x19
	Bedrooms	14x16

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Special Rates Monthly and Yearly Contract.
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Beautiful Garford 6, 7 passenger touring; like new; wire wheels; hour, week, or month; owner drives. Lenox 8767.

For Hire—Beautiful National 5-passenger touring car, day or night; low rates; owner drives. Kaiser, Audubon 860.

Practically new Packard touring; $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Harlem 6818.

Fiat touring car to rent, with chauffeur; hourly, daily or monthly. Al. Pella, 890 Sixth Av. Phone Plaza 470.

Packard-Pierce Arrow 1915 cars; rent month or year. Karp, 1,790 B'way. 9869 Col.

Seven-passenger Packard for hire, $3.50 hourly. Telephone Borgman, 1,941 Circle.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. — Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL 225 W. 57th St. — Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Real Estate at Auction.

Astonishing bargains can now be secured in private houses for sale or rent. Good, 2,705 Broadway, (at 103d St.)

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Must sell my handsome 7-room cottage and plot at Jamaica; all improvements; city water, side walks, &c.; near beautiful lake; short walk from depot and 2 blocks from trolley; newly decorated and painted. This is a big bargain for right party; only $150 cash, balance easy; perfect title. Jamaica, Box 158 Times Downtown.

Forced to sell fine home of 7 rooms and bath; only 28 minutes from city; electric light, heat, &c.; on 2 elegant lots; need $125 cash at once; balance $18 per month; will give big bargain to quick buyer. B. Thomas, 243 West 84th St., N. Y.

Will sell to party who can pay $16 monthly, cozy 7-room cottage; all improvements; ground for chickens and garden. Cottage, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Desirable three-story dwelling; bathroom extension. 114 West 91st St.; caretaker. Particulars Fountain, 318 West 88th St.

Bay window front dwelling; 316 W. 88th St.; twenty feet wide; four stories; caretaker. Particulars, G. E. Fountain.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Will sell my fine little farm, consisting of small house, barn, 5 chicken houses, pigpen, and rabbit house; large plot of good soil cultivated, ready for farming; complete for $1,475; only $100 down, balance $10 monthly; free tickets to investigate; hour out. C. Treiss, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUR RENT MONEY CAN BE MADE TO pay for a beautiful Colonial brick home in JAMAICA—18 minutes from N. Y.; hundreds of trains a day. See Samuel Knopf, 220 West 42d St., or representative on premises, 52 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. Station, Jamaica.

Have a little bungalow on a large plot near station and water; needs some repairs, so will sell cheap on terms of $75 down and $14 monthly; beautiful, healthy location. C. Barshad, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, Opp. Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground, near station, trolley, churches and stores, $850 for all; $50 down, $7 monthly, answer at once. C. Store, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn. Opp. Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

Do you want to buy my little chicken farm and 6-room house on large ground, nice shade trees, &c.? Will sell to a good party for $75 down and 12 monthly; write for further particulars. Johnson, Box 192 Times Downtown.

Small farm of 2 acres, good rich soil and shade trees, adjoining 3 of the largest L. I. towns; full price $775; will let responsible party have it for $7 a month; title guaranteed. C. Farm, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn. Opp. Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

Fine seven-room house; 35 minutes out; improvements; parquet floors; easy terms. Hollberg, Willes Av., Floral Park, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Manasquan Park.—Bungalows for sale, with plots, $600, $800, to $8,000; lots from $100; wooded acreage from $250 per acre; convenient to Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Lakewood, &c.; over 100 trains daily, New York and Philadelphia; 200 acres, combining features of shore and forest life and recreation; half-mile water front appeals especially to persons of artistic and refined tastes; clubhouse, dock, tennis courts for park residents; easy payments; safe investment. A. P. Fitt, Box 600, Manasquan, N. J.

Wonderful opportunity; 7-room house, every improvement, parquet floors throughout; plot 100x500; 100 bearing fruit trees; 5 minutes to station; $7,000. For terms, Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

CHEAP FARMS for city workers, 1 to 5 acres; near station; $250 each; easy terms; 15 cents railroad fare; small payment down; $10 monthly. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—State Maine timber land, entire township, 28,000 acres; splendid growth; income paying; investigate. Address Owner, Box 343, Gorham, Me.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Two lots on Long Beach, 20x200, on boardwalk, in exchange for 3d Av. property. Meyer, 1,102 Lexington Av.

Furnished Houses Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Cottage or bungalow wanted, with improvements; high elevation; hills Jersey or Westchester only; about hour out; responsible family; four adults; state terms. N 8 Times.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Handsomely furnished house, 16 rooms; bath; facing lake; New Hampshire; 7 fireplaces; magnificent trees; 16 acres; wonderful country; garage, stable; $300. S 75 Times.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE
for rent at sacrifice, (furnished,) 3 minutes from ocean, 45 minutes from New York by private boat. Apply Z 810 Times Annex.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

ATTRACTIVE PRIVATE OFFICE, $16 AND $20; FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; ALSO ROLL TOP DESK; GOOD LIGHT; CLEAN; TELEPHONE; TOWEL SERVICE. INQUIRE 309 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

Will sublet part of office. Apply 515 Wilson Building.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building, 216-222 West 18th St.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Furnished apartment, 375 Park Av.—Four bedrooms, two baths. Apply to Mr. Voth.

West Side

738 WEST END AV, CORNER 96TH.
Fine, large, airy corner rooms; complete housekeeping; express subway; Riverside; moderate.

468 Riverside Drive, corner 119th St.—Handsomely furnished; seven rooms, two baths; to sublet Summer months; very reasonable; Apartment 2.

Studio apartment for Summer; handsomely furnished; delightfully cool; three rooms, kitchenette, bath, phone, electricity. 62 Washington Square South.

TO SUBLET, FURNISHED APARTMENT.
Non-housekeeping; 2 rooms, bath; service included. Apply Superintendent, 77 Irving Place.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

Attractively furnished four-room apartment; Riverside; Summer rates. Goff, 610 West 141st St.

Five-room elevator apartment for the rest of July and August; west side. B 48 Times Annex.

122D, 521 WEST.—Five rooms and bath; conveniences; front; cool; near Columbia. Apt. 32.

118th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

West Side.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave. — 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE,
with private bath and kitchenette;
some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths.
Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils.
ROOF GARDEN.
Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly.
CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished.
A few sublet week, month, during Summer.
Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970.
Downtown Office, 2 W. 45th St., Room 1201.

71st St., West.—Seven handsomely furnished rooms; 2 bathrooms; $100; location convenient to shops, theatre; also 5 sunny rooms; furnished, $55. Call 308 West 97th St. Write Tribelhorn.

FOUR ROOMS, FURNISHED,
FOR RENT AT
$80 per month. Apply on premises,
250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

57th, 264 West.—Completely furnished; modern corner apartment, adjacent Park; best transportation.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

Park Av., 813, 815, (74th.)—Four exceptionally light rooms; all improvements; $27.

West Side

To Sublet.—6-room apartment, unfurnished; fine location; 50-mile view; near subway and "L"; $50; sacrifice; regular lease after Oct. 1; references required. 70 Morningside Drive. Apartment 63.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

Furnished and unfurnished apartment to sublet; 4 rooms and 2 baths; could be divided to 2 apartments, 2 rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th. Tel. 2934 Columbus.

611 WEST 136TH ST.,
Near Riverside Drive.
4-6 rooms and bath..........$40-$50
Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av. Bryant 7632.

The Earl's Court and the Norfolk, 306-308 West 94th St., close to Riverside; splendid 8 rooms, 2 baths; top floor; extra light; and 6 rooms, 1 bath; $1,020-$1,600.

Amsterdam Av., 1,105, (opposite Columbia University Grounds.)—Modern apartments, 4-5 rooms; beautiful neighborhood; $27-$38. See Superintendent.

Attention!—Five and six rooms; large, light, airy; southern exposure bedroom; modern elevator house; near Riverside Drive; $60 to $70; reasonable. 308 West 97th Street.

Seven rooms; big, light, airy, large kitchen, two baths; modern elevator house; rent $80; very reasonable. Ernest Tribelhorn, 342 West 71st Street.

175th St., 516 West.—5 rooms; steam, hot water; one flight; $23, $25; concessions. Barnett, 11 East 125th St.

97th St., 308 West.—5 and 6 rooms; large, airy; southern exposure; modern, elevator house; near Riverside Drive; $55 to $70.

West End Av., S. W. Cor. 78th St.—Eight, nine rooms, three baths, $2,500 and up.

93d St., 43 West.—Apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; $1,400; excellent neighborhood.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Apthorp, Broadway, 78th St.

Rockfall Apartments, 545 West 111th; 6 to 9 rooms; 2-3 baths.

Lenox Avenue, 342, near 125 subway, five rooms, bath; hot water; steam heat; $22.

Bronx.

Grand Boulevard and Concourse, two blocks east of Jerome Av.; five large rooms; all improvements; $38.

College Av., 170th St., Bronx.—3 and 4-room apartments; beautiful neighborhood.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR REFINED COUPLE OR FAMILY OF TWO IN BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME OVERLOOKING THE BAY.
St. George Heights, in Staten Island.
No. 55 Hyatt Street.
Large grounds; only two rooms left.
SPECIAL RATES; EXQUISITE SURROUNDINGS. CALL TO-DAY OR WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare. Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere. Worth investigation. Weekly $9-$14 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

GRYMES HILL.
Corner Louis St. and Howard Av.; highest, coolest location near New York; delightful ocean view; private estate; shady ground; tennis; excellent cuisine; moderate. 'Phone Tompkinsville 2054. Silver Lake car.

NEW BRIGHTON—VILLA ALICE.
NICE, COMFORTABLE ROOM; ONE, TWO GENTLEMEN; GOOD GERMAN HOME COOKING; PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS; TERMS MODERATE. 363 WESTERVELT AVENUE.

THE STUYVESANT.
Beautiful, cool rooms, private baths; well known for its excellent cuisine; tennis court; rates $9-$15 weekly; 5c fare to Broadway. 136 Stuyvesant Place, St. George, Staten Island.

AQUEHOGA LODGE.—Attractive country home, open the entire year; bathing, tennis, gardens, and poultry; 35 minutes from Battery; convenient to train or trolley; references. 7 Richmond Av., Arrochar, S. I.

Westchester.

Park View.—Quiet surroundings; commuting distance; excellent table; double and single rooms. White Plains, N. Y. Phone 448J.

Larchmont, Myrtle Av.—Spitz cottage; excellent board for season. Telephone Larchmont 37.

Beautiful country house; table specialty; moderate rates. Villa Alta, Colonial Heights, Tuckahoe.

A private family with a large house will accommodate a few guests; home comforts and cooking; select neighborhood; 1 minute to Main St., 2 minutes to depot, 8 minutes to Hudson Park; bathing, fishing, and boating; reasonable rates. Apply "The Rochelle," 30 Le Count Place, New Rochelle, N. Y. Phone 1358M New Rochelle.

"YONKERS," 90 LOCUST HILL AV.
Delightful house; large, airy rooms; excellent table; broad piazzas; lawn and shade trees; half hour Grand Central; all conveniences; 2 minutes trolley. 2636 Yonkers.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

BEVAN HOUSE, Larchmont, N. Y., directly on the water, 40 minutes from Grand Central; wonderful cooking; rooms with bath; music, dancing; moderate rates. Albert E. Copeland.

COLONIAL HOUSE, four acres; shade, swimming and boating; furnished rooms, with and without private bath; garage. 426 Pelham Road, New Rochelle. Phone 2761.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, Chester Hill.—Airy rooms, wide verandas; easy commutation. 165 North Fulton St., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Long Island.

Long Island Sound.—Modern conveniences; club life, yachting, bathing, dancing; exclusive; 25 minutes out from Pa station; (accommodations week-end.) Smith, Beachhurst, Whitestone Landing. Phone Flushing 1329 or Columbus 2715.

BELLE HARBOR, L. I.,
BAY VIEW LODGE.
Montauk Av. and Bay, (Beach 130.)
High-class accommodations; modern improvements; excellent table; Rockaway Park Station.

WILSON HOUSE, ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Three minutes from Holland Station, one minute from surf; bath houses on premises; reasonable; season or week-end. 40 Beach 94th St. Telephone Hammels 505.

ROCKVILLE CENTER.—Private family can accommodate two adults; large front room; all conveniences; commuting distance; excellent table; references. Owner, 60 Maine Av.

Howell House, Quogue, N. Y.—Ocean and Shinnecock Bay; 80 miles; 3 acres; tennis, golf, sailing, bathing; fresh vegetables; large rooms; private baths.

Beautifully equipped room for one or two, including all conveniences, to rent; reasonable; two minutes from ocean. Schwartzberg, 10 South Park Av., Arverne, L. I.

SEA GATE, N. Y. HARBOR.
Exclusive private cottage near boat landing; moderate rates. Cypress Ave., 3 houses west of Sea Gate Ave.

VILLA ROSA.
Large, sunny rooms; excellent cuisine; billiard room, dancing parlor; bathing. Phone 163 Bath Beach.

DOUGLAS MANOR, Long Island Sound.—Gentleman in private family; all improvements; bathing, boating, tennis; $15; references. B 41 Times Annex.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS, near station and beach; excellent table; reasonable rates. Shanks, 30th St. and 16th Av., Beechhurst, L. I.

SEA GATE, L. I.
The RAEVIEW, Manhattan Av.; table guests, $10 weekly. Coney 1808.

Seagate.—Private family accommodate few paying guests; excellent table; references. K. M., 159 Times.

3 Park St., Long Beach.—Room and board, two gentlemen or couple. Manion.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

New Jersey.

Superior accommodations for refined couple or family, gentleman's country estate, hour New York; high elevation, superb views; luxurious, modern appointments; excellent table; 30 acres woodland, gardens; tennis; garage; cultured environments; healthful; excellent commuting; rate $17.50. L 119 Times.

CALDWELL, N. J.—American family can accommodate six people; three large sleeping rooms; sleeping porch; large piazza; private bath; home cooking; terms reasonable. A. M. Pearson, Ravine and Westover Avs.

House highest, coolest location; magnificent view of ocean; piazzas every floor; first-class table, home comforts; bathing, golf, tennis. Tip Top Cottage, Atlantic Highlands, N. J.

Montclair Manor, 27 Hillside Av.—Select, refined house, centrally located; screen piazza; hot and cold water in rooms; excellent cuisine; 35 minutes N. Y. Montclair 2977.

Summer rates; business people preferred. 101 Mt. Hebron Road, Montclair Heights, N. J. Tel. Montclair 3899M.

New York State.

Very attractive country place in Dutchess County; six well-furnished rooms; good cooking; eggs, milk, and fresh vegetables. Particulars address Mrs. Frank Howell, Poughkeepsie.

Tarrytown-on-Hudson, 27 College Av.—Beautiful, historic country; four adults accommodated; two large rooms; terms $8 to $10.

MOUNT VIEW COTTAGE.
Convenient, pleasant; good management. Address Mount Pleasant, Ulster County.

Hillcrest, T. W. Smith's, Warrensburg, N. Y. —Mountain life with luxuries.

ULSTER COUNTY fruit farm; good board. White, 309 West 46th. Phone Bryant 34.

Connecticut.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

82D ST., 130 EAST, (2 blocks from Park.)—Middle-aged widow wishes quiet, permanent person; cool room suitable 2; French cooking if desired; private. Mrs. Ackermann.

West Side

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

44TH, 258-260 WEST (Alliance Hotel.)—Family hotel; $11 weekly; European-American; bath suites; modern conveniences. Bryant 6068.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

57TH, 349 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private bath, with board; references.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private baths; $7-$14; Southerners; Summer prices.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; studio; continuous hot, cold water; telephone.

72D, 122 AND 131 WEST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATH; EXCELLENT BOARD; TABLE GUESTS.

72D, 122 AND 131 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private bath; excellent board; table guests.

72D, 267, 308 WEST.—Desirable, cool, double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, cool, well furnished rooms; superior table; $10 up.

72D, 111-117 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; table guests accommodated.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; electricity; parlor dining rooms.

75TH, 20 WEST.—Delightful, large and small rooms; parlor dining; excellent table.

75TH ST., 18 WEST.
Large and small rooms; private bath; Jewish home cooking; Summer rates; references.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, attractive, cool front room; also smaller rooms; excellent table.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connected, adjoining bath; table board; Summer rates.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guests.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large and medium room; excellent cuisine; meals optional.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; meals optional; unusually reasonable rates.

79th, 114 West, Norece Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.
The HOUSE RICHARDS, a satisfactory home for refined people, with a standard for comfort and health, exclusively our own; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; private baths; superior service; Summer rates.

80TH, 124 WEST, (Ideal Location.)—Cool, spacious rooms; electricity; good home cooking.

82D, 124 West.—(Graycourt) now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references; table guests. Write for booklet.

84TH, 55 WEST.—Large room, transients or permanent table guests; telephone; references.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Airy rooms, refined home, excellent table, convenient location; moderate; references.

92D, 52-54 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; table guests; Summer terms.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms; bath.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private boarding house; home cooking; Summer rates.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Delightfully situated, cool, quiet rooms; table guests; Summer rates.

A.—A.—RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant room, adjoining bath, shower; superior board; piano, books; exceptional home; $12 weekly. Telephone 4960 Morningside. Payne.

A LADY having a beautiful home off Central Park West, in the 80's, would like two paying guests. Telephone Schuyler 8657.

BROADWAY, (corner, 245 West 104th.)—Attractive rooms; running water; excellent table. Jantzen.

THE WOODBURY, 855 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (one block north of 157th subway.)—Wonderful grounds.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 25 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; telephone; extra hot water boiler.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) SUITE, two rooms and bath.

43D, 16 EAST.—Very desirable, well-furnished small; also one double room; private bath; continuous hot water; references; telephone.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome suite, room with piano, single room; references; telephone.

89TH, 154 EAST.—Elegant rooms, suitable one or two; telephone; private house.

129TH, 7 EAST.—Large front room; suitable for two; all conveniences; telephone.

129TH, 10 EAST.—Large and small rooms; newly decorated; all conveniences; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 265, (36th.)—Well furnished; bath; strictly private family. Murray Hill 728.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,026.—Cool rooms, modern apartment; single, en suite; reasonable. Apt. 6.

9TH, 32 WEST.—Large and single rooms, every convenience; telephone; $3 up.

11TH, 21 WEST.—Airy rooms; four gentlemen; refined surroundings; capable houseman.

37TH ST., 11½ WEST.—Attractive single rooms, with bath; references required.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; board optional; references required; high-class house.

47TH, 31-41 WEST.—Exclusive parlor suite; smaller rooms; private baths; Summer rates.

66 WEST 49TH ST.
Large rooms; Summer rates; all conveniences.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Light, cool rooms; modern improvements; subway, L; references. Hammond.

57TH, 204 WEST.—Beautiful, large corner room, adjoining bath; telephone; overlooking Park.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms; private baths; board optional; near Park, subway.

58TH ST., 49 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished rooms; electricity; bath; select house; reasonable.

58TH, 329 WEST, (Columbus Circle.)—Select rooms; modern improvements; $2 up; telephone.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; broad experience; trial balance; reliable, trustworthy; $12. F 883 Times Downtown.

COMPANION, graduate nurse, American, (29;) good character; experience; references. F 140 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—Expert cutter, fitter, and sewer wishes position in families by the day. Care of Olson, 153 East 50th St.

GOVERNESS.—French-Swiss governess, speaks German fluently, with references, wants position. Apply L., 124 West 16th St., city.

STENOGRAPHER, (16,) neat, refined, beginner; excellent penman; good school record; no agency; American, lives home; $7. B 236 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright girl; three years' experience; accurate; willing worker; $8. F 884 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

CAPABLE HOUSEWORKER.—Experienced colored girl, good cook; city references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice. Riverside Agency. 12 West 99th. 5389 Riverside.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

HOUSEWORKERS.—English-speaking girls, seeking positions. Polish-American Agency, 299 East 11th. Orchard 5607.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A NUMBER OF YOUNG GIRLS,
16 years and over,
TO ACT AS INSPECTRESSES.
MUST BRING WORKING PAPERS WITH YOU.
Apply at Employment Office, fifth floor, 32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN FOR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.
Apply at Employment Office, fifth floor, 32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF HALF-TIME WAITRESSES.
Apply at Employment Office, fifth floor, 32d St. side.

TYPIST.—A high school graduate for typing, filing, and general office work. Full information to S 63 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

BOWTELL'S BUSINESS BRAIN BUREAU,
170 Broadway.
Stenographer—Education, adaptability, and personality most essential; salary, $15-$18.
Typist—Accurate biller; salary, $10.
Other openings.

Bowtell's Business Brain Bureau,
170 Broadway.
Secretary-stenographer, some legal experience, $20.
Sales ledger bookkeeper, experienced, $12.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES
at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Day and evening session. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country. Open all Summer.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Summer school. Three months' course. Special terms. Students on probation. Graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, West 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

58TH, 23 WEST.—Large front basement; private bath; electricity; housekeeping; telephone; $6.

65TH, 59 WEST.—Large, small, outside rooms; running water; elevator, electricity, telephone. Dunn.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Handsome, large, small; shower, electricity, subway. $5 upward. Steel.

71ST, 317 WEST.—Delightfully cool rooms, single, en suite; private home; references. Columbus 8150.

73D ST.—Small private family have exceptionally attractive room; floor; gentleman. Y 290 Times Annex.

75TH, 58 WEST.—Attractive single, double rooms; private bath; delightful Summer location; subway, "L"; transients accommodated; moderate prices.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished, private house; large, small rooms; private bath; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Cool rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Large, small rooms; parlor floor and private bath; moderate; telephone.

77TH, 109 WEST.—Airy rooms, kitchenette, and private baths; also single; telephone; moderate.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Light, airy, single front room; references; reasonable; gentleman.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Large and small rooms; attractive Summer location; convenient subway, "L."

80TH, 104 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms; private baths; modern conveniences; Summer rates.

82D, 134 WEST.—Handsome, large; single rooms, adjoining bath; $4, $5, $6; references.

82D, 152 WEST.—Reduced Summer rates; cool, comfortable rooms; all conveniences.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites; single; baths; board optional; cool, quiet; transients; references.

85TH, 168 WEST.—Superior accommodations; select, private house; single and suite; Summer rates.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Splendidly furnished suite, room and bath or room; private family; all conveniences; moderate; references. Schuyler 4145.

93D, 270 WEST.—Beautiful, cool, front room; smaller, adjoining bath; conveniences; furnished, unfurnished.

93D, 109 WEST.—Delightful cool rooms, newly decorated; baths; Southern people accommodated.

93D, 157 WEST.—Front room, running water; private family; gentleman only; references.

94TH, 178 WEST.—Gentleman would share attractive six-room apartment with two or three gentlemen; quiet, cool; references. Garrett.

97TH, 158 WEST.—Large, cool room; private bath; telephone; accessible "L," subway; references.

107TH, 237 WEST.—Single room, adjoining bath, $3.50; large room, kitchen optional, $6; elevator, electricity, telephone; references. Band.

111TH, 521 WEST, (Apt. 2.)—Attractive, cool room; high-class apartment; private family; reasonable.

112TH, 605 WEST.—Attractively furnished outside room; private family; references. Apt. 52.

113TH ST., 622 WEST.—Desirable room, with private family; reference required. Apt. 43.

113TH, 501 and 523 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; $2 up; conveniences. Walker.

115TH, 410 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, modern conveniences; near Columbia. 7224 Morningside. Kistler.

115TH, 410 WEST.—Rooms, single, $2.50, $3; suite; home privileges; shower. Schmitz.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Pleasant, light Summer rooms; single; elevator; shower; telephone; reasonable. No. 52.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 2351.

ACCOUNTANT.—Established twenty years; fees moderate; all work certified. Equitable. 7588 Hanover.

BOOKKEEPER.—I write a good hand, am quick and accurate and have been drilled in the most modern methods of accounting; satisfactory references concerning character and ability; will start at $8. Mr. Z, 38 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

BOY, (16,) able, willing, obliging, and neat, wishes position with advancement. Bernard Becker, 178 Sherman Av., City.

CHAUFFEUR; mechanic; Spanish; three years with last family; written references; go anywhere. S. N. Perez, 57 Concord St., Brooklyn.

CHAUUFEUR, handy, single, careful driver, shop experience, good reference, wishes position. Chauffeur, care Daly, 222 East 40th St.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese, five years' experience, good mechanic, careful driver, wishes position; references. Show 4 East 19th St.

ELLIOTT-FISHER or Remington-Wahl operator; 10 years' experience; best references. Samuel J. Uresse, 481 Miller Av., Brooklyn.

MAN (28) wishes work anything; experience tools. Mahr, 741 Jennings St., Bronx.

SALESMAN.—Commission with drawing account; might take financial interest later on. B 224 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, reliable boy; American; excellent penman; beginner; $7. B 237 Times Downtown.

TUTOR.—University graduate desires position as tutor; ten years' experience; excellent references. Weiser, Cornwall-on-Hudson.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) knowing Spanish and English, experienced with exports, also general office work, desires position. Gaggero, 110 East 30th St.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) neat appearance, wishes position mercantile or manufacturing concern; good penman. Lewis Surett, 226 East 118th.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR wanted for a leading class journal to cover the East; must assume responsibility; be a business getter and a hustler; must have successful experience as an advertising salesman; an excellent opportunity for the right man. Give name, experience, references, state whether married or single, and salary expected. Box Z 291 Times Annex.

A MAN WHO KNOWS HARDWARE FROM A TO Z, TO ACT AS ASSISTANT BUYER IN A LARGE NEW YORK DEPARTMENT STORE. REPLY BY LETTER, STATING FULL PARTICULARS OF PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE. A. B., BOX 79 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly competent bookkeeper: must be fairly adept stenographer and typist; state age, experience, references, and salary expectations. Accounts, M 167 Times.

FEEDER, experienced on cutter and creasing press, for folding box work. The S. C. S. Box Co., Inc., Willimantic, Conn.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SHEET WRITERS FOR THEIR DELIVERY DEPARTMENT.
Apply at Employment Office, fifth floor, 32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED PACKERS.
Apply at Employment Office, fifth floor, 32d St. side.

SALESMAN.—We manufacture an economical advertising specialty and need a high-class salesman in every city capable of successfully interesting advertising managers in our product; one with knowledge of envelope business would be especially well fitted; strictly commission proposition, with prompt settlements and renewals on repeat orders. Address, giving ample particulars, N 7 Times.

SALESMAN, EXPERIENCED, WANTED to handle high grade, hand blocked ladies' hats; one who has traveled East and in city on commission. Address Box B 235 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

BOWTELL'S BUSINESS BRAIN BUREAU
170 BROADWAY.
Department Store Superintendent for large city in Middle West, at least 10 years' experience this line necessary. Write details in confidence.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Summer school. Three months' course. Special terms. Students on probation. Graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, West 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

LEARN MECHANICAL DENTISTRY in 3 months; earn $25 to $100 weekly; steady profession; rare advantages; new, unlimited field; individual instruction, any hour, day, night; unrivaled, efficient method. Start now. THE DENTAL SCHOOL OF AMERICA, FIRST AND GREATEST, 25 W. 45TH ST.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Exceptionally airy, comfortable rooms, with exceptional care; 6th floor.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, cool rooms, single, en suite; bath, phone; subway. No. 52.

118TH, 425 WEST.—Rooms, single, double; Columbia campus; kitchen privileges; elevator. No. 61.

121ST ST., 420 WEST.—Two light rooms, single, double; elevator; electricity; reasonable. M. Forbes.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Light, attractive room; $4.00. Apt. 61.

122D, 523 WEST.—Opposite Columbia; beautiful rooms; shower bath, electricity, elevator; $3 up. Telephone Morningside 5550. Mapes.

122D, 514 WEST.—Quiet, attractive room, near Columbia; two windows; reasonable. Owen.

122D, 521 WEST.—Single, en suite; front; cool; conveniences; near Columbia; references. Apt. 32.

122D, 540 WEST.—Breezy corner rooms; fine outlook; elevator; references. Apt. 61.

158TH, 651 WEST.—Hudson River; Drive; refined country life; subway; conveniences. Audubon 1487.

Broadway Central Hotel.
BROADWAY, AT 3D ST.
$4 week and up; better than price indicates; why not be comfortable in a 500-room hotel at less than you are paying for small room without the conveniences of a hotel?

BROADWAY, (Corner,) 248 West 105th.—Comfortable, light room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Copeland.

BROADWAY, 2,030, (The Ormond.)—Desirable room; high-class apartment; Summer rates. Railing.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th St.)—Couple having charming apartment, overlooking Park, rent delightful room; lavatory; excellent transportation. Columbus 7915.

CLAREMONT AV., 49, (Corner 119th.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished; overlooking Columbia.

EXCEPTIONAL SINGLE, DOUBLE ROOMS obtainable at 420 West 116th St. at $25 and upward per month; excellent service included; write, call, or phone 5800 Morningside.

Large, cool rooms; homelike conveniences; half block from subway express station; private baths. 9096 Col. Parker, 240 West 72d.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Four corner, outside rooms; bath; housekeeping; references required. 3B.

S. E. COR. 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END, 611.—Delightful front room; electricity, magnificent plumbing, mothproof closets; private family; also delightful small room; references; Summer rates.

WEST END AV., 569.—Exceptionally good Summer rooms; very reasonable; references.

Bronx.

175TH, 486 EAST.—Large front room; private house; bath, phone; suitable one, two.

New Jersey.

LIVE IN THE ORANGES this Summer; Y. M. C. A. dormitory is ideal; every provision for comfort; shower baths, swimming pool; telephone; all outside rooms; $2.00 a week up. Y. M. C. A. of the Oranges, 419 Main St., Orange, N. J.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

94th, 82 West.—Cool rooms, electricity, gas, near bath, furnished or unfurnished; $2.50.

Lost and Found

Forty-five cents an agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—Gold cigarette case, mono[illegible]med; $50 reward. Zimmerly, 518 West 135th. 224 Morningside.

LOST.—Diamond ring, 2⅝ carat; Gypsy setting; reward. A. P. Doctor, 66 W. B'way.

REWARD.—Gentleman's gold watch; pictures engraved; no questions. Goldwater, 126A West 127th St.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

Public Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

LILLIAN.—Free to go and come; write to me; only let me know if seen ad; will explain.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Associated manufacturing companies require additional working capital; $50,000, present investment, made by men all actively connected with the business and able to give the best of references; full particulars will be given to any high-class man able to make substantial investment with or without services; brokers and speculators ignored. D 332 Times Downtown.

For Sale.—Lighting fixture business with store trade in gas and electric supplies; chance in a thousand for practical man with small capital. F 337 Times Downtown.

Flower and feather importers, manufacturers; established over 40 years; successful and profitable business; retiring; organization will remain if desired. Z 312 Times Annex.

Wanted.—Active man with capital to take an interest in a patented automobile accessory, already introduced on the market and showing good profits. S 54 Times.

For Sale.—1,000 sheets white celluloid, 15-1000 thickness; sheets 5 inches wide, 50 inches long. Address Z 279 Times Annex.

Prosperous manufacturing business desires treasurer; Dun's, Bradstreet's references; investment required. Z 296 Times Annex.

Lakewood, hotel, (60 rooms,) money maker, sell or lease, 700 Union St., Brooklyn.

Party with $5,000 to purchase interest in legitimate business. Z 316 Times Annex.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Printing and Multigraphing.

Multigraph letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9. G. R. Weatherford, 120 B'way, Room 1,131 Equitable Building. Rector 4543.

Purchase and Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Pawn tickets, diamonds, pearls, gold, silver, platinum bought. Benjamin's, 1,584 Broadway, between 47th-48th Sts., opposite Strand Theatre.

Guiney pigs wanted, for breeding purposes; advise age, quantity, and price. Homestead Farm Lake, Waccabuc, N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, FIRST Judicial District, County of Bronx.—In the matter of the application of the PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION FOR THE FIRST DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, acting on behalf of The City of New York, for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal pursuant to Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, and the several statutes amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, relative to acquiring an estate in fee simple absolute and an estate by way of easement in and to certain several premises at and near the intersection of MOTT AVENUE AND EAST 138TH STREET, in the Borough of The Bronx, City of New York, required for the purpose of the construction, maintenance and operation in perpetuity of a portion of the rapid transit railroad commonly spoken of as the LEXINGTON AVENUE ROUTE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the First Separate Report of Cyrus C. Miller, Martin Geiszler, and Josiah A. Briggs, Commissioners of Appraisal, duly appointed in the above entitled proceeding, which report bears date the 8th day of June, 1915, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Bronx on the 19th day of June, 1915.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that said First Separate Report relates to and affects Damage Parcel No. 2 in the above entitled proceedings.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that said First Separate Report will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, for the Hearing of Motions, to be held in and for the First Judicial District, at the Bronx County Court House at 161st Street and Third Avenue, in the Borough of The Bronx, City of New York, on the 6th day of July, 1915, at the opening of Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

Dated New York, June 22, 1915.
FRANK L. POLK,
Corporation Counsel, Municipal Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, SS.:

WHEREAS, a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York on the 5th day of June, 1915, by Actieselskabet Ocean, owner of the steamship Jos. J. Cuneo, her engines, etc., for a limitation of its liability in respect of any claim or claims for loss, destruction, damage, or injury arising out of the collision between the steamships Jos. J. Cuneo and Ryndam on May 26, 1915; and,

WHEREAS, the value of the petitioner's interest in the steamship Jos. J. Cuneo has been duly appraised at the sum of $45,000, and her pending freight at the sum of $155.30, with interest from May 27, 1915, and the petitioner has filed a stipulation, duly approved by the Court, to abide by and pays the moneys awarded by the final decree rendered by the District Court or by the Appellate Court if an appeal intervene, to the amount of said appraised value with interest as aforesaid;

NOW, therefore, in pursuance of the monition issued by said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for loss, destruction, damage, or injury occasioned by the said collision to file and make due proof of their respective claims before Edward L. Owen, Esq., United States Commissioner, at his office, No. 71 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 4th day of October, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and also to appear before said Court at the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the said 4th day of October, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and answer said petition; otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in this suit.

Dated, New York, June 28th, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal for the Southern District of New York.
HAIGHT, SANDFORD & SMITH, Proctors for Petitioner, 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

RECEIVERS' NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York. ALHAMBRA MOTION PICTURE COMPANY, Complainant, vs. KRITERION FILM CORPORATION, Defendant.

Samuel Strasbourger, temporary receiver in equity, of the assets, property and effects of the above named defendant Kriterion Film Corporation, will receive sealed bids for all the property, assets and effects, consisting of furniture, negative films, positive films, test proofs, both released and unreleased, also office fixtures, safes, &c., all located at premises of the above named defendant, No. 1600 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, or at the vaults of Gaumont & Co., Flushing, L. I., on the 9th day of July, 1915, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 74 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. Each bid must be accompanied by certified check or cash of at least 10 per cent. of the amount of said bid.

Property located at 1600 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, is open for inspection between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily.

Property located in the vaults of Gaumont & Co., Flushing, L. I., is open for inspection between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. daily.

For further particulars inquire at the office of the attorneys for the receiver.

Receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids that may be submitted.

SAMUEL STRASBOURGER,
Receiver.
MORRIS AND SAMUEL MEYERS, Attorneys for receiver, 220 Broadway, New York City.

Pictorial Record of the War.

Ten numbers of The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, Nos. 3-12, (1 and 2 being out of print,) containing actual war scenes from every seat of the war, bound in cloth and sold for $1. Sent by mail to any address. Beautiful pictures done by rotogravure. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

JEWS MAKE THE 4TH A LIBERTY FESTIVAL

Thousands Who Have Known Horrors of Repression Are Joyous in New Freedom.

DISTRICT GAY WITH FLAGS

Miss Wald Tells Meaning of Independence—The City's Long Program for Today.

Down there east of the Bowery, where Grand Street, Gouverneur Street, East Broadway, Scammel Street, and Sheriff Street cross and criss-cross, where the signs are in Hebrew characters and the conversations nearly always in Yiddish—they are celebrating the Fourth of July. Old men and women to whom Siberia is a reality, young men and maidens just learning to be at home in their adopted land, little children who have been hurried across the ocean by parents in fear of pogroms are all celebrating the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

And the celebration is no formally arranged, extraneously imposed State ritual. It is a neighborhood festival. Houses are gay with flags hung by the people who live in the houses; three blocks of Henry Street, from Gouverneur Street east, are brilliant at night with red-white-and-blue electric lights paid for by the fathers of the children who dance and romp under them; patriotic exercises are given and attended in the Neighborhood Playhouse in Grand Street by the persons who can see it from their windows or who pass it every day. The Fourth of July is a feast of the Ghetto, which the Americans of the Ghetto have made their own.

The two-day festival began yesterday afternoon with exercises in the Neighborhood Playhouse, which were repeated last night. Today there will be impromptu jollification here, there, and everywhere, and tonight there will be a great neighborhood dance in the illuminated section of Henry Street. A part of the street has been roped off and there the children will have their hurdy-gurdy; in another part the older ones will dance on a raised platform.

The idea behind the whole feast is borrowed from Japan and was introduced into the East Side five years ago by Miss Lillian D. Wald and her associate workers of the Henry Street Settlement. Since then the Neighborhood of the Settlement has made the Fourth of July season its time for spontaneous neighborhood enjoyment and patriotic demonstration.

The program in the playhouse yesterday afternoon included an address by Miss Wald, historical motion pictures, and a series of international music numbers by the Neighborhood trio, Miss Evelyn Miller, Effim Rosanoff, and Miss Hyland. Among the pieces played were McDowell's "To a Wild Rose," Beethoven's "Theme and Variations," Haydn's "Hungarian Rondo," and Widor's "Serenade." In her address, Miss Wald said:

"This day of celebration is both solemn and joyous. The signing of the Declaration of Independence was of vast significance in 1776, and 138 years have followed since that July the Fourth and the Declaration still lives in the minds and the hearts of the pure, an inspired document. It first declared the terms on which this nation is established—this nation based on the sacred principle of the rights of men, free and equal, with no political barriers against race or creed.

"Every advance made in the conception of freedom makes America the greater land, makes Americans the prouder of their inheritance, makes our country's position among the nations of the world of more significance. Our country is freer than other nations because its people are freer to stand for the things that are right because they are right.

"We of this neighborhood are peculiarly obligated to dedicate ourselves to the ideals laid down by the master minds that created the nation because there are so many among us who have known persecution and wrong, who have made great sacrifices for ideals, who have come to America believing that here could be realized our highest ideals. Many may have to learn that liberty for all means more, rather than less, self-restraint for the individual—that an individual may not secure selfish advantage or privilege at the cost of the many.

"And it is the citizens of America who can make this promise a reality. No one else can—not any set of officials nor any powerful clique—just the all-powerful people. The people make this country great or insignificant. The American people, made up of the blood of all nations, best comprehend that there is no real hatred among them, that differences that separate are infinitesimal compared with the things held by all in common, that the real thing is not lip loyalty, but true and deep devotion to the principles of democracy, the preservation of life and liberty and unalterable opposition to war and destruction, to the insane tearing down of civilization."

A LONG AND BUSY FOURTH.

Official Celebrations to Run from Daybreak Till Midnight.

The Fourth of July will be celebrated in New York with more than four score meetings, beginning at sunrise today and continuing until nearly midnight, and a great athletic carnival of more than 20,000 school children in the public playgrounds, athletic fields, swimming pools, and parks.

The celebration began on Saturday evening and continued yesterday with public meetings, to say nothing of the activities of youngsters who made Sunday seem like an "old-time Fourth" with toy pistols and firecrackers, in spite of the warnings of the Fire and Police Departments. As a result, several serious accidents were reported.

The formal celebration will begin with a public meeting at the City Hall at 10:30 o'clock, at which Mayor Mitchel will preside. The program includes music and addresses by George W. Wickersham, Judge Peter S. Grosscup, and Controller William A. Prendergast.

The City Hall meeting will be adjourned until 8 o'clock in the evening when a rally will be held in the new City College Stadium. Federal and State representatives will welcome 20,000 immigrants, who were admitted to citizenship in New York in the last year.

Memorial exercises and a band concert will be held at the same hour at Grant's Tomb, and similar meetings will be held at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument.

In several parts of the city festivals will be held tonight in the streets. The Vacation Committee will hold a fête in Thirty-ninth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, and there will be street dancing in Madison Square, Chelsea Park, and Washington Square.

The schools will have their celebrations at the recreation centres. Medals will be given for the best compositions on the meaning of Independence Day, and each boy and girl will receive an American Flag.

One of the most inclusive features will be the athletic carnivals throughout the greater city. In 106 athletic centres boys will compete for trophies and girls will contest for more than a thousand dolls and toys.

At 12:30 in the afternoon the largest American Flag will be unfurled at Forty-second Street and Broadway. There will be celebrations in the evening at 8 o'clock at Chelsea Square, Seward Park, Central Park Mall, Washington Square, Yorkville Playground, Isham Park, Union Settlement, and Columbus Park.

Tammany will hold its usual celebration.

The central celebration in Brooklyn will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock at Borough Hall. Concerts will be given at 8 o'clock at Fort Greene, Saratoga, Cooper, Bergen Square, Red Hook, Lincoln Terrace, Bensonhurst, Carroll, and Bushwick Parks.

Celebrations will be held in each of the five wards of Queens Borough and in the villages and communities of Richmond Borough.

300,000 AT CONEY ISLAND.

Woman Autoist Milks a Cow That Impedes Traffic Over Bridge.

The biggest crowd of the year went to Coney Island yesterday. Police Captain John Linden said there were more than 300,000.

"When the sidewalks at Coney are filled," said Captain Linden, "there are about 300,000 people on the island. When they walk in the streets as they did today, there are more than 300,000."

The police estimated that fully 100,000 went in bathing from Manhattan Beach to Sea Gate, and they thought it remarkable that there was not a drowning or a rescue. The bathing house proprietors put up the price of bathing suits in some instances to $2.

The police had issued orders that no one-piece bathing suits would be allowed to be worn by either men or women. There was not one arrest on the beach.

Michael Geoska of 334 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, in front of the Culver Line station pulled out a big roll of bills to pay for a small purchase. A policeman told him to be careful with the roll, but Geoska said he could take care of himself. On second thought he tied a piece of rope about his money and shoved it deep into his trousers pocket, tying one end to his suspenders. When he had finished supper several hours later he reached for his money, to find the end of the rope flapping against his trousers leg. He reported his loss to the police.

Policeman William Major, who is stationed at the bridge on Harway Avenue, near Bay Fifteenth Street, over Coney Island Creek, said that in the afternoon, when the automobile traffic over the bridge was at its height, a cow walked out of a neighboring field and stood placidly in the middle of the roadway leading from the bridge. She was not disturbed by the horns of half a hundred cars, and resisted all efforts to drive her away. When automobiles were halted for as far as the policeman's eye could reach on either side, a handsomely dressed woman got out of a big car, and, getting on her knees in the dust, milked the cow well, after which the animal went back to grazing in the field.

A crowded Vanderbilt Avenue car on its way to the island at Gravesend Avenue struck a buggy in which were riding Mrs. George Goralo of 102 Washington Avenue and Miss Marie Coraline of 1,049 Forty-ninth Street, Brooklyn. Both women were thrown to the roadway and bruised. Their buggy was demolished.

The new Fourth Avenue subway line to Coney Island did a big business. The short time of from twenty-five to thirty minutes from the City Hall attracted a larger number of Manhattan residents than usual.

FLAG RAISING IN FLUSHING.

George Cohan Will Hoist the Colors and M. W. Littleton Will Speak.

Martin W. Littleton will be the principal speaker at the Independence Day celebration at Flushing, L. I., today. Marion J. Verdery, former President of the New York Southern Society and Secretary of the New York Stock Exchange, will read the Declaration of Independence. Before the speechmaking on the lawn of the Shinnecock Club, which arranged the celebration, there will be a parade of soldiers attached to Fort Totten, Willets Point.

George M. Cohan, the actor who recently purchased a home at Great Neck, will raise a United States flag that was presented to the club by the Equal Franchise Association. Eighty members of the Orpheus Glee Club will sing.

1835 ACT BANS FIREWORKS.

Edward Locke, Playwright, Uses It Against a Neighbor.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCKAWAY, N. J., July 4.—A case that may revolutionize the celebration of the "Fourth" in this town came up today, when Richard David of Mt. Tabor was summoned before Justice M. S. Lamberton, on complaint of Edward Locke, the playwright, who has a Summer home at Mt. Tabor.

Mr. Locke averred that Mr. Davis had exploded firecrackers near his home, thus violating an ordinance entitled "An act to prevent the vending, burning, or exploding firecrackers, squibs, turpentine balls, or fire serpents, approved the 18th day of February, A. D. 1835." This ordinance imposes a fine. However, as the defendant was not present, the case was adjourned after Mr. Locke and his wife had given testimony. Mr. Locke is the author of "The Case of Becky," "The Revolt," and "The Bubble."

CLARK ASKS LOYALTY OF NEW AMERICANS

"No Man Can Bear Allegiance to Two Countries," His Message to St. Louis Meeting.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—A message from Speaker Champ Clark of the House of Representatives and addresses by Governor Major and ex-Governor Francis were the principal events of the Americanization Day celebration here today.

"None of us," wrote Speaker Clark, "for one moment should forget that waving flags, brass bands, enthusiastic processions, patriotic oratory, soul-stirring songs do not constitute the whole duty of the American citizen. A man to be worthy of that proud name must be a good, industrious, honest, and patriotic man every day of the 365.

"Remember that no man can bear allegiance to two countries at the same time.

"On the other hand, no two Governments can at the same time claim allegiance or duty from you. When the American Government gave you your nationalization papers it gave you a new birth politically."

NEW CITIZENS CELEBRATE.

Kansas City Combines the Fourth With Americanization Day.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 4.—Two hundred and twenty new citizens sang "America" and other patriotic songs and saw motion pictures depicting scenes from the early history of the United States in the public celebration here today of "Americanization Day."

Nineteen nationalities were represented among the new citizens. A part of today's program was the distribution of a book list entitled "Helps to Citizenship," compiled by the Public Library, where the books are available in English, German, Italian, and Yiddish.

FOURTH AT VERA CRUZ.

Governor Visits Gunboat—Secretaries Who Resigned Loyal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, July 4.—General Aguilar, Governor of the State, and Consul Canada made a Fourth of July visit to the Captain of the gunboat Sacramento today.

Ex-Secretaries Zubaran and Ureta have made a statement declaring their loyalty to Carranza in whatever capacity they are needed.

Girl Campers Burned Out.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J., July 4.—Jewelry worth $1,000, besides a quantity of wearing apparel, was burned this afternoon at a fire in Camp Topsy at Ferry Spring, occupied by seven young women, while they were rowing on the lake. They are the Misses Ellen and Catherine Boyle, Syrana Mondon, Alma Steel, Edna Worlman, Stella Schnell, and Margaret Tutov. William O. Bixler of New York with forty guests at a nearby camp, put out the fire, but too late to save the property. The cause of the fire was not discovered.

1 KILLED, 29 INJURED IN FOURTH ACCIDENTS

Four-Year-Old Boy Dies from Burns When "Sparkler" Ignites His Clothing.

MANY ARE HIT BY BULLETS

New York Has Greatest Number Injured Since "Safe and Sane Fourth" Was Inaugurated.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Fourth fell on Sunday and the efforts to have a "safe and sane" Fourth of July, yesterday's toll of death and injuries due to the celebration was greater than at any time since Mayor Gaynor inaugurated the quiet and orderly observance of the day. One boy was killed, twenty-nine other persons, for the most part children, were shot, some of them seriously, and scores of others less seriously injured in one way or the other as a result of yesterday's celebration. The police are already investigating in the effort to find out how it was that so many revolvers and other dangerous weapons came to be in the hands of children.

The boy who was killed was William Sexton, a little 4-year-old chap, who lived at 151 East Thirty-first Street, this city. He was visiting his grandmother, Mrs. Anna Evans of 130 East Seventeenth Street, Newark, and was playing with a "sparkler" when his clothing caught fire. He was taken to the Newark City Hospital, where he died. His sister Harriet, 11 years old, was also severely burned about the face and body at the same time and from the same cause, but she will recover.

Many Hit by Bullets.

All of the accidents due to the indiscriminate firing of revolvers occurred in New York City proper. The accidents were not confined to any special locality, but were scattered all over the city. In some instances the wounds followed the discharge of blank cartridges, and in others were due to the point-blank firing of ball cartridges at the victims.

The police made many arrests and gathered in a big assortment of weapons. But all the injuries were not due to the firing of pistols. In some instances the discharge of giant firecrackers caused the damage, and others in which the injuries were only slight were due to the careless handling of smaller firecrackers.

One of those injured was Detective Henry McGeogh of Inspector Faurot's Headquarter's staff. McGeogh was walking through East Twelfth Street last night when he saw several children playing with firecrackers and revolvers in front of the house at No. 633. The children were firing blank cartridges from the revolvers and McGeogh went among them to order the shooting stop and also to gather in the crop of pistols. In taking a revolver away from one of the children the weapon went off inflicting an ugly wound in McGeogh's left hand. McGeogh was treated at Bellevue Hospital and sent home.

Louis Cohen of 387 Chester Street and Samuel Shapiro of 561 Stone Street, Brooklyn, were walking in Lavonia Avenue, that borough, yesterday afternoon, when a small boy rushed out of a house near Christopher Street and fired two shots, one shot at each man. Cohen was hit in the left leg and Shapiro in the right thigh. The victims were removed to St. Mary's Hospital. The boy who fired the shots got away.

James Pidone, a young boy, who lives at 560 Old Broadway, walked into the West 125th Street Police Station last night with blood streaming from a wound in his cheek. The boy said that he and several of his playmates had been playing "William Tell" near his home and that he had been selected as the boy to play the part of William Tell's son. Then the lads fired and a bullet went through Pidone's cheek, which was badly lacerated. Pidone was taken to the Knickerbocker Hospital and later sent to his home.

Boy Shoots Girl.

Florence Kohl, 13 years old, of 611 East Sixteenth Street, was standing on the corner of that street and Avenue B when a boy whom she did not know ran up and fired a blank cartridge at her face. The girl was badly burned and was taken to Bellevue Hospital. About the same time Anna Medock, the same age, of 314 East Twenty-fifth Street, was shot in the right hand by another lad. He was taken to Bellevue.

Lasina Mariscovetz, 10 years old, of 434 East 115th Street, came near losing her eye when 13-year-old Niçolo di Salvio of the same address exploded a blank cartridge near her face.

Esther Hoffman, 3 years old, of 252 East Seventy-seventh Street, was badly injured when a little playmate fired a blank cartridge at her. The wad in the cartridge struck her in the face.

In the Harlem Hospital is George Marino, 10 years old, whose home is at 412 East 124th Street. Another boy fired at him with a .22-calibre pistol loaded with ball cartridges. The wounded boy said that his assailant slipped up behind him, caught him about the neck with his left arm, and with the right fired a bullet into his side. Dr. Rosenbluth of the Harlem Hospital said the boy's condition was serious.

Francis Deloz, 4 years old, of 211 West Sixty-fourth Street, was setting off firecrackers at West Sixty-fourth Street and Columbus Avenue in the afternoon, when a strange boy, a little older, ran up and aimed a revolver at his head.

"You're a dead Indian!" cried the stranger as he fired a blank cartridge.

Francis threw up his left arm to protect his face and the flash burned his wrist. A policeman carried him to Roosevelt Hospital, where Dr. Weisman treated him.

Alexander Scherr, 17 years old, of 534 East Twenty-fifth Street, and Ernest de Luca, 14 years old, of 343 East Twenty-ninth Street, were both blank cartridge victims and both were wounded in the right hand. Joseph Cooney, 15 years old, of 158 East Forty-ninth Street, was taken to Bellevue suffering from a wound in his left hand due to a blank cartridge. About the same time 11-year-old George Barry of 413 East Twenty-sixth Street arrived at Bellevue with a bullet hole in his right hand. He had been shot by a playmate.

Joseph McDonough, 13 years old, of 325 East Third Street, and Joseph Beatty, the same age, of 200 Avenue C, were both wounded in the right hand. Walter Hagot, 14 years old, of 485 Seventh Street, Richard Toomey, 16 years old, of 406 East Twenty-fourth Street, and Paul Jacowitz, 12 years old, of 187 Seventh Street, were other blank cartridge victims, and in each instance the wound was in the hand.

A severe accident overtook Edith Guerino, two and a half years old, of 515 East Sixty-ninth Street. Her mother would not let her go into the backyard of the apartment house where she lives to watch the celebration, and so she took a seat on the fire escape at the back of the apartment. In the excitement she slipped through the hole in the floor and fell to the ground. Dr. Katz removed her to Polyclinic Hospital, where it was said she would recover.

Frank Josenppi, 20 years old, an electrician, of 748 East 223d Street, while standing at Bronxwood Avenue and 219th Street, was struck on the head by an exploding giant firecracker. He was badly hurt.

Florence Dieukle, a little girl, whose home is at 320 Eckford Street, the Bronx, was taken to Bellevue last night badly burned about the head. A boy whom she did not know fired a blank cartridge from a revolver which he held close to her face.

Others who were injured and in each instance was shot in the hand were Jacob Weismann, 12 years old, of 235 East Twenty-fifth Street; William McKeever, 13 years old, of 241 the same street; John Turner, 14 years old, of 335 East Thirty-sixth Street; Arthur Foley, 10 years old, of 3 North Moore Street; William Taharino, 9 years old, of 19 Beach Street; Paul Poarse, 13 years old, of 64 Banks Street, and Hyman Glassman, 12 years old, of 504 East Twelfth Street.

Woman with Baby Hit.

While Mrs. Mary Jackson, who lives on the top floor of 201 East 109th Street, was sitting in the middle of a room at the back of the building, holding her 3-year-old son in her arms, she heard the report of a pistol and felt a stinging sensation in her right hand. Opposite her was a window, the top of which had been left open. When blood began to trickle down her hand she discovered that a bullet had passed through it, without injuring the baby.

Detectives learned that a party of boys had been celebrating the Fourth by shooting from the roof of 206 East 110th Street, directly back of Mrs. Jackson's house. None of the boys could be traced. Mrs. Jackson was hurried to the Reception Hospital, where it was found that the wound was made by a .38-calibre bullet.

Walter Scott Archibald, 16 years old, of Brooklyn, was shot accidentally by a companion while they were examining a revolver at Manhasset Park, Long Branch, N. J., yesterday afternoon. Archibald and his friend from the Freehold Military School came here yesterday to spend the weekend with their parents. The wounded boy was taken to Monmouth Memorial Hospital, where it was found that the bullet had passed entirely through his neck, entering at the right side of the throat. It was said he would probably recover.

EIGHT FATALITIES SO FAR.

Chicago Herald Also Reports Seventy-nine Hurt Celebrating Fourth.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 4.—The Chicago Herald prints a table of July 4 casualties throughout the United States, as reported up to midnight, giving the fatalities as eight, distributed among Camden, N. J.; Fairfax, Minn.; Sioux City, Iowa; Pittsfield, Mass.; Holyoke, Mass.; Omaha, Neb.; Oklahoma City, Okla., and Wheeling, W. Va.

The number of injured is given as seventy-nine, of whom forty-five owed their hurts to fireworks.

SEARCHLIGHT TRAPS ESCAPED PRISONERS

Two Disable Randall's Island Launch, Plunge Into River, and Get to Manhattan.

ALMOST KILLED IN A SEWER

Plastered With Mud, They Hide for Three Hours Until Revealed by Electric Rays from Tug.

Two youths who attempted a daring escape from the House of Refuge on Randall's Island yesterday afternoon narrowly escaped drowning, successfully hid from pursuers under a pier for three hours, crawled from a sewer just before they were overcome by gases, and finally were captured and returned to their prison. Fully 2,000 persons gathered on the pier, which extends 150 feet into the East River from 118th Street, to watch the pursuit, and numerous pleasure craft on the water stayed close behind the police and Randall's Island boats.

The youths were Frank Schwartz, 19 years old, of 968 Michigan Street, Buffalo, and Anthony Carsinitia, 17 years old, of 168 Eagle Street, Brooklyn. Each is serving a term of seventeen months for burglary. They were assigned yesterday afternoon to carry ashes from the engine room of the main building on the Island. Shortly after 5 o'clock they dumped their loads of ashes outside the engine room, and then, instead of returning for new loads, they ran to the water's edge, where the gasoline launch used by officials of the prison was moored.

The youths first wrecked the engine of the launch with a wrench, and then they stripped off their clothes and dived into the water. They had swum fifty yards before keepers on the Island noticed their heads bobbing up and down. The alarm was sounded, and a number of keepers, led by Chief Parole Officer Helbing, ran to the launch to give pursuit. There was some delay in a vain effort to make the broken engine run, and further time was required to obtain row boats after the uselessness of the engine was discovered. The result was that the escaped prisoners had almost reached the pier at 118th Street before the first boat left the Island. Before they got safely under the pier the youths were nearly drowned several times by colliding with boats on the river. Because of the holiday more than the usual number of craft were out.

Word of the escape was telephoned from the island to the Harbor B Precinct and to the Third Branch Detective Bureau. A police launch was sent out and also a boat with Detectives Conroy and Enright. The police boats and the boats from the island surrounded the pier, and the search for the youths began. The search could be seen from the shore and a great crowd collected about the pier.

The fugitives first climbed a pile to the top of the pier, but when they saw a policeman bearing down on them across the pier they dropped back into the water. Then, keeping the posts between themselves and the searchers on the water, the youths made their way into shore and to the opening of a large sewer that empties into the river. They crawled several hundred yards up the sewer main, but were almost overcome by gases and had to retreat to the open air.

The fugitives hoped still to hide, and they lay down on their backs on the shore under the pier, hoping they would not be seen. They were not found until after 8 o'clock, because not only was the darkness heavy under the pier, but, in crawling up the sewer, the fugitives had made their bodies black with mud. The police were aided in reaching them by a searchlight flashed from a tugboat.

The youths lay still when fround, and it was at first thought they were dead. A few punches by policemen, however, revealed the fact that they were only shamming. When they "came to," they consented to return to the island. Because the prisoners left all of their clothes on the island the police believe that they intended to meet confederates on shore, who would provide them with apparel.

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FIREMAN FALLS 3 STORIES.

Raymond Seaman Hurt in Blaze That Drives Out 18 Families.

One fireman was seriously injured and a number of other persons suffered minor injuries last evening in a fire that drove eighteen families from the five-story tenement house at 235 Second Street, near Avenue C. The fireman was Raymond Seaman of Engine Company 28, who fell from the third floor of the burning building to the ground. He suffered internal injuries and was removed to Bellevue Hospital. Another fireman injured was James Shaw of Rescue Squad 1, who was cut on the arm and body by flying glass.

The fire was discovered by Julius Lewis of 237 Second Street and David Langan of 163 Ridge Street, who turned in an alarm from Avenue C and Houston Street, and then ran back to the building to warn the tenants. They assisted many of these in getting up to and across the roof to safety. Among those aroused was John Resco, who lived on the top floor, with his sick wife and three children. He carried the children to the roof first and then his wife. Escape through the building was impossible because the fire began on the ground floor and burned the stairs away before it was discovered.

THAW WITNESSES SOUGHT.

Stanchfield Thinks Comparison of Slayer with Holt Unfair.

Harry K. Thaw spent the Fourth reading in Ludlow Street Jail, and Deputy Attorney General Becker, one of the lawyers representing the State in the hearing to determine whether Thaw is sane, left the Hotel Willard, where he was stopping, "to be gone over the Fourth." It was reported that Mr. Becker had gone in a quest for certain witnesses, and would not be back until Thursday. Deputy Attorney General Cook remained in town, but would not make known the names of any of the witnesses the State expected to call to the stand.

When asked about the probability of the State bringing Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw here to testify, John B. Stanchfield, Thaw's attorney, said:

"We don't care about that. It will make no difference whether they produce Mrs. Thaw herself or read her former testimony into the present records."

In reference to a published interview with an unnamed alienist who put Thaw and Frank Holt, who shot J. P. Morgan "in the same class," Mr. Stanchfield said he considered it unfair to make such comparisons with Thaw while a jury was considering his sanity.

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COLUMBIA B'way & 47th BURLESQUE Mat. Today. Lew Kelly AND THE Behman Show

WOMAN DERELICT MURDERED

Coroner Says Chloroform Was Used to Kill Her in a Bronx Park.

A woman derelict, unknown by name, but familiar by appearance and characteristics in the lower Bronx for the last seven years, was found dead early yesterday morning, lying on a hillside in St. Mary's Park, near Power Avenue and 143d Street. Policeman Frank Dolan at 4:30 A. M. found the body still warm. She had died, as was proved later by an autopsy, from chloroform poisoning administered on a handkerchief rammed far down her throat, so far, in fact, that Coroner Healy was positive that she could not have killed herself.

He concluded that the woman had been murdered and detectives of the Bronx Bureau were put to work on the case, although their chief, acting Captain Wines, expressed his belief that death was by suicide.

In a handbag found beside the body was an empty whisky flask. The woman had bought it full of liquor from a Willis Avenue saloon keeper on Saturday night.

According to the memory of residents of the neighborhood, she came to the lower Bronx district about seven years ago, poor and alone, but apparently well educated and self-respecting. She was then about 30 years old. In a short time she began to drink and in a few years became known as the woman drunkard of the neighborhood.

She made her home in various shabby places and, since the beginning of the warm weather, had been sleeping in St. Mary's Park. Those of the police who accept the murder theory believe that she was attacked there yesterday morning by two men seen near the park on Saturday evening.

DIED AFTER A FIGHT.

Police Say They Know Man Who Fractured Sharkey's Skull.

Edward R. Sharkey, 25 years old, was found dead in bed in his home, 312 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, by his mother yesterday. Detectives say his skull was fractured in a fight. They are hunting for his assailant.

Sharkey was in a fight near Diagonal Street, back of Jackson Avenue, about 1 A. M. He was knocked out and his friends carried him to the corner opposite the Queensboro Bridge plaza, where they laid him down. He was found by August Slitt of 358 Jackson Avenue, Sidney McGann of 34 Pierce Street, and Stephen Miller of Barn Street and Jackson Avenue. He had revived and the men who found him took him home.

The only wound Coroner Vogel could find was a small cut in the head, which marked the spot where the skull was fractured. The detectives said they have the name of the man who fought with Sharkey.

Young Wife Attempts Suicide.

Despondent, the police say, because her husband, to whom she has been married four years, was out of work, Annie Colverg, 19 years old, of 407 West Forty-ninth Street, drank iodine in her mother's home, at 142 West Sixty-second Street, last night, and is now a prisoner in the West Forty-seventh Street Station, charged with attempting to commit suicide. The young woman called to see her mother, Mrs. Augusta Finnesty, and after she had taken the poison Mrs. Finnesty forced eggs and milk down her throat and summoned Dr. Katz of the Polyclinic Hospital. He said her life had been saved by the prompt treatment.

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